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Armstrong County

PENNSYLVANIA

HER PEOPLE, PAST AND PRESENT

EMBRACING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY

AND

A Genealogical and Biographical Record of Representative Families

IN TWO VOLUMES

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

CHICAGO

J. H. BEERS & CO.

1914

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PREFACE

In presenting "Armstrong County and Her People" to the public the publishers desire to express their appreciation of the cordial welcome given to those whose task it was to gather the matter contained in these volumes. The foundation was thoroughly laid by the late Robert W. Smith, who labored for years to gather the data for his posthumous history of the county, published in 1883. Mr. Smith failed to see his work in print, but the thoroughness of his work and the accuracy of his statements have gained him a fame that will last as long as the existence of the county. We have added to the older data a large mass of important statistical matter relating to the period succeeding 1876, and condensed into a systematic plan all of the important occurrences and developments within the bounds of the county up to 1913.

Local history affords the best method of preserving national history, and this is part of the story of American development; but personal biographies are of much greater assistance in linking the past with the present. The flames of Armstrong's pioneers are indissolubly linked with those of their present descendants; the work would be incomplete if reference to the citizens of the county now living were omitted. Many are the natives of this county who are more than locally famous. Few other divisions of this Commonwealth can show so varied a list of those whose works have made them prominent above their fellow citizens.

He who expects to find the work entirely free from errors or defects has little knowledge of the difficulties attending the preparation of a work of this kind, and should indulgently bear in mind that "it is much easier to be critical than to be correct." It is, therefore, trusted that the history will be received by the public in that generous spirit which is satisfied with honest and conscientious effort.

In the gathering of this mass of data it was with pleasure that we accepted the aid of many persons whose friendly offices facilitated the work of compilation. Much of the actual work of collecting the material was done by George Parke, by and with the advisory assistance and direction of H. H. Wray, of the *Leechburg Advance*. The medical chapter was prepared by J. B. F. Wyant, M. D., of Kittanning. Rev. T. J. Frederick, of Spring Church, wrote the chapter on the fruit industry. Especial acknowledgment is made to the county commissioners, W. H. Jack, Israel Shafer and William Heckman; the register, Harry B. Henderson, and prothonotary, I. T. Campbell, for the readiness they showed in looking up records; to Judge John H. Painter, for access to his extensive library; to Father A. A. Lambing, LL. D., for revision of the early history; and to the following persons for many courtesies and assistance given: R. B. McKee, of the *Freeport Journal*; John T. Simpson, editor of the *Daily Leader*, at Kittanning; Frank M. Fries, editor of the *Times*, at Kittanning; M. B. Oswald, of the *Kittanning Free Press*; Harry E. Himes, of the *Kittanning Tribune*; W. C. Marshall, of the *Dayton News*; T. J. Baldrige, of the *Apollo News-Record*; Orr Buffington, of Kittanning; James Denny Daugherty, of Kittanning; T. T. Meredith, of Widnoon; S. S. Blyholder, of the State Grange; and Mrs. Paul McKenrick, secretary of the Armstrong County Sabbath School Association.

The work, which is one of generous amplitude, is placed in the hands of the public with the belief that it will be found a valuable addition to the library, as well as an invaluable contribution to the historical and genealogical literature of Pennsylvania.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORY OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

CHAPTER I

EARLY INHABITANTS AND INDIAN WARS

THE MOUND BUILDERS—INDIAN TRIBES AND CUSTOMS—PIONEER SETTLERS—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—MASSEY HARBISON'S STORY—CAPTAIN BRADY'S FIGHT—MINISTERIAL DEFENDERS

The history of this county may be divided into three great periods: The aboriginal, or period of the Mound Builders; the savage, or Indian period; and the civilized, or Caucasian occupation.

No history, written or graven, can be discovered that will tell us of the Mound Builders, although the remains of their activities are to be seen all over this continent. Particularly are their earthen records to be found in Armstrong county, but none has ever been found that gives a ray of light upon their origin and object.

Many the mounds, embankments and other earthworks that our forefathers ploughed over and destroyed in the past, thinking that they were simply Indian fortifications or graves, so we have little but tradition or memory to depend upon in attempting to unravel the maze of finespun theories regarding the races that peopled our country previous to the Indian tribes. We simply know that the Indians were not in the habit of erecting earthworks or mounds, and from the few relics to be gathered in these mounds it is judged that their builders were of far greater capacity and cunning in working stone and copper than their red successors.

The Indians gave the name of "Allegeewi" to these races that they drove out of this country, and thence arose the name Allegheny. They

were said to have been a large and athletic race of men, but the overwhelming numbers of the Indians soon drove them farther south.

The Mound Builders erected several kinds of earthworks, but only one of these, the circular or elliptical fort, is to be found in this county. Many of them are invisible at this date, but tradition has given us the location.

One of the most noted and largest was the circular embankment between Kittanning and Ford City, near the run that was named "Fort" by the early settlers. It was about an acre in extent, with a wall five feet high and a moat of the same depth around it. This was used as a protection from the Indians by the settlers of that section, so it served its purpose as a fort for at least two widely differing races.

At a point in Boggs township was an earthwork that undoubtedly was used as a fort, as it was situated in a location favorable for defense. Other remains were found in South Buffalo, on the banks of the Allegheny, and some interesting relics were discovered in digging into them. Other relics were excavated in Washington township in 1843.

THE INDIANS

The different tribes of Indians who later inhabited this valley were said by Heckewelder to have been the Lenni-Lenape, or

Delawares, Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Senecas. Of these the Delawares were the more permanent residents of the portion of country now included in the boundaries of Armstrong county, although many of the others were frequently seen on hunting trips through the country, traveling by way of their well-worn paths. These paths were well known to the early settlers and were, in fact, their only routes for many years after the settlement of the country. One of these paths crossed the Allegheny at Nicholson's run in South Buffalo, another extended from the region near Putneyville to the Indiana line by way of Dayton, while a third crossed the Kiskiminetas not far from Apollo. By this latter trail came Post, the missionary, in 1758, who made several expeditions to deliver conciliatory messages to the different tribes in the days before settlement was made.

Blockhouses were generally built by the settlers as soon as they arrived in the country, for protection and shelter until their permanent habitations were constructed. Of these one of the first was the Claypoole blockhouse, on the Allegheny, near Fort run, now within the limits of Ford City, built in 1790. About the same time another was built on the same river, at the mouth of Nicholson's run in South Buffalo. Another was located in 1785 at the point now called "Idaho," in South Bend township.

The Indians had several villages in this section when the settlers came, even occupying them some years afterward. Besides the famous one at Kittanning, there was another at "Old Town," in Red Bank township, known to have been a large settlement in 1770. Another was said to have been situated at the mouth of the Mahoning, one at Brady's Bend and another at Bull Lick, on Pine creek.

ARROWHEADS

The costumes and customs of the Indians are familiar to most of the readers of history, so an extended description is unnecessary. Before the advent of the whites the arms of the Indians were the tomahawk and bow and arrow. Most of the arrowheads were obtained from the tribes north and west of this county, as flint rock is not found in the section of Pennsylvania of which we are writing. However, there was in early times an arrowhead factory in the northern part of Red Bank township, on Mudlick creek, where fragments of rock and finished and unfinished implements and arrowheads were found.

There is a rich reward for those who will systematically seek for Indian relics along the streams of the county, even after the years that have elapsed since the red man departed. For the benefit of those who have read this sketch of the savages we will give a few rules to observe in seeking for relics.

Many a person has paced across a point of land, where he had been told that an Indian camp had existed, until he was dizzy, without finding anything to reward his search. But arrowheads, like evil deeds, sink in. To find the arrowheads look along the caving edges of the embankments and bluffs until a black spot is seen in the gravel and sand. This is the remains of the camp fire, where generations of Indians had stopped to eat clams or prepare a meal. Many of these clam shells will be found in this spot, generally partially burned.

Bring a sifter with you and a spade, and dig all around these ancient camping grounds, and you will be richly rewarded for your labor. Here around the camp fire the arrowmaker may have been located, but there are always arrow points to be found, and especially bits of the crude clay pottery marked with rough geometrical designs.

By taking out a couple of spadefuls of earth at a time and putting it through the sifter, and carefully examining all the things that remain, the searcher will be rewarded by a number of pieces. Sometimes exceedingly rare points of obsidian, milky quartz, jasper and jet will be found, along with the rougher points of gray flint, feldspar and such minerals.

If the searcher is really interested in such a collection he should not toss aside anything he is not sure about, but secure a handbook on the subject and study the illustrations. The skin scrapers, the hammers and many other objects appear to the untrained eyes to be merely natural stones.

The same opportunity is offered on the banks of the larger inland rivers. Look in the ploughed furrows on points of land extending into a river or lake, for the Indians always camped on such places, as they offered a vantage point for them, enabling them to note the approach of an enemy on all sides.

One of the enthusiastic collectors of Indian relics for the past twenty years is Capt. James M. Hudson, of Kittanning, who owns one of the most complete cabinets in the State.

Some of the settlers used to claim that the Indians had found deposits of lead ore in this section, but geological surveys have proved this untrue. They probably bartered for the ore, with other tribes, and afterwards removed it

from their hiding places when wanted to trade for powder or whiskey.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Their summer homes were the skin tepee, but their winter habitations were more elaborate. An early writer says he saw a cabin erected when he was captive among the Indians along Lake Erie. "They cut logs," says he, "about fifteen feet long, and laid them upon each other, and drove posts in the ground at each end to keep them together; they tied the posts together at the top with bark, and by this means raised a wall fifteen feet long and about four feet high, and in the same manner they raised another wall opposite to this, at about twelve feet distance; then they drove forks in the ground in the center of each end, and laid a strong pole from end to end on these forks; and from these walls to the poles they set up poles instead of rafters, and on them tied small poles instead of laths; and a cover was made of lynn (linden) bark which will run water even in the winter season. At the end of these walls they set up split timber all round except a space at each end for a door. At the top, in place of a chimney, they left an open space, and for bedding they laid down that kind of bark, on which they spread bearskins. There were fires along the middle from one end to the other of the hut, which the squaws made of dry split wood, and stopped up whatever open places there were in the walls with moss which they collected from old logs; they hung a bearskin at the door. Notwithstanding our winters here are hard, our lodging was much better than I expected." Perhaps the Indian houses in Kittanning, especially that of the chief, Captain Jacobs, were somewhat better and differently built.

From these rude dwellings our forefathers developed their log cabins, improving in many points upon the crude construction of their savage instructors. In many ways the settlers patterned after the Indians; in their mode of dress, methods of hunting, travel and the cultivation of the products of the soil native to this country, and in most cases with profit to themselves. The Indians had developed their customs and mode of life by years of experience and necessity, and had probably settled upon the most satisfactory way of living in the wilderness, so that settlers did well to emulate them until they could by experience improve upon their methods.

OUTRAGES

It would occupy too much space to detail all the harrowing experiences of the settlers in

their wars with the Indians, so we will only touch upon the most famous of these incidents. Many of the settlers were captured and tortured, but occasionally, through superstition or whim, their lives would be spared and they remain captives for years. In one instance a son of David Shields, of Red Bank township, was recaptured by his father, but the lure of the forest life seemed to draw him away and he soon returned to his savage friends. Fergus Moorhead owed his life to the savages' reluctance to shoot over three times at a person, they believing that the Great Spirit wished his life spared. Joshua Spencer, who lived on Crooked creek, was captured and made to run the gantlet, and escaping the ordeal unscathed, was adopted into the tribe. One of the peculiar customs of the Indians was to spare those with black hair, and to this Ezekiel Lewis, of Captain Orr's command, owed his life in a battle with them.

CORNPLANTER

Not all of the Indians were bad, however. One of the strong friends of the whites was Cornplanter, who on several occasions hastened to warn the settlers of uprisings of other tribes and prospective attacks. This distinguished Indian chief was born at Conewagus, on the Genesee river; his father, a white man, was said to be a resident of Albany, N. Y. After the war of the Revolution he was an unswerving friend of the whites, and performed some valuable services for them, for which he received grants of land in various localities. The fact that he and some of his people once resided at and near the mouth of Cornplanter's run, in South Buffalo township, where they raised corn, has come down from early explorers of and settlers in this region. It was related by Charles Sipe, Sr., who fished and hunted along these streams in and after 1796, that he and his sons could see the rows of cornhills on a parcel of about three acres opposite the mouth of Cornplanter's run and on another parcel on the west side of the creek about half a mile up.

It does not seem improbable that John O'Bail, as Cornplanter was also called, derived his Indian name, *Ki-en-twa-ka*, from those cornfields. Cornplanter had two sons, Charles and Henry, who survived him. He and one or the other of them, and others of his people, occasionally passed down and up the Allegheny, stopping sometimes at Kittanning, whom Philip Mechling and some others of the oldest citizens living in 1875 remembered having

seen. He died at his home on his long-loved Allegheny, in Warren county, March 7, 1836, in or about the one hundred and fifth year of his age.

FORTS AND FIGHTS

The settlement of this county was delayed by the rival claims of the French and English to the lands. The Indians soon took sides in this division of their property, and their alliance was courted by both of the opposing forces. The French built a line of forts down the Allegheny to control the country, and in many instances winked at the ravages of their red allies.

England sent Braddock to capture the Ohio valley in 1755, but his ignominious defeat is a matter of familiar history. The next year occurred Armstrong's famous raid on Kittanning, an account of which will be found in the sketch of that borough.

The capture of Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh) in 1758 by Gen. John Forbes completed the conquest of this country from the French. Then came the Revolutionary war, in which many of the settlers of Armstrong county took part. After the termination of that conflict the first of the expeditions of the colonists against the Senecas and Munsees by Col. Daniel Brodhead, in 1779, up the Allegheny, resulted in a temporary tranquility to the settlers.

An expedition was made in 1781 against the Indians of Ohio by Col. Archibald Lochry and Capt. Robert Orr, but resulted in complete failure by their defeat at the mouth of the Muskingum river. Captain Orr was afterwards a settler of Sugar Creek township, and the ancestor of many of the prominent citizens of this county in later days. For a time after this the Indians were more than ever aggressive, and many of the outrages in this county occurred after that date. One of them was the capture of Massey Harbison in 1792, of which much has been written and told. From the many conflicting stories of different writers, as well as the woman herself, we gather the following facts.

MASSEY HARBISON'S STORY

John Harbison was a soldier in St. Clair's army. Having been wounded he was given the lighter employment of spy upon the movements of the savages. In the spring of 1792 his family resided in a log house near what is now Kiskiminetas Junction on the Pennsyl-

vania railroad, at that time the site of the Reed blockhouse. While Harbison and William Hill, grandfather of Robert B. McKee, now editor of the *Freeport Journal*, were absent on a scouting expedition, the Indians entered his house in sight of the blockhouse garrison and carried off Mrs. Harbison and her three children.

Two spies, Davis and Sutton, had lodged that night at Harbison's house, and when the horn at the blockhouse was blown to notify them of an Indian attack they hurriedly left the house at daylight, leaving the door open. Several Indians, who had been skulking around the house, soon afterward entered, and drew Mrs. Massey (corrupted from Mera) Harbison and her eldest two children by their feet from their beds, the third or youngest one, about a year old, being in bed with her. While they were rummaging the house and scrambling to secure whatever each one could of her clothing and other articles, she went outdoors and hallooed to the men in the blockhouse. One Indian then ran up and stopped her mouth, another rushed toward her with his raised tomahawk, which a third one seized, calling her his squaw and claiming her as his own. Fifteen Indians then advanced toward and fired upon both the blockhouse and the storehouse, killing one and wounding another of the soldiers, one of whom, by the name of Wolf, was returning from the spring and the other either coming or looking out of the storehouse.

When Mrs. Harbison told the Indians who remained with her that there were forty men in the blockhouse, each having two guns, those who were firing were brought back. Then they began to drive her and her children away. Because one of her boys, three years old, was unwilling to leave and was crying, they seized him by his feet, dashed his brains out against the threshold of the door, and then stabbed and scalped him. Her heart rent with agony, almost bereft of sight and all her other senses, still keeping her infant in her arms, she gave a terrific scream, and for that one of her savage captors dealt a heavy blow on her head and face, which restored her to consciousness. She and her two surviving children were then taken to the top of a hill, where they all stopped, and while the Indians were tying up their booty she counted them, their number being thirty-two, among whom were two white men, painted like Indians.

Several of the Indians could speak English. Mrs. Harbison knew three or four of them very well; two were Senecas and two were

Munsees, whose guns her husband had repaired almost two years before. Two Indians were detailed to guard her, and the rest then went toward Puckety. When she, her children and their guards had advanced about two hundred yards, the latter caught two of her uncle John Currie's horses, and then placing her and the youngest child on one and one of the guards and the remaining child on the other, proceeded toward the Kiskiminetas to a point opposite the upper end of Todd's island, where in descending the steep river hill the Indian's horse fell and rolled more than once. The boy fell over the horse's back, receiving a slight injury, and was taken up by one of the Indians. On reaching the shore the horses could not be made to swim, so the Indians took the captives across to the head of that island in bark canoes. After landing, the elder boy, five years old, complaining of the injury he had received from his fall and still lamenting the death of his brother, one of the guards tomahawked and then scalped him, the other guard having first ordered the mother to move on ahead of them, actuated, perhaps, by a slight assertion of humanity, to save her the pain of witnessing the murder of another of her children. When she beheld that second massacre of her offspring she fell senseless to the ground with her infant in her arms beneath her with its little hands about her head.

She knew not how long she remained in that insensible condition. The first thing she remembered on recovering her consciousness was raising her head from the ground and being overcome by an extreme, uncontrollable drowsiness, and beholding as she looked around the bloody scalp of her boy in the hand of one of these savages. She then involuntarily sank again to the earth upon her infant. The first thing which she remembered after that was the severe castigation that her cruel guards were inflicting upon her, after which they aided her in rising and supported her when on her feet. Why they did not massacre her she attributed to the interposition of Divine Providence in her behalf. There must have still been a little streak of humanity lingering in their ferocious breasts, for they concealed the scalp of her boy from her sight.

Having restored her dormant senses by leading her knee-deep into the river, all proceeded to a shoal near the head of the island, between it and the mainland or "Indian side of the country," where her guards forced her before them into and through the water breast deep, she holding her child above the surface, and by their assistance she with her child safely

reached the opposite shore. They all moved thence as fast as they could across the forks to the Big Buffalo, which, being a very rapid stream, her guards were obliged to aid her in crossing. Thence they took a straight course toward the Connoquenessing creek, the very place where Butler now stands. Thence they advanced along the Indian trail to the Little Buffalo, which they crossed at the very place where B. Sarver's mill afterward stood, and there ascended the hill.

Having become weary of life she fully determined to make these savages kill her, to end her fatigue and the prospective miseries and cruelties which she conceived awaited her. They were then moving in single file, one guard before and the other behind her. She stopped, withdrew from her shoulder a large powder-horn which, besides her child, they compelled her to carry, and threw it to the ground, closing her eyes and momentarily expecting to feel their deadly tomahawks. But, contrary to her expectations, they replaced it on her shoulder. She threw it off a second time, expecting death. But they, looking indignant and frightful, again replaced it. She threw it down a third time as far as she could over the rocks. While the one that had been engaged in that little contest was recovering it, the other one who had claimed her as his squaw, and who had witnessed the affair, approached and said: "Well done, you did right and are a good squaw, and he is lazy; he may carry it himself."

The guards having changed their positions, the latter taking the rear probably to prevent the other from injuring her, they proceeded until they reached, shortly before dark, without refreshment during the day, the Salt Lick on the Connoquenessing, nearly two miles above the present site of Butler, where there was an Indian camp made of stakes driven into the ground sloping, covered with chestnut bark, long enough for fifty men, which appeared to have been occupied for some time, was very much weather-beaten, and from which large beaten paths extended in different directions.

Mrs. Harbison was taken that night from that camp into a large dark bottom, about three hundred rods up a run, where they cut away the brush in a thicket, placed a blanket on the ground and permitted her to sit down with her child, which it was difficult for her to manage, as they had pinioned her arms so that she had but slight freedom of their use. There, without refreshment, thus pinioned, with those two savages who had that day massacred in

her presence two of her boys, one of those guards on each side of her, she passed the first night of her captivity.

The next morning one of the guards left to watch the trail they had traveled, and ascertain whether any of the white people were in pursuit. During his absence the other, being the one who claimed her as his squaw, and who had that day killed her second boy, remained with her and took from his bosom the scalp which he had so humanely concealed from her sight on the island, and stretched it upon a hoop. She then meditated revenge, attempting to take the tomahawk which hung by his side, and deal a fatal blow, but was, alas! detected. Her dusky captor turned, cursed her, and called her a "Yankee," thus intimating that he understood her intention, and to prevent a repetition of her attempt, faced her. The feigned reason that she gave for handling his tomahawk was, that her child wanted to play with its handle.

The guard that had been out returned from his lookout about noon, and reported that he had not discovered any pursuers, and remained on guard while the other went out for the same purpose. The one then guarding her, after questioning her respecting the whites, the strength of their armies, and boasting of the achievement of the Indians in St. Clair's defeat, examined the plunder which he had brought from her house, among which he found her pocketbook, containing \$10 in silver and a half-guinea in gold. All the food that she received from her guards on that Sunday and Monday was a piece of dried venison, about the size of an egg, each day, for herself and her child, but by reason of the blows which they had inflicted upon her jaws she could not eat any of it, and broke it up and gave it to her child. The guard who had been on the lookout in the afternoon returned about dark. Having been removed to another station in the valley of that run, that evening, she was again pinioned, guarded, and kept without either fire or refreshment, the second night of her captivity, just as she had been during the first one. She, however, fell asleep occasionally.

Her ears were regaled the next morning by the singing of a flock of mocking-birds and robins that hovered over her irksome camp. To her imagination they seemed to sing, "Get up and go off!" One of the guards having left at daybreak to watch the trail, the remaining one appeared to be sleeping, on observing which she began to snore and feigned to be asleep. When she was satisfied that he had really

fallen asleep, she concluded it was her time to escape. She would then have slain or disabled him, but for the crying of her child when out of her arms, which would of course awaken him and jeopardize her own life. She, therefore, was contented to take a short gown, handkerchief, and child's frock from the pillow case containing the articles which the Indians had brought from her house, and escape, about half an hour after sunrise. Guided by those birds, and wisely taking a direction from instead of toward her home, in order to mislead her captors, she passed over the hill, reached the Connoquenessing, about two miles from the point at which she and they had crossed it, and descended it through thorns and briars, and over rocks and precipices, with bare feet and legs. Having discovered by the sun and the course of the stream that she was advancing too far in her course from her home, she changed it, ascended the hill, sat down till sunset, determined her direction for the morrow by the evening star, gathered leaves for her bed, without food, her feet painful from the thorns that were in them, reclined and slept.

About daybreak the next morning she was awakened by that flock of birds which seemed to her to be attending and guiding her through the wilderness. When light enough to find her way, she started on her fourth day's trial of hunger and fatigue, advancing, according to her knowledge of courses and distances, toward the Allegheny river. Nothing unusual occurred during the day. It having commenced raining moderately about sunset, she prepared to make her bed of leaves, but was prevented by the crying of her child when she sat him down. Listening she distinctly heard the footsteps of a man following her. Such was the condition of the soil that her footprints might be discerned. Fearing that she was thus exposed to a second captivity, she looked for a place of concealment and providentially discovered a large fallen tree, into whose thick foliage she crept with her child in her arms, where, aided by the darkness, she avoided detection by the Indian whose footsteps she had heard. He having heard the child's cry, came to the spot whence the sound proceeded, halted, put down his gun, and was then so near to her that she distinctly heard the wiping-stick strike against his gun. Fortunately the child, pressed to her bosom, became warm and lay quiet during the continuance of their imminent peril. That Indian in the meantime, amidst that unbroken stillness, stood for nearly two hours with listening ears to again catch the

sound of the child's cry, and so profound was that stillness that the beating of her own heart was all she heard, and which seemed to her to be so loud that she feared her dusky pursuer would hear it. Finally, answering the sound of a bell and a cry like a night-owl's, signals which his companions had given, and giving a horrid, soul-harrowing yell, he departed. Deeming it imprudent to remain there until morning, lest her tracks might be discovered in daylight, she removed her coat and wrapped it around the child, with one end between her teeth, thus carrying the child with her teeth and one arm. With the other she groped her way among the trees a mile or two, and there sat in the damp, cold air till morning.

At daylight the next morning, wet, hungry, exhausted, wretched, she advanced across the headwaters of Pine creek, not knowing what they were, and became alarmed by two freshly indented moccasin tracks of men traveling in the same direction that she was. As they were ahead of her she concluded that she could see them as soon as they could see her. So she proceeded about three miles to a hunter's camp at the confluence of another branch of the creek, in which those who preceded her had kindled a fire, breakfasted, and, leaving the fire burning, had departed. She afterward learned that they were spies, James Anderson and John Thompson.

Having become still more alarmed, she left that path, ascended a hill, struck another path, and while meditating there what to do, saw three deer advancing toward her at full speed. They turned to look and she, too, looked intently at their pursuers, and saw the flash and heard the instantaneous report of a gun. Seeing some dogs start after the deer, she crouched behind a large log for shelter, but fortunately not close to it, for, as she placed her hand on the ground to raise herself up, that she might see the hunters, she saw a large mass of rattlesnakes, her face being very near the top one, which lay coiled ready to strike its deadly fangs into her. With a supreme effort she left that dangerous spot, bearing to the left, reached the headwaters of Squaw run, which, through rain, she followed the rest of the day, her limbs so cold and shivering that she could not help giving an occasional involuntary groan.

Though her jaws had sufficiently recovered from the pain caused by the blows inflicted upon her by the Indians, she suffered from hunger, procuring grapevines whenever she could and chewing them for what little sustenance they afforded. Having arrived at

eveningtide within a mile of the Allegheny river, though she did not know it, at the root of a tree, holding her child in her lap and her head against the tree to shelter him from that night's drenching rain, she lodged that fifth night since her capture.

She was unable for a considerable time the next morning to raise herself from the ground. Having, with a hard struggle, gained her feet, with nature so nearly exhausted and her spirits so completely depressed as they were, her progress was very slow and discouraging. After proceeding a short distance, she struck a path over which cattle had passed, following which for about a mile, she reached an uninhabited cabin on the river bottom. Not knowing where she was, and overcome with despair, she went to its threshold, having resolved to enter it and then lie down and die. But the thought of the suffering to be endured in that event nerved her to another desperate effort to live. Hearing the sound of a cowbell, which awakened a gleam of hope in her extreme despondency, she followed that sound until she reached a point opposite the fort at Six-Mile Island, where, with feelings which can be more readily imagined than expressed, she beheld three men on the left bank of the river. They appeared to be unwilling to come for her when she called on them, and requested her to inform them who she was. When she told them that she was the one who had been taken prisoner up the Allegheny on the morning of the 22d and had escaped, they requested her to walk up the bank of the river for awhile that they might see whether or not the Indians were making a decoy of her. When she told them her feet were so sore that she could not walk, James Closier came over for her in a canoe, while the other two stood on the river bank with cocked rifles, ready to fire in case she proved to be a decoy. When Closier approached the shore and saw her haggard and dejected appearance, he exclaimed: "Who, in the name of God, are you?" So great was the change wrought by her six days' sufferings that he, one of her nearest neighbors, did not recognize either her face or voice. When she arrived on the other side of the river she was unable to move or to help herself in any way. The people at the fort ran to see her. Some of them took her child and others took her from the canoe to Mr. Carter's house. Then, all danger being passed, she enjoyed for the first time since her capture the relief which comes from a copious flow of tears. Coming too suddenly to the fire and the smell of the victuals, she fainted.

Those hospitable people might have killed her with their exuberant kindness, had not Major McCulley, who then commanded the line along the Allegheny river, fortunately arrived. When he saw her situation and the bountiful provisions those good people were making for her, he immediately ordered her out of the house, away from the heat of the fire and the smell of the victuals which were being cooked, and prohibited her from taking anything but the whey of buttermilk, in very small quantities, which he himself administered. By that judicious treatment she was gradually restored to health and strength of mind and body.

Sarah Carter and Mary Ann Crozier then began to extract the thorns from her feet and legs, to the number of 150, as counted by Felix Negley, who watched the operation, and who afterward resided at the mouth of Bull creek, Tarentum. Many more were extracted the next evening. Some of the thorns went through and came out on the top of her feet. The skin and flesh were excruciatingly mangled and hung in shreds to her feet and legs. So much exposure of her naked body to rain by night and heat of the sun by day, and carrying her child so long in her arms without relief, caused much of her skin to come off so that nearly her whole body was raw, and for two weeks her feet were not sufficiently healed to enable her to put them to the ground to walk.

The news of her escape spread rapidly in various directions, reaching Pittsburgh the same evening of her arrival at the fort at Six-Mile Island. Two spies proceeded that evening to Coe's—now Tarentum—and the next morning to Reed's station, bearing the intelligence to her husband. A young man employed by the magistrates at Pittsburgh came for her to go thither for the purpose of making before one of them her affidavit of the facts connected with her captivity and escape, as was customary in early times, for publication. Being unable either to walk or ride on horseback, she was carried by some of the men into a canoe. After arriving at Pittsburgh she was borne in their arms to the office of John Wilkins, a justice of the peace and a son of the late Judge Wilkins, of the United States court, before whom she made her affidavit, May 28, 1792. The facts which she thus stated, being circulated, caused a lively sensation in and for twenty miles around Pittsburgh. Her husband arrived there that evening, and the next morning she was conveyed to Coe's station. That evening she gave to those about

her an account of the murder of her boy on Todd's Island, whither a scout went the next morning, found and buried the corpse, which had lain there unburied nine days.

From her affidavit and a subsequent and more elaborate narrative, prepared from her statement by John Winter, the writer has condensed the foregoing facts, credited by the early settlers who were her neighbors, and which were made during those six terrible days of her life.

She resided during several subsequent years at Salt Lick, a mile and a half north of Butler, on the Connoquenessing, at or near the site of the Indian camp mentioned in her affidavit and narrative. The last years of her life were passed in a cabin on the lot on the northeastern corner of Fourth street and Mulberry alley, Freeport, opposite the Methodist Episcopal church, where she died on Saturday, Dec. 9, 1837. By an act of the Legislature in 1828 she was granted a donation of \$100 as full payment for relief as the widow of a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Robert B. McKee of Freeport is a relative of Massey, his father's sister having married her son James. The site of the house from which she was captured is part of the property of Andrew Carnegie, directly across the river from the mouth of Buffalo creek.

REPRISALS

Such outrages were not calculated to make the early settlers merciful in their dealings with the Indians, and naturally their reprisals were as fierce and bloody as their savage adversaries. An example of this is shown in the story of the expedition of Armstrong against the Indian village of Kittanning, described elsewhere. Another case was the raid of Capt. Samuel Brady, of which the following is a condensation: About the 10th of June, 1779, three men, whom Colonel Brodhead had sent from Fort Pitt to reconnoiter the Seneca country, returned, having been closely pursued some distance below Kittanning, and nearly captured, by several Indian warriors who were descending the Allegheny in canoes. In a few days thereafter Capt. Samuel Brady obtained with difficulty, on account of the envy excited in some of his fellow officers by his previous brilliant successes, permission from the commandant of that fort to proceed with twenty men and a young Delaware chief toward the Seneca country, to catch the Indians. While he and his command were moving these Indian warriors advanced

to the settlements. They killed a soldier between Forts Hand and Crawford, that is, between the mouths of the Loyal Hannon and Poketas creeks, and at the Sewickley settlement they killed one woman and her four children and took two other children prisoners, their father being absent. Brady and his party—they were all well painted like the Indians—crossed the Allegheny and advanced up its west side, carefully examining the mouths of all its principal, especially its eastern, tributaries, supposing that the Indians would descend it in their canoes. On reaching a point opposite the mouth of Mahoning, they discovered the Indians' canoes moored at the southwestern bank of the creek. Brady and his force then went some distance down the river, halted until dark, made a raft, crossed over to the east side, advanced along it to the creek, found the canoes had been removed to the opposite side of the creek, vainly attempted to wade it, then moved up along its left bank and shore a considerable distance.

BRADY'S FIGHT

After crossing the creek, a fire was made, their clothes dried, and arms inspected. They then moved down toward the Indian camp, which was pitched on what was then a second bank of the Allegheny, a short distance east of where the Pennsylvania railroad track now is. Brady posted his men on the first bank, which has since been worn away. He surrounded them as well as the situation would admit, and finding he was discovered by break of day, he attacked them. The Indian captain, a notorious warrior of the Muncy nation, was killed on the spot, and several more mortally wounded, but the woods were remarkably thick, and the party could not pursue the villains' tracks after they had stopped their wounds, which they always do as soon as possible after receiving them. Captain Brady, however, retook six horses, the two prisoners, the scalps,

all their plunder, and took all the Indians' guns, tomahawks, match-coats, moccasins—in fine, everything they had, except their breech-clouts.

Captain Brady and most of his men acted with great spirit and intrepidity, but it is stated that the young Delaware chief Nanowland, or George Wilson, distinguished himself in this enterprise.

That camp-ground was in the northwestern corner of the tract subsequently called "Springfield," several rods east of what was still more recently the old steamboat wharf. The thicket into which the wounded escaped was on the hill still higher up the creek than the camp.

The two prisoners that were here recaptured were Peter and Margaret Henry, children of Frederick Henry. They had been captives about two weeks before they were recaptured. Peter settled in Butler county, Pa., and was a member of Captain Brinker's company in the war of 1812. He was a farmer, raised a large family, and was highly respected. He died in his ninety-fourth year in 1858. Peter Henry, Jr., of Brady's Bend, father-in-law of Andrew W. Bell, was one of his sons. Margaret married and lived in Westmoreland county, Pa. An erroneous idea prevails among some of these captives' descendants that they were recaptured at Brady's Bend.

MINISTERIAL DEFENDERS

During the French and Indian wars along the frontiers of Pennsylvania, the services of everyone who could shoulder a musket were required. Clergymen of various denominations entered the ranks and fought bravely to protect their property and families. The Rev. Mr. Steele of Cumberland, Rev. Mr. Elder of Lancaster, Rev. John Conrad Boucher of Harrisburg, Rev. Richard Peters of Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. Barton of York county, were all in active service at the time of Colonel Armstrong's campaign.

CHAPTER II

SETTLING OF THE COUNTY

CONRAD WEISER—THE SCOTCH-IRISH—THE GERMANS—ESTABLISHING HOMES—DIFFERENT CUSTOMS—THE PURCHASE LINE—THE HOLLAND LANDS—THE DONATION LANDS—THE DEPRECIATION LANDS—THE FIRST SETTLERS—BUILDING OPERATIONS—COSTUMES—SPORTS AND GAMES—NEIGHBORLINESS—A STRANGE MARRIAGE CONTRACT

Weary, travel-worn and haggard, a little party of whites and Indians emerged from the deep forests of old Westmoreland county upon the banks of the sparkling Allegheny river and at once proceeded to make camp. Not a sound broke the silence of the wilderness, save the songs of the birds and the sighing of the wind, accompanied in an undertone by the rippling of the clear waters in the shallows of the stream. No factories obscured the clear sky, the whistle of the locomotive was not heard and the scene was truly primitive and peaceful. From the then undefiled waters they soon drew a bounteous supply of fish, fires were lit, a feast prepared and as night fell the little band sank into repose, refreshed and prepared for the taking up of the trail on the morrow.

This party was led by an Evangelical Lutheran missionary, Conrad Weiser, whose mission to the Indian tribes has been written of in many volumes of early history. He was the advance guard of the flood of settlers who soon thereafter invaded the country now included in the bounds of Armstrong county.

The writings of Weiser had great effect in inducing other Germans to enter the country, and settlers of that nationality have always been in the majority in this section of the State. They have left such an impress upon the population that this county is considered the center of the "Dutch" portion of Pennsylvania.

However, although a German was the first to view the land, the Scotch-Irish were the first of the real settlers, the Germans following closely upon them. Previous to 1796 the Indian wars, the danger from savage raids, the uncertainty of land titles, and the frequent and costly litigation growing out of unwise land laws, retarded the settlement of the county and caused many to pass on to Ohio and other territory west of there, where the chances were

more evenly divided. Many who settled here were later compelled to abandon their homes owing to the harassment of other claimants to the lands. Of the different kinds of land grants in this county details will be found at the end of this chapter. There were the "Holland" lands, the "Depreciation" lands, and the "Donation" lands, all with their many complex and baffling rules of entry or sale.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH

The Scotch-Irish settlers came mostly from Westmoreland county, while the Germans were from Lehigh and Northampton counties. There was a great difference between the customs of the two classes of pioneers and their methods of taming the wilderness were somewhat different. The Scotch-Irish were great hunters and trappers, delighting in the chase and conforming greatly to the methods of the Indians. Upon them devolved most of the wars of defense and reprisal, although when aroused in defense of their homes, the Germans were tireless and courageous adversaries. Among those who served in the various expeditions against the savages the German names were as frequently found as those of other nationalities. Each of the two branches of the white race were fitted to fulfil their destinies in conquering the wilderness and building the foundations of the present glorious heritage left by them to their descendants.

When these settlers reached their destination they at once erected temporary "shacks" to shield their loved ones until the more permanent log homes were built. When it is remembered that the woodsman's axe was the only tool at first used the crudeness of these habitations will be more fully appreciated and their constructors given the credit due them for the arduous toil necessary in their construction.

THE GERMANS

The habitations of the settlers were all similar in design, but the Germans usually added more comforts to the interior. Most of them had brought their featherbeds with them over the mountains, and they soon adapted the customs of the Fatherland to their primitive surroundings. As soon as the family of the "Dutchman" was properly housed he made provision for his stock. One writer says that the "Dutchman's barn was generally the best building on his farm." For many years he would endure all the discomforts of a small log house and build a spacious barn for the stock. He always kept this barn filled with hay, and all of the domestic animals, even the swine, were housed for the winter.

All of the settlers were hard workers, but the Germans particularly so. The Scotch-Irish simply deadened the trees and allowed them to rot away, but the Germans cut them down, utilized every part and finally grubbed out the stumps before planting a crop. Thus they saved their plow points. The women all worked at their household tasks, but the German "hausfrau" generally assisted in the more laborious work of the farm as well. They were possessed of wonderful capacity for labor and were truly helpmates to their husbands.

The cultivated portion of the farm of the Germans was not as large as that of their Irish neighbors, but it was more intensively cultivated. As a result their descendants are the most prosperous of the inhabitants of this portion of the State. Theodore Roosevelt, in his "Winning of the West," says that of twelve families of each nationality, nine Germans, seven Scotch and four Irish prospered, while the others failed. Their frugality was another source of wealth. They never wasted anything. While the Irish lived on "hog and hominy" the Germans had *sauerkraut und speck, schnitz und knopf, grumbire supp und nudels, roggensbrod und schmierkaese*, and none of them ever thought of starving.

As a general rule the two nationalities remained separate in customs and living, but in a few instances there were intermarriages between them, some of our most noted citizens of later days being descendants of such unions of the Irish and Germans.

THE PURCHASE LINE

The treaty of 1768 between the Six Nations and the English established the famous "Purchase Line," mention of which will frequently

be found in this history, so a description of the boundaries of this purchase will be of interest.

No. XLI of London Documents, published soon after the making of the treaty of 1768, contains the entire deed then executed, establishing the boundary or purchase line. Various good and prudential reasons and considerations are given in the preamble or recitals why such a line should be established. The grantors in that deed were the Sachems and Chiefs of the Six Confederate Nations, and of the Shawaneese, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and other dependent tribes. The grant, consideration and boundaries are in these words:

"Now, therefore, know ye, that we, the Sachems and Chiefs aforementioned, native Indians or proprietors of the lands hereinafter described, for and in behalf of ourselves and the whole of our confederacy, for the considerations hereinbefore mentioned, and also for and in consideration of a valuable present of the several articles in use amongst Indians which, together with a large sum of money, amount in the whole to the sum of ten thousand four hundred and sixty pounds seven shillings and threepence sterling, to us now delivered and paid by Sir William Johnston, Baronet, His Majesty's sole agent and superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern department of America, in the name and on behalf of our sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God," etc., "the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge:

"We, the said Indians, have, for us and our heirs and successors, granted, bargained, sold, released and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm unto our said sovereign Lord King George the Third *all* that tract of land situate in North America, at the back of the British settlements, bounded by a line which we have now agreed upon and do hereby establish as the boundary between us and the British colonies in America, beginning at the mouth of Cherokee or Hogohege (Tennessee) river, where it empties into the river Ohio, and running from thence upward along the south side of said river to Kittanning, which is above Fort Pitt, from thence by a direct line to the nearest fork of the west branch of the Susquehanna, thence through the Allegany mountains along the south side of the said west branch until it comes opposite to the mouth of a creek called Tiadaghton (Pine creek), thence across the west branch along the south side of that creek and along the north side of Burnett's Hills to

a creek called Awandae, thence down the same to the east branch of Susquehanna and across the same and up the east side of that river to Oswego (Owego), from thence to Delaware river and up that river to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna, thence to Tianaderha and up the west side of the west branch to the head thereof, and thence by a direct line to Canada creek, where it empties into the Wood creek at the west of the carrying-place beyond Fort Stanwix, and extending eastward from every part of the said line as far as the lands formerly purchased, so as to comprehend the whole of the lands between the said line and the purchased lands or settlements, except what is in the Province of Pennsylvania, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging," etc.

This document was sealed and delivered, and the consideration paid in the presence of William Franklin, Governor of New Jersey; Frederick Smith, Chief Justice of New Jersey; Thomas Walker, Commissioner of Virginia; Richard Peters and James Tilghman, of the Council of Pennsylvania. It was executed at Fort Stanwix Nov. 5, 1768, in the presence of Sir William Johnston by Tyorhansere, alias Abraham, for the Mohawks, Canaghaguieson for the Oneidas, Seguaresera for the Tuscaroras, Otsinoghiyata, alias Brant, for the Onondagas, Tegarria for the Cayugas, Guastrax for the Senecas.

DIVISION AND SALE OF LANDS

The lands comprising the bulk of Armstrong county were held at different periods by various companies and persons, chief among them being the Holland Land Company. Besides this, many methods of sale were adopted by the State under various acts, thus causing a vast amount of litigation between the rival claimants, and placing their titles in jeopardy until settled by the courts. The principal classes of lands were those of the Holland Company, the "donation" and the "depreciation" lands, of which a description is hereby given, in order to show the legal difficulties which beset our forefathers in their attempts to create homes in this county.

THE HOLLAND LAND COMPANY

was organized at the city of Amsterdam, in the Kingdom of Holland, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Its original members were Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Stap-

horst, Pieter Stadnitski, Christian Van Eghen, Hendrik Vollenhoven and Rutgert Jan Schimmelpenninck, of that city; at least those are the names mentioned in a prevention patent for a tract called "Normandy," dated Oct. 7, 1799.

The original members, it is said, had loaned large amounts of money, either directly to the United States, or indirectly to Robert Morris, to aid in achieving American independence. As they preferred to invest the amount which they received, after the close of the Revolutionary war, in this country, they purchased from Morris, in 1792, an immense quantity of land west of the Genesee river, in the State of New York, on which they, as one of their agents stated, lost \$3,000,000. They acquired, about the same time, inchoate titles to numerous tracts of land in Pennsylvania, on both sides of the Allegheny river, in the territory included in the purchases from the Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix, Oct. 23, 1784, and from the Delawares and Wyandots at Ft. McIntosh, at the mouth of Beaver river, in January, 1785.

The boundaries of these purchases began "at the south side of the Ohio river, where the western boundary of the State of Pennsylvania crosses the said river, near Shingho's old town, at the mouth of Beaver creek, and thence by a due north line to the end of the forty-second and the beginning of the forty-third degrees of north latitude, thence by a due east line, separating the forty-second and forty-third degrees of north latitude, to the east side of the east branch of the river Susquehanna, and thence by the bounds of the purchase line of 1768 to the place of beginning," which included all the northwestern part of this State, except the triangle bordering on Lake Erie, which, having been purchased from the Indians by the United States, Jan. 9, 1789, by the treaty at Fort Harmon, for £1,200, was conveyed by the latter to Pennsylvania, March 3, 1792, for \$150,640.25. "The Holland Company," said Judge Yeates, in summing up a case in 1800, "have paid to the State the consideration money of 1,162 warrants, and the surveying fees on 1,048 tracts of land, besides making very considerable expenditures by their exertions, honorable to themselves and useful to the community, in order to effect settlements. Computing the sums advanced, the lost tracts, by prior improvements and interferences, and the quantity of 100 acres granted to each individual for making a settlement on their lands, west of the Allegheny river, it is said, that, averaging the whole, between \$230 and \$240 have been ex-

pended by the company on each tract of land they now claim."

The Holland Company soon after its organization appointed Paul Burti, an Italian gentleman, of Bloekley's Retreat, Philadelphia, and Harm Jan Huidekoper, a Holland gentleman, of Meadville, their agents and attorneys in fact, the latter being designated in one of the former's letters of attorney to David Lawson as "the general superintending agent." They not only sold lands belonging to the company, but in some instances acquired and held in themselves the legal title to some of the latter's tracts, and as grantors conveyed tracts and parcels of tracts to purchasers. Patents for various tracts were granted to them in trust for the company.

Several of the company's tracts in this county were sold for taxes. Thomas Hamilton, county treasurer, sold one of them to the county commissioners, Oct. 10, 1818; Samuel Matthews, county treasurer, one, Oct. 25, 1820, and eleven others, Oct. 1, 1822, which the commissioners conveyed to Vanderkemp, March 24th, and he to Willink & Co., Nov. 7, 1826.

The act of March 31, 1823, authorized the company to sell their lands and their vendees to purchase them, though they or any of them were aliens, notwithstanding any previous law to the contrary.

In 1849 the surviving members of the company were Waldgrave Van Henkelom, Wilhelm Willink, Jr., and Gerret Schimmelpenninck, Rutgert Jan's son. On April 26th they, by their attorney-in-fact, John Jacob Vanderkemp, whom the company had appointed as such and as the successor to Paul Burti, deceased, Sept. 5, 1824, conveyed all their lands, tracts, pieces and parcels of land, tenements and hereditaments that had not been previously conveyed, including all outstanding contracts for the sale and purchase of their lands in Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson counties, to Alexander Colwell, Dr. John Gilpin, Horatio N. Lee, of the borough of Kittanning, Alexander Reynolds and David Richey, then of Madison township, in this county, embracing 23,083 acres and 45 perches of unsold land, and about 55,000 acres subject to executory contracts, for \$50,000. Reynolds entered into a conditional agreement with his co-purchasers, Aug. 11, 1835, to purchase their several interests in about twenty-one thousand acres of these lands for \$26,130. By divers transfers that agreement was consummated, and these interests became vested in him and P. Jenks Smith, of Philadelphia. All the lands

which were included in the purchase from the Holland Company were sold at such an advance that the last purchasers realized handsomely from their ventures. Some of those lands have since become so valuable that they cannot now be purchased for a hundred times the price for which Reynolds and his copurchasers bought them.

The actual legal interpretation of the ninth clause of the act of April 3, 1792, which required that the settler should "before the date of his warrant, make or cause to be made an actual settlement thereon by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres for every 100 acres contained in one survey, erecting thereon a 'messuage' for the habitation of man, and residing or causing a family to reside thereon for the space of five years next following his or her first settling of the same," brought about a long-drawn-out series of suits in which settlers and the Holland Land Company were involved.

It was under that act that the Holland Company took out many of their warrants. They, like others, could not make the settlements required by the strict letter of that act, within two years from the dates of their warrants, on account of the Indian hostilities.

The controversy as to title between the land company and the settlers was finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the Hollanders.

THE DONATION LANDS

The act of the Legislature of March, 1783, donated to all officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, free of taxation, various tracts of land, to be laid off into districts, and apportioned according to a plan, with reference to the standing of the applicant. These lands were called the "donation lands."

The surveyor general and each of his deputies were required to be sworn or affirmed that in laying off those lots he would not select the best land, either as to quality or situation, to favor anyone of those four classes of lots to the prejudice or injury of the others, or of this State, and in running the boundary lines of the lots, each surveyor should cause them to be well defined, by marking the trees on the lines, at small distances, and particularly the angles, and on the northwestern corner tree of each lot should be marked, in roman figures, the number of the lot, but if there should be a post at any such corner, on the tree in the lot nearest to the post. When all the lots had been laid off, a draft of them

should be made, which should be deposited in rolls in the office after all the applications were satisfied. The supreme executive council was required to cause numbers, corresponding to each of the four classes, to be made on square pieces of white paper of uniform size, or as nearly so as might be, and in their presence to roll and bind well those numbers separately and carefully, with silken thread, as uniformly as possible, and deposit them in four wheels, "like unto lottery wheels," which, before any applicant should be permitted to draw therefrom, should be repeatedly "well turned round."

Those wheels were to be safely kept and remain sealed, except when drawn from, under the direction of a committee of three members of the supreme executive council, who were to judge and determine on the right of each applicant to receive grants of land, with the right of appeal in all cases of doubt and difficulty to the supreme executive council, whose decision thereon was final and conclusive. The successful applicants were entitled to draw thus: A major-general, four tickets from the wheel containing the numbers on the 500-acre lots; a brigadier-general, three tickets; a colonel, two tickets; a lieutenant-colonel, one from that wheel and one from the wheel containing the numbers on the 250-acre lots; a surgeon, chaplain or major, each two tickets from the wheel containing the numbers on the 300-acre lots; a captain, one ticket from the wheel containing the numbers on the 500-acre lots; a lieutenant, two tickets from the wheel containing the numbers on the 200-acre lots; an ensign, or regimental surgeon's mate, respectively, one ticket from the wheel containing the numbers on the 300-acre lots; a sergeant, sergeant-major or quarter-master-sergeant, respectively, one ticket from the wheel containing the numbers on the 250-acre lots; a drum-major, fife-major, drummer, fifer, corporal or private, respectively, one ticket from the wheel containing the numbers on the 200-acre lots.

Before the boundary line between Pennsylvania and New York was definitely established, some of the donation lots were laid off on territory of the latter State. It was provided by acts of April 5, 1793, and Feb. 23, 1801, that those who had drawn lots in that territory should be allowed, under prescribed regulations, to draw others in lieu of them from the undrawn ones in any of the donation districts within this State. After April 1, 1810, the undrawn donation lots reverted to the commonwealth, which were to be disposed of in

such manner as the Legislature should thereafter by law direct.

By the act of April 9, 1828, the secretary of the land office was authorized to extend the provisions of the act to encourage the warranting and patenting of lands north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers and Conewango creek, passed March 1, 1811, to the settlers or owners of the undrawn donation lands.

THE DEPRECIATION LANDS

The major part—about three fourths—of that part of this county on the north and western side of the Allegheny river consisted of depreciation lands, a large tract appropriated by the act of Assembly of March 12, 1783, for the redemption of depreciation certificates. Its boundaries, as specified in that act, were: Beginning where the western boundary of the State crosses the Ohio river, thence up that river to Fort Pitt, thence up the Allegheny river to the mouth of Mogulbuchtalon (Mahoning) creek, thence by a west line to the western boundary of the State, thence along it south to the beginning, of which three thousand acres opposite Fort Pitt and an equal quantity on both sides of Beaver creek, including Fort McIntosh, were reserved for the use of the State. The surveyor district assigned to Joshua Elder consisted of the territory between the Allegheny river and a line extending due north from or near the mouth of Bull creek to the northern boundary of the depreciation tract, a portion of which, under a previous allotment of surveyor districts, had been embraced in Stephen Gapen's district.

The bills of credit issued both by Congress and by this Commonwealth depreciated between 1777 and 1781 from one to nearly one hundred per cent. The difference of opinion as to the degree of depreciation and the consequent cash value of those bills of credit, the chief portion of the money then in circulation, caused much confusion in the settlement of accounts between both individuals and public officers. The act of Assembly of Dec. 18, 1780, provided that the hereinafter mentioned certificates of depreciation, given to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line in the army of the United States in payment for their services, should be receivable at the land office of this State, equal to gold and silver, in payment of, if they should wish to purchase, unlocated lands, and the act of April 3, 1781, adjusted the scale of the depreciation

of these bills of credit at from one and a half to seventy-five per cent, varying each month from 1777 to 1781, and in accordance with that scale certificates, called certificates of depreciation, were issued to those officers and soldiers for the indebtedness of the State to them.

The above cited act of March 13, 1783, also provided that the unreserved portion of the tract of depreciation lands should be laid out thus: The surveyor general, in accordance with such directions as should be given him by the supreme executive council, should cause it to be laid out into lots of not less than 200 and not more than 350 acres each, numbering them in numerical order. As soon as the whole tract, or a hundred lots of it, were surveyed, the surveyor general, secretary of the land office and receiver general were directed to sell them, in numerical order, at such times and places, and under such regulations, as should be prescribed by the supreme executive council. The amounts bid at these sales were to be paid into the receiver general's office either in gold or silver or in those certificates; whereupon, and on the payment of the expenses of surveying and the fees of the different offices, patents should be issued to the vendees, and whatever specie the receiver general thus received he was to pay into the State treasury for the purpose of redeeming such of those certificates as remained unsatisfied at the close of these sales.

Three pounds and ten shillings, including the wages of chainbearers and markers, were allowed for laying out and returning the survey of each lot into the surveyor general's office, to be paid in specie before the patent could be issued. But very few lots or parcels of that depreciation tract were sold until after the passage of the act of April 3, 1792, respecting the provisions of which enough has already been given in the sketch of the Holland Land Company.

PIONEERS AND THEIR TRIALS

Wiser laws and a more liberal interpretation of those existing, caused the country to be settled much more rapidly after 1796. The pioneer settler of Armstrong county was Capt. Andrew Sharp, who settled in the Plum Creek region in 1784, with his wife and infant child. He resided there for some years, suffering much from the depredations of the Indians, until finally tiring of the exertions necessary for existence in that harassed region, he decided to return to Kentucky. In May, 1794, he

built a boat, in partnership with three other men, Taylor, Connor and McCoy, and with their combined families started down the Kiskiminetas river. At the mouth of Roaring run, near the rapids, they decided to halt for the night, preferring to shoot the rapids by daylight. However, they had scarce started for the bank ere they were fired upon by a band of Indians, who had lain in wait for them. In the ensuing fight McCoy and Connor's son were killed and Connor and Sharp severely wounded. The boat was quickly pushed off from the bank and rapid progress made away from the danger point. Owing to the wounding of the men, Mrs. Sharp was compelled to row the boat all night, but at daybreak she succeeded in attracting the attention of some men on the bank, who took charge of them and piloted the freight of wounded and dying to Pittsburgh, where Sharp died July 8th. From that city Mrs. Sharp went with her brother-in-law, Andrew, to Cumberland county, remaining there three years, later returning to her former home at Plum Creek after the conditions were more favorable.

Her second daughter, the first white child born in Armstrong county, was the wife of David Ralston, and later of James Mitchell.

Other pioneer settlers in this county will be found mentioned in the sketches of the different townships and boroughs.

HOME BUILDING

In early times neighbors were scarce and far apart and mutual cooperation was a necessity. The interchange of the heavier labors was frequent. When a log cabin was to be raised the inhabitants for several miles would assemble at the proposed site, with their teams, axes and other necessary implements. Such a cabin was generally one and a half stories high, roofed with clapboards weighted down with poles, with openings cut in the sides and ends for doors and windows. The logs were round, the loft covered with puncheons, and the chimney of stones and sticks daubed with mud. Greased paper was used in place of glass for the windows. The only tools to be had were the ax, the heavy saw, the drawing knife, adze, broadaxe and the now obsolete centerbit, which was often made at some rude forge by the carpenter himself.

A suitable spot was selected on which to erect the house and on the appointed day a company of choppers felled the trees, cut them to proper lengths, and hauled them to the chosen spot. Meanwhile the carpenter had selected a straight-grained tree and was split-

ting out the clapboards. These were split with a large "fro" and were four feet long by the greatest width the tree would allow. Next puncheons for the floor were made of trees eighteen inches wide, halved and faced with a broadaxe. All being ready, on the second day the neighbors gathered and assisted in the "house raising." On the third day the house was furnished. A table was made of a slab, supplied with sapling legs driven into auger holes. Several three-legged stools were made in the same manner. Pins stuck into the logs served to support the clapboard shelves for the kitchen, and were receptacles for the few pewter dishes, plates and spoons; but often the tableware consisted of wooden bowls, "trenchers" and "noggin." When even these were scarce, gourds and hard-shelled squashes made up the deficiency. A few iron pots, knives and forks had been brought from east of the mountains, together with salt and the bedding, by means of packhorses.

A pole with a fork near the lower end was driven into an auger hole in the floor and the upper end fastened to a roof joist. Poles were laid across the fork to the walls and supported through the cracks between the logs, forming the frame of the bed. Across these were laid other poles to bear the grass mattress, which was later filled with corn shucks after the crop was gathered. A few pegs around the single room, to suspend the few dresses of the women and the coats of the men, completed the "furniture."

Then came the "house-warming," and a real one it was, lasting for days, or as long as the limited supply of "corn-juice" held out. The nights were occupied with dancing until almost dawn.

It required two days to notify the men then living within a circuit of thirty miles of such a raising. Until as late as 1834 trees suitable for building logs on this and adjoining tracts were considered common property. If any one saw a tree which would answer his purpose, either on the tract on which he had settled or on any other, he appropriated it to his own use, without leave from any one.

COSTUMES

The universal costume was a composite of civilized and Indian dress. The hunting shirt was universally worn. It was a loose frock, reaching half way down the thighs, with large sleeves, and so wide as to lap over in front a foot or more when belted at the waist. It often had a cape collar, handsomely fringed with

some bright colored cloth. The expansive bosom of the shirt served as a pocket to hold a chunk of bread, gun wadding or other necessities of the hunt. The heavy buckskin belt had manifold uses. Mittens and the bullet bag were stuck in the front, the tomahawk on one side and the hunting knife on the other, there still being space for smaller articles between. The shirt was generally made of linsey, sometimes of coarse linen, and a few of dressed deerskins. These last were very cold and uncomfortable in wet weather.

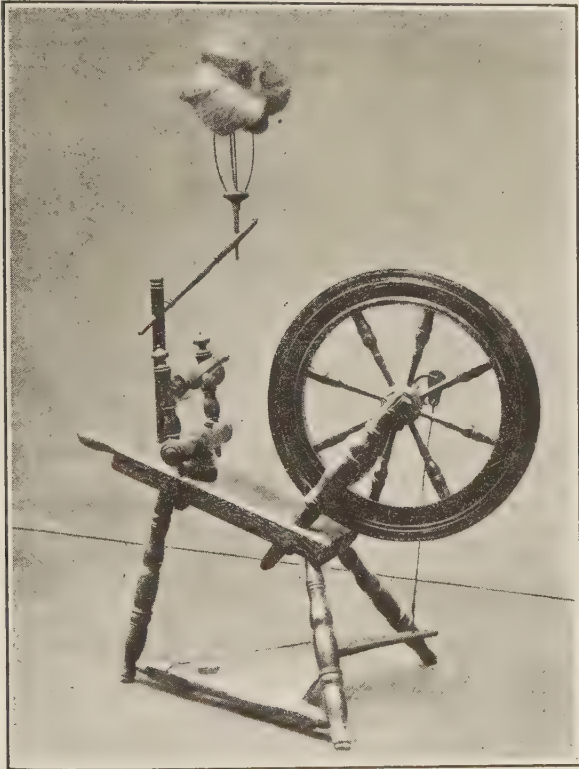
A pair of breeches, or drawers and leggings, were the covering of the legs. Moccasins answered much better than shoes for the feet. They were different from the modern design of moccasin, being made of dressed deerskin, in a single piece, with a gathered seam in front and at the heel, as high as the ankle joint. Flaps were left at each side, reaching some distance up the legs, laced with deerskin so as to exclude the snow and dust. The ordinary moccasin cost but a few hours to make, while shoes were expensive and hard to procure. In cold weather the moccasins were stuffed with deer hair or dried leaves for warmth.

The linsey petticoat and gown were the universal dress of the women of pioneer days. A small home-made handkerchief was the only ornament at the neck. In summer they went barefoot, and in cold weather wore moccasins and hand-made "shoepacks." Stockings were a luxury. When any head covering was worn, it was the universal sunbonnet.

Most of the clothing of the pioneers was hung on the pegs around the cabin walls, and visitors could readily estimate the wealth of the occupants by the visible display of wearing apparel.

HOME MANUFACTURES

In early days every cabin was a factory where clothing was manufactured. Busy hands kept the spinning-wheel and loom buzzing and slamming early and late. In almost every household there were a large number of mouths to feed and bodies to clothe. Shoes were used sparingly by the lucky few who possessed them, for leather was high and money scarce. Often girls and women would walk to church barefooted, carrying shoes and stockings, which they put on when near the house of worship. Tow and linen, buckskin and similar home-made goods formed the clothing worn by males of all ages. The girls' best dresses were frequently spun, woven, dyed, cut and made by the wearers. An old resident remarks: "The



SPINNING WHEEL-FLAX



WOOL SPINNING WHEEL, AND REEL
(Called also Quill or Bobbin Wheel)



FLAX BRAKE

girls were just as pretty in those days as they are now, and were probably satisfied with their costumes, but could one of our present fashionably-dressed belles have stepped among them, they might have gone wild with envy and excitement."

TRAVELING IN PIONEER TIMES

All the travel of the settlers was performed on foot or on horseback. Wagons were almost unknown within the memory of men now living, while carriages are a comparatively modern innovation. As in most new settlements, the first lines of travel were paths marked by blazed trees. Afterward trees and underbrush were cut away, and some of the principal routes of travel were converted into highways. There is, however, scarcely a road in the county that follows its course as originally traced. Thoroughfares were built at the cost of a great expenditure of time and labor.

THE CHASE

Skill in hunting was the chief accomplishment of the men and boys, and from childhood they were trained in the use of weapons. The boys emulated the Indians in the use of the bow and arrow and became almost as expert as their red rivals. Throwing the tomahawk and knife, running, jumping and wrestling were also frequently indulged in by all. In addition, most of the males could imitate the cries of the wild fowl and beasts of the forest, and thus bring them within shooting distance.

MORALS

Honesty was held in great esteem in those days, and a thief not only received what justice the few laws imposed, but was often ostracised by his neighbors as well. Lying was not a common practice, and offenders of that kind were soon labeled by their companions. Female virtue was respected and as a general rule the morals of the early days might well be set up as a criterion for those of the present times. One curious custom was for an aggrieved party to challenge the aggressor to a "fisticuff" match, and if one or the other thought he was physically overmatched he could obtain a substitute.

FOOD

"Hog and hominy" constituted the principal diet of the first settlers. Johnnycake or pone

were the breads for breakfast and dinner; mush and milk a standard dish for supper. Milk was often scarce and a substantial dish of hominy took its place. Mush was frequently eaten with sweetened water, molasses, bear's oil or fried meat gravy.

The early settlers found game abundant, and very little hunting enabled them to keep a constant supply of fresh meat on hand. Grain food was not so easily procured. The farmer's supply of wheat and flour was often exhausted before harvest time; and in such cases wheat was cut while in the milk, and boiled, making a very palatable and wholesome food. Salt was a valuable commodity and very scarce. The settlers were obliged to go to the eastern counties to obtain it. When a man made a trip "east of the mountains," or to Pittsburgh or Westmoreland county, he went literally loaded with errands, generally taking several pack-horses along to bring back supplies.

AMUSEMENTS

The amusements in rural districts in early times consisted chiefly of frolics, or "bees," grubbing, railmaulings, corn-huskings, quiltings, singing-schools at private houses, and occasional dances at frolics. In 1828 there was a prevalent mania for circular fox and wolf hunts. The areas of the several circles covered nearly the entire territory of the county. Several columns in the papers were filled with notices of the routes, times and arrangements. Those hunts temporarily excited a deep and general interest in the aged, middle-aged, and the young. They were designed not only for amusement, but for the beneficial purpose of exterminating these pestiferous and destructive animals.

PROMINENT PIONEERS

One of the settlers of Sugar Creek township was David Rumbaugh, who was an original genius in his way and a great practical joker. He had the likeness of a clock painted on the gable end of his house next to the public road, being what is now the Kittanning and Brady's Bend one, the hands representing the time to be 11:45 o'clock, and he was occasionally amused by travelers comparing the time indicated by their watches with and setting them by it.

Such was the class of pioneers who formed the population of this county in early times. They were rough but honest, poor but enterprising, limited in education but religious, and

had as fine a standard of life as we hold at the present day. To show that the feeling of neighborliness has not been destroyed by modern civilization, we will relate a little incident that occurred in December, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Levi J. Cook, of Bethel township, celebrated their golden wedding Christmas Day. They were both born on the same day and also were married on their birthday. In issuing the invitations they were anxious that none should be omitted, so instead of writing the messages they had the school teachers announce the affair in the schools, with a promise of welcome to all who would come. In the language of modern slang, "Can you beat it?"

A STRANGE MARRIAGE CONTRACT

Among the early settlers in the southern part of the county, in the section afterward allotted to Burrell township, was George Shoemaker, a very successful farmer. At his death he left all his property to his wife Margaret without reserve. In due time after his death the widow married the second time a man named Barnard Davers. Before the wedding she insisted on his signing an agreement that she was still to hold possession of the property left by her former husband, to dispose of as she wished, and that at her death it should go unreservedly to her children by the first husband. In the event of his death she was to be free of his debts and the property was to remain in her possession. She also agreed that she would never lay claim to any of his individual property either before or after his death. The marriage occurred early in 1825, and they used, managed and occupied their separate estates distinctly and independently of each other, pleasantly and harmoniously, until Davers' death in December, 1829.

Again in proper season another suitor sought her hand—George A. King, a substantial farmer. Her children had then grown up, some of them were married, and with her were cultivating and managing the fertile acres of "Monmouth," which their father had devised to her. In that emergency—as related by the then editor of the *Pittsburgh American*, and whose statement is reproduced in Sherman Day's "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania"—she consulted the late Samuel Houston, of

Kittanning, her factor and confidential merchant. When she had stated to him her intention to marry again, he is reported to have said, "I should suppose that one so happily situated as you are, with everything rich and comfortable about you, and your sons and daughters grown up, would not think of such a think at your time of life. I would advise you by no means to entangle yourself again in any marriage alliance." "You tink not, Mr. Houston?" "Why, it is very sincerely the advice I would give you, if that is what you want." "Well, dat may be all very well and very goot; but, see here, a man I vant, and a man I vill have!" "O, that is a very different thing altogether, and in that case, I would advise you by all means to marry."

She, however, would not accept her new suitor's proposal, unless he, too, would enter into an ante-nuptial agreement, like that with Barnard Davers, which he did. The date of this second agreement is March 8, 1832. They were subsequently married, and managed their respective estates as she and Davers had done. In both instances husband and wife were separate, on their farms, from Monday morning until Saturday night each week; their accounts were kept separately; they knew hardly any more about each other's business affairs than if they were single. There were no clashing interests, no coveting of each other's possessions, to cause trouble and discord. At the death of her third husband, in the spring of 1843, as at that of her second one, the Shoemaker estate was left intact. She never claimed dower in either Davers' or King's estate. From loyalty to her first husband's estate, not from stinginess, did she, by ante-nuptial stipulations, require each of her last two husbands to pay, as they cheerfully and regularly did, an annual stipend in flour for his boarding and horsekeeping from Saturday night until Monday morning of each week of their singular, and, in this county, unprecedented, conjugal lives. She is said to have been well educated in German. She survived her last husband several years, having enjoyed the affection of her kindred, and the esteem of friends and acquaintances, to which the good qualities of her heart and mind justly entitled her.

CHAPTER III

AGRICULTURE, FISH AND GAME

CLEARING THE LAND—PRIMITIVE IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY—EARLY GRISTMILLS—CATTLE AND SHEEP—THE GRANGERS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—STATISTICS, OLD AND NEW—FISH AND GAME

The pioneer farmers of this county had little to aid them in the reclamation of the soil. The ground was covered with dense undergrowth and weeds, the removal of which required the most arduous labor by hand. Small quantities of grass seed were sown. The principal crops were rye, wheat, corn, oats and buckwheat. The latter was often used as a roughland crop, frequently saving the day when other crops failed. In 1819 the price of wheat was 50 cents a bushel, rye 40 cents and oats 20 cents.

An accompaniment to the burning of the brush piles at night were the mournful howls of the wolves, so it is seen that the settlers had some natural music to divert them. In these modern days we have the mournful dog and tuneless cat of our next-door neighbor to accompany our attempts at slumber.

Wooden plows were used after one or two crops had been planted with the hoe and mattock. Later the "Western" plow, with metal moldboard, was introduced, and after that came the cast-iron plow. One of the old timers was the "Bull" plow, so named from the power required to run it. Those were the days of the "chaff piler" threshers and flails.

The first metal plow was introduced into this county by James Elgin in Plum Creek township, in 1811. He was so proud of it that he would never allow others to use it, and on occasion would resent any attempt to borrow it without his consent.

AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER

Nearly a century ago Frederick Altman commenced, and continued for some years, the manufacture of plows with wooden moldboards. He advertised in the *Kittanning Gazette*, Sept. 21, 1825, that he was then making half-patent plows, that is, those with cast-

iron moldboards and wrought-iron colters. His plows of both kinds are still remembered as having been excellent ones. The locality where he made them is in the northern part of Burrell township, near the head of a spring run which empties into Pine run above its junction with Crooked creek.

Altman must have been endowed with a good degree of mechanical ingenuity and inventive genius. Besides guns and other things, he made a good pocket-knife with twelve blades, and invented an auger with a chisel attachment, by which he bored holes in his wooden moldboards, etc., which were nearly square. He was certainly eccentric enough to have been a man of genius. One of his eccentricities was his constant refraining from speaking to any of his children. Their mother was the medium of communication from him to them, except on one occasion, which was when he and one or more of them were going to Kittanning in a wagon. When they were descending, or about to descend a hill he said to his son Isaac, in German, perhaps involuntarily, "Nun yetz der wagon must gespert sein!" "Now the wagon must be locked," equivalent to "down brakes."

Threshers began to be used in 1849, and reapers and mowing machines came into use about 1860. The sulky rake was introduced in 1863. One of the reasons for the slow adoption of these labor-saving machines was the extremely broken surface of the country. As the methods of soil culture become more advanced the use of machines gains greater headway, and they are made more adaptable to the peculiarities of our farm structure.

PRIMITIVE MILLS

The gristmills of those days were marvels of originality and ingenuity; when we consider

the crude implements used in their erection and the lack of proper materials. Many of them were made almost without a piece of iron or a nail. One of the earliest was that of William Green in North Buffalo township, of which the following description will be of interest to readers who never see the process of making flour now.

The bolting chest of the first gristmill was made of the trunk of a large, hollow buttonwood tree, which was divided into two equal parts, one placed above the other, with an interval of about two feet between them. The entire interval on one side was closed by shaved clapboards, and all on the other, except about four feet in the middle, which space was covered by a piece of homemade linen cloth, nailed on the upper, and which dropped on the inside of the lower part of the trunk so as to keep the flour from falling out of the chest. Instead of a leather belt, a rope made of straw was used, which required moistening to make it effective. People brought their grists to that mill from twenty miles around. One of its customers was a little Irishman from Butler county, who fell asleep while waiting for his grist. As he awoke, he saw the large cog-wheel and the trundle-head turning between him and the moonlight which penetrated a crevice in the wall. Being alarmed, he screamed and yelled lustily. On being asked what was the matter, he replied, "I thought I was in hell, and the big devil and a little one were after me."

All of these mills were operated by water-power, sometimes from an undershot, but generally by an overshot, wheel. Our illustration of the Cowanshannock mill will give an idea of the appearance of the better kind of water mill.

LIVE STOCK

Although the cultivation of the lands of this county is now often neglected, owing to the tremendous development of the mineral resources, there are some fine farms in cultivation by enterprising and intelligent agriculturists. Their farms are generally well kept and their homes neat and in many cases luxurious. The live stock on these farms is noticeable for its high average, there having been a number of men who had sufficient foresight some twenty-five years ago to import valuable strains of standard bred animals into the district, which were crossed with what was already fairly good Pennsylvania stock, and in many cases they have been bred up to stand-

ard. This was noticeable in the Jerseys, Short Horns, and the Holsteins among the cattle, and the Clydesdales and Percherons among the types of horses. Within the last fifteen years racing and coach horses have received marked attention, some of the best breeds of trotters and pacers being found on many farms. One large stock farm, the Pleasant Valley, owned by A. Wayne Smith, has done much toward improving this latter class of horses not only in the neighborhood but in other parts of this and surrounding country. With such famous horses at the head of the stud as "Highland Baron" and "Arcady," and standard bred mares from the best Kentucky strains, his enterprise attracted the lovers of stock for many miles and the old "Purviance" strain of horses made a very desirable class for crossing.

About 1838 a superior breed of sheep was introduced into the county, this stock being later improved by crossing with the native strains. Were it not for the custom of some residents of sporting proclivities of keeping a number of useless dogs, which annually go forth on sheep-killing raids, the sheep industry would be further advanced than it is now.

THE GRANGE

Much interest in later years has been awakened by the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and by the "back to the farm" movement of the wealthier citizens of the great cities. Not least in this movement to renew the vocation of agriculture and add to the wealth of the farmer is the help given by the State and National Grange.

The National Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in 1867, and the first lodge was located in this county in Cowanshannock township, in 1875, the first president being John Steele. The next was that of Bethel, in 1876. The present county organization is Pomona Grange, the officers of which are, S. S. Blyholder, J. P. Ramalee and G. A. Marvin.

The officers of Madison Grange are: F. Furlong, J. J. Pence and Miss Zella Pence. Burrell—J. P. Ramalee, Mrs. J. P. Ramalee, Norman Rupert. Kiskiminetas—J. I. Kier, Mabel Couch, Paul Martin. Mt. Joy—Z. T. Lessig, A. J. Allshouse, G. A. Marvin. Marshall—A. H. King, S. E. Smeltzer, H. F. Waltenbough. Pleasant Union—Carl Miller, Lola M. Wolf, Mary F. Blyholder. Washington—C. Y. Bowser, Watson Bowser, R. R. Stoops. Tidal—C. R. Hornberger, T. C.

Heath, W. E. Paine. Laurel Point—J. T. Bowman, Mrs. D. D. Riggle, W. F. Hill. Armstrong—S. L. Hiles, Edward Shakeley. Kaylor—W. K. White, Grant Bair, Archie Stewart. West Franklin—R. L. McKee, M. C. Templeton, J. B. Hindman.

VINES AND FRUITS

Some of the farmers of this county were at one time engaged in the culture of the vine, but the San Jose scale gradually destroyed the industry. We are glad to state that in this year of 1913 the pest has at last been conquered.

For a review of the fruit culture of the county reference is made to the article on that subject by Rev. T. J. Frederick of Spring Church.

FAIRS AND INSTITUTES

The Armstrong County Agricultural Society was organized in 1855. Its object was to give fairs and hold exhibitions of the products of the county. A space of ground was laid out for its purposes and a series of successful exhibitions held in 1856 and 1857, after which interest lapsed and the society passed out of existence.

Each year the Armstrong County Fair Association has an exhibition of the products of the county and promotes a series of trotting and pacing races on its grounds below Applewold, across the river from Kittanning. The officers of the association are: E. F. McGivern, president; W. E. Noble, secretary; M. J. Linnon, treasurer.

The Kiski Valley Agricultural and Driving Association was chartered in 1910, and has held annual meetings on the grounds near Apollo since that date, at which exhibits of farm products are made and daily races held on the track adjoining. The officers are: L. Todd Owens, president; Dan Clark, secretary. The directors are: Frank Newinghaus, David Elwood, Charles P. Culp, W. A. McGeary, W. E. Shutt, John H. Bair, Jr., Dr. John F. Boal, Dr. S. J. McIlwain, C. F. Armstrong, S. J. McDowell, W. B. Swank, J. C. George, Bert Orr, Frank J. Isency.

Since 1895 the State agricultural department has held annual farmers' institutes at the principal points in the county, at which addresses are made by competent lecturers on varied subjects. The attendance has increased from year to year and much interest is manifested in these farmers' schools. During the year 1914 meetings will be held in Dayton, Elderton and Spring Church.

STATISTICS

An interesting item in the report of the United States department of agriculture is the statement that the potatoes of Armstrong county contain but 70% of water, in comparison with those of other States, which have a percentage of 90.

There were raised and made in this county in 1870, according to the census, 298,194 bushels of wheat, 135,257 bushels of rye, 680,314 bushels of corn, 883,846 bushels of oats, 33,192 tons of hay, 126,068 pounds of wool, and 964,020 pounds of butter, besides large quantities of other agricultural products.

In 1830 the cost of a barrel of flour was \$3, beef was 3 cents a pound, venison hams were 1½ cents, fowls were 6 cents each, butter 6 to 8 cents a pound, and eggs 6 cents a dozen. The value of common labor was correspondingly low, only 50 cents being paid for a day's work of twelve hours, and this seldom in cash.

In 1878 flour was \$8 a barrel, butter 14 to 35 cents a pound and eggs were 10 to 20 cents a dozen. Day labor could be had for \$1 and the hours were ten.

In 1913 the price of flour is \$6 to \$7; beef, 11 to 25 cents a pound; poultry, 14 to 25 cents; eggs, 20 to 40 cents a dozen; butter, 30 to 45 cents a pound; venison not to be bought anywhere; while the prices paid for farm products are: wheat, 95 cents a bushel; buckwheat, 70 cents; wool, 18 cents a pound; hay, \$13 a ton; and even turnips are worth 40 cents a bushel. The prices paid for common labor vary from \$1.50 to \$3 per day of ten hours.

In 1825 Charles C. Gaskill, agent of the Holland Land Company, offered for sale 150,000 acres of land at from \$1.50 to \$2 per acre, on the easy terms of 5% cash and the balance in eight equal annual payments. In 1830 the best improved farming land was worth from \$12 to \$20 per acre. In 1880 it was valued at from \$60 to \$100 per acre. Such land is seldom for sale at present, the prices ruling from \$40 to \$125 per acre, according to mineral deposits and market locations.

The report of the commissioner of statistics of Pennsylvania for 1873 shows the assessed valuation of real and personal property in Armstrong county to have then been as follows: Real estate, \$11,488,318; personal estate, \$2,259,795. Total, \$13,748,113.

The report of the secretary of the interior shows this county to have an area of 612 square miles, or 391,680 acres, of which over two-thirds is under cultivation.

There are 100 species of mammals and 130 species of birds in Armstrong county, of which

115 are native. The bear, panther and deer have long ago become extinct. An occasional eagle, however, has been seen. Bounties on various obnoxious animals are still offered and sometimes collected.

From the report of the director of the census for 1900 we glean the following figures for Armstrong county:

The number of farms in the county was 4,112; the area of land in the county was 417,920; the amount under cultivation was 367,867 acres; there were 4 farms of 3 acres, 312 of less than 10 acres, 295 of less than 20 acres, 641 of less than 50 acres, 1,265 of less than 100 acres, 1,251 of less than 200 acres, 266 of less than 500 acres, 63 of less than 1,000 acres, and one of over 1,000 acres.

The value of the land in the county was \$11,487,568; buildings, \$6,222,346; implements and machinery, \$967,175; domestic animals, poultry and bees, \$2,103,694.

The domestic animals on the farms and ranges were: Cattle, 21,976, value, \$557,607; horses, 9,566, value, \$1,219,400; mules, 196, value, \$24,925; swine, 20,154, value, \$130,076; sheep, 13,009, value, \$51,013; goats, 70, value, \$292; poultry, 189,823, value, \$110,038; colonies of bees, 2,485, value, \$10,293.

Farms operated by owners, 3,211; operated by tenants, 860; by managers, 41.

Classes of crops and amounts: Corn, 694,873 bushels; oats, 493,430 bushels; wheat, 206,372 bushels; barley, 543 bushels; buckwheat, 148,466 bushels; rye, 36,310 bushels; beans, 130 bushels; hay and forage, 41,619 tons; Irish potatoes, 288,709 bushels; sweet potatoes, 466 bushels; maple sugar, 35 pounds; maple syrup, 273 gallons; apples, 217,773 bushels; peaches, 58,917 bushels; pears, 5,907 bushels; plums, 15,901 bushels; cherries, 18,478 bushels; quinces, 565 bushels; grapes, 441,638 pounds; strawberries, 86,444 quarts; raspberries, 28,238 quarts; blackberries, 15,519 quarts; nuts, 26,495 pounds.

Value of crops: Cereals, \$2,225,711; grains and seeds, \$3,089; hay and forage, \$545,722; vegetables, \$326,529; fruits and nuts, \$235,999; all other crops, \$120,890.

GAME PRESERVATION

The early settlers on the American continent found here probably the greatest supply of wild game that the world has ever seen. The forests teemed with bird and animal life and the streams and lakes abounded in edible fish. Contemporary accounts agree on this point. The settler killed his deer almost from his

cabin door, and birds were so numerous that shooting them was hardly sport. In fact, the colonist, especially in Pennsylvania, had little of the sporting instinct. What he shot was distinctly for the pot and ammunition was so costly and so likely to be needed against the ever-threatening red men that its waste was a thing unthinkable.

This condition continued way down to within almost a generation of our own time. Near the large cities the demands of the market were beginning to make inroads before the Civil war, but these depredations were little felt, so great and apparently inexhaustible was the supply. Then with shocking suddenness came the drop. First went the heath hen, a variety of grouse the early settlers found in abundance throughout Pennsylvania and the Middle States along the seaboard. The passenger pigeon was the next to disappear. The years immediately following the close of the Civil war saw this bird dwindle from uncountable millions to complete extinction. In 1908 the last wild specimen known was captured near Detroit and one lone survivor mourns his departed fellows in a cage in the Cincinnati Zoological Park. A price of \$3,000 for two mates for this bird was offered with no takers.

The tragedy of the buffalo is known perhaps better than all. The great herds that covered the Western prairies were bound to dwindle and disappear before the advance of the cattlemen and the settlers, but today thousands of square miles of waste land lie empty that could have supported large herds of American bison without loss or damage to anyone. Today there are in the neighborhood of 1,600 head, wild and in parks, in all North America. The prong-horned antelope has practically ceased to exist as a wild animal, and a similar fate threatens the big-horn sheep, the mountain goat, and the grizzly bear.

In the case of the big game little more can be done at the present time other than to give ample legal protection to the specimens that are still at large and to increase the number of the parks and preserves in which they are safe from hunter and settler alike. Buffalo and elk respond readily to such treatment and something can be done for the sheep and goats. The fate of the antelope is probably sealed and the doom of the grizzly is not far distant.

Bird refuges are increasing in number and size yearly, along with greater stringency in enforcement and character of protective laws. New York has led the way with the Bayne bill prohibiting the sale of wild game or its shipment out of the State for purpose of sale else-

where. But these measures are at best only palliative. Illegal shooting continues in many places where enforcement of the law is lax, the district too large for proper patrol. Like it or not, we must admit that we are confronted with the same situation as that which English sportsmen faced many generations ago. Genuine wild game is losing its place—has already lost it in many cases—and we cannot legislate it back into existence. It remains for man to step in and do what Nature can no longer do unaided. In other words, the salvation of the future lies in the artificial propagation. Birds and fish lend themselves peculiarly well to this sort of treatment.

FISH PROPAGATION

As in many other similar cases, when we found ourselves confronted with the problem of saving our fish, the solution was ready to hand. It was in 1725 that Stephen Ludwig Jacobi, a German youth of seventeen, conceived the idea of artificially fertilizing the spawn of fish. Sixteen years later he hit upon the right method, but with characteristic German carefulness it was not until 1761 that he announced his discovery and his method. America, of course, had no need of Jacobi at that time and for many years after; and it was the French government that established the first extensive hatcheries nearly a century after the German experimenter had made his discovery known.

The State of Ohio led the way on this side of the Atlantic in 1853, but little was done until within the last two decades. To-day the Federal government and most of the States conduct extensive hatcheries and distribute hundreds of millions of eggs, fry and fingerlings annually.

POLLUTION OF STREAMS

This insures the solution of the fish problem—if the young fish when distributed can be

assured of a proper habitat. To this end it is necessary that eternal watchfulness be employed to prevent the pollution of streams and lakes. Factories, mills, mines are a constant menace in this respect, and the fate of the salmon in the Connecticut river is a case in point. In Colonial times this stream teemed with them during the spawning season, but with the appearance of the first dams and mills just after the Revolution they began to disappear, and within a decade the river was completely abandoned by this beautiful fish. This has been repeated in varying degrees in countless instances. The question of the pollution of streams is one of the most difficult problems that the Pennsylvania Department of Fisheries has to solve says Commissioner of Fisheries N. R. Buller:

“Public sentiment is rapidly growing in favor of having all the streams cleared up and this is shown every day by the number of complaints that reach the department. Recently the Susquehanna river at Williamsport was reported badly polluted. All the manufacturers in this territory were notified that they must stop the pollution of the streams. Examination showed that with hardly an exception not one had done anything in the matter, so the department has directed prosecutions against every manufacturer along the streams, with possibly one or two exceptions. One thing the department has to combat is the fact that when the prosecutions are brought in a particular place, the citizens of that place object because the industry is an important one to the town and say that the manufactory at some other place ought to be the victim.”

A few weeks previous to this examination the Susquehanna river was reported polluted between Lock Haven and Williamsport, many fish being killed. The result of the department's investigation was the prosecution of the Lock Haven Paper Company. The superintendent was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.

CHAPTER IV

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY

(By Rev. T. J. Frederick, of Spring Church, Kiskiminetas Township.)

EARLY GRAFTERS—VARIETIES OF APPLES—PEARS, PLUMS AND SMALL FRUITS—PIONEER ORCHARDS—STRANGE CUSTOMS—MODERN METHODS—STATE AID—DEMONSTRATIONS—COLLEGES—ASSOCIATIONS—SOIL SURVEYS—DYNAMITING—MARKETING

Our forefathers who settled what is now called Armstrong county, and who hewed out of the primeval forest homes for themselves, had plenty of hard work and few advantages. With meagre means of transportation it was impossible in most cases to secure young fruit trees, except such as could be picked up here and there by propagating from seeds and then grafting from trees of known good varieties, which the more fortunate pioneers had originally brought with them. In this way a start was made. The art of the tree grafter was much in demand in those days. His work made it possible to introduce everywhere new and better varieties and improve old ones at a trifling expense. There are old apple orchards remaining which in their time bore abundant crops of very good fruit, and some of them are known to be more than seventy-five years old. The apple seems to be the king of fruits here, as it is in other parts of our vast domain. In point of utility, productiveness and profit it outranks any other fruit grown in Pennsylvania. According to the 1910 census there were 151,322,840 apple trees of bearing age in the State, and 148,614,948 trees of all other kinds of fruit of a similar age. The *American Agriculturalist* estimated the apple crop of this State for 1910 at 1,600,000 barrels, for 1906 at 3,750,000 barrels. Pennsylvania stands second on the list, New York State being slightly ahead.

VARIETIES OF APPLES

Apples as well as other fruits known to the early settlers of Armstrong county were mostly of the seedling varieties. Some of these were good, but they were gradually replaced by better kinds. The old people who

remain say that in their boyhood days they had such varieties of apples as Winter Rambo, Tulpehocken, Pennock, Russet, etc. To these were soon added the Baldwin, Grimes' Golden, Fall Pippin, Maiden Blush, Jersey Sweet, Paradise Sweet, Sweet Bough, Early Harvest, Seek-no-farther or Westfield, King of Tompkins County, Northern Spy and other varieties. Lately there were introduced such superior varieties as the Rome Beauty, Winter Banana, Stayman Winesap, Stark Delicious, American Blush, Fameuse or Snow, Fanny, MacKintosh Red, Wealthy, Dutchess, Yellow Transparent and others. These new varieties have been sufficiently tested to prove that they are more or less at home in our soil and climate.

In the days of our ancestors there were few, if any, tree agents. There were not as many tree nurseries as we have at the present time. Means of transportation were slow and costly. To partly offset this difficulty, there was developed the art of tree grafting. By this method, and by budding, many new and improved kinds of fruit were introduced. Some improved nursery stock was early brought from the eastern part of the State over the old Cumberland road, which was the first to be built, running from Cumberland, in Maryland, to Wheeling, in West Virginia, and passing through Westmoreland county. With the advent of the Pennsylvania canal, and then the railroads, the tree nursery industry developed and fruit growing received increased attention.

PEARS, PLUMS AND SMALL FRUITS

Of pears the Calabash and the famous Seckel are familiar examples. The Damson and Green Gage are common varieties of

plums, whose origin dates back to European ancestors. The peach of old times was the seedling variety, of all kinds and sizes and usually planted in rows along the fences. The cherry at first was mostly a small variety of black or red, sweet sorts, or the sour kind, which is still so common and often grows wild. Still another fruit of some importance and of early introduction is the quince. The small fruits, as the mulberry and the grape, together with the raspberry, blackberry, huckleberry, gooseberry and strawberry abounded in the wild state and formed an important part of pioneer food supply. These are now superseded by many greatly improved varieties, finding a place in nearly every home collection.

PIONEER ORCHARDS

Undoubtedly one of the first concerns of the early settler was to secure a shelter for himself and family. A second likely was to clear sufficient ground as a source of bread supply. Wild game was then the chief source of meat. The planting of fruit trees necessarily became an after consideration. Who was first to do this in Armstrong county perhaps no one knows. The Indians, it seems, knew nothing of the rearing and planting of fruit trees. Their limited use of the earth as a means of food supply did not amount to more at best than a scant crop of corn, potatoes, beans and peas. When the time came for our forefathers to select a site for an apple orchard the principal consideration usually was proximity to the farm buildings. The orchard was supposed to do the double duty of furnishing fruit for the household and growing a crop of wheat, oats, hay or corn. Beyond an occasional attempt at pruning, little effort was made to give it any special attention. The wonder is that it thrived as well as it oftentimes did.

STRANGE CUSTOMS

In some sections strange ideas and practices existed. Under the spell of these notions old horseshoes were hung on fruit trees, or their trunks were driven full of nails to induce the trees to bear. Some bored holes in the trees and placed therein flowers of sulphur to drive away diseases. Apples were picked when the moon was right, to secure better keeping qualities. When the writer first began to thin his fruit trees and often picked off more of the green fruit than he left on the

trees, some of the neighbors began to think he had lost a little of his balance of mind and was flying into the face of Providence. Others there were who expressed a positive opposition to "book farmin'."

MODERN METHODS

However, it must be said that under the revolutionary influences of modern scientific methods these strange ideas are fast dying out and will soon perhaps remain as only a memory of oldtime conditions. New and greatly improved kinds of fruit are fast displacing the least worthy of the old ones, and modern cultural methods are rapidly finding their proper place. This, together with better transportation facilities and an almost unlimited market for first-class fruit, has called for an aggressive movement in the fruit industry. Hence the modern fruit grower, to meet this call, must be more than an average farmer. He must make a specialty of his calling.

To grow and market such fruit as we now find on exhibition at horticultural meetings and world's fair exhibits, there is required an intelligent application of more scientific principles than most farmers possess. There are those among our farmers who are awakening to this fact. New factors constantly entering into the problem of successful fruit-growing call for the application of new methods of solving them. Among these new factors are new fruit pests, new diseases, new discoveries, the growing necessity for cooperation and new views of an industry, which is fast rising to the plane of a fine art. It is not too much to say that the production of the kind of fruit which the people of our day demand and for which they are willing to pay is the job of a specialist.

STATE AID

The spirit of modern progress seems to have stimulated the fruit industry as if it had been touched by some magician's wand. Periodicals, bulletins and other literature on the subject abound. Some of the best of them can be had almost for the asking. Horticulture has come to occupy a dignified position in the curriculum of our agricultural colleges. The practical cooperation of the State with the progressive fruit grower has become a noteworthy feature in modern advanced horticulture. The department of agriculture at Harrisburg has established what are called respectively model and supervision orchards

throughout the State; in which expert orchardists give practical demonstration work, inviting the public to be present and make observations, ask questions and listen to lectures on such topics as concern the progressive fruit grower. There are now, 1913, sixteen such orchards established in Armstrong county.

The following letter from Prof. H. A. Surface, Department of Agriculture, Division of Zoology, Harrisburg, Pa., to the writer explains itself:

Rev. T. J. Frederick,
Springchurch, Pa.

My Dear Sir: I congratulate you upon putting into permanent form some notes on the history of the fruit industry of Armstrong county. Your county is destined to be known in this regard better in the future than it has been in the past, and it is a good plan to have such facts recorded as can be obtained with certainty at the present time. Therefore, I take pleasure in giving you such information as is possible from this office.

During the year 1911 we had four demonstration and twelve supervision orchards in your county. This work by my office was undertaken in 1910 at Freeport, in the orchard of J. S. Hill.

The progress of the work in the county has been very remarkable. Unusually intelligent citizenship has been quick to perceive that this movement, given the official stamp of approval, was worthy of their attention. Their response has been more than cordial. It really was for the benefit of the agricultural people and they were quick to see this and make use of it. As the result of a few years of such demonstration work, and especially work in that county, there has been a considerable interest in the planting of new orchards and the reviving and restoring of old orchards to make them profitable. Even should the work stop now, there is no possibility that it will lapse and return to the neglected orchards of previous years. Many of your best citizens see the great possibility of horticulture, and understand the elements of this kind of art and science, and will continue to apply the principles which they have been taught, and will bring forth constantly better returns.

From the correspondence at hand I am satisfied that soon there will be a horticultural society formed in that county, and this will aid greatly all persons interested in this important work.

In addition to the demonstration and supervision work we are pushing the work of inspection of orchards as rapidly as possible. In this service we send a competent man into each orchard to determine what pests are present, and notify the owners as to what they are and how to prevent loss by them. Printed literature is sent to each owner concerning the exact pests found on his trees. If he does not heed the advice thus given him, the responsibility of further loss lies with him. In most cases he does prevent such loss and acts upon the advice furnished him gratuitously, and obtains results which are surprisingly gratifying.

In addition to the inspection work we have a heavy correspondence extending into your county, and are endeavoring by personal corre-

spondence to meet the needs of each person possible. Also, we are sending bulletins regularly to various fruit growers and farmers there, and are gratified to know that they read them and apparently profit by them.

My recommendation for the horticultural advancement of the county would be for the citizens to refrain from being led into temptation of planting many varieties or many trees of a new variety. It is far better to plant but few varieties, and those of the kinds that are known to be standard and profitable in that region. I would also recommend them to form an organization and have quarterly meetings, both indoors and in the orchards, having an annual exhibition, and also an exhibition and meeting in connection with the State Horticultural Society. The business development of such an organization may prove very profitable to many. The extensive grower in this and other counties should form and make use of a Commercial Fruit Growers' Association of the State.

Very truly yours,

H. A. SURFACE, Economic Zoologist.

COLLEGES

The State College at State College, Pa., devotes several weeks each year to lecture courses on fruit growing and kindred subjects to which all who are interested are invited to come. A number of young men from Armstrong county have taken advantage of this opportunity. James Patterson, Apollo, Pa., took the short course in the winter of 1911-12. His studies included horticulture and other branches of agriculture. A. R. Alshouse, Avonmore, Pa., took a similar course at the same time. Russel George also took a short course in 1910-11. T. P. Scott, Shady Plain, Pa., attended "Farmer's Week" at State College during the winter of 1910-11. These young men are making a practical use of what they learned and are succeeding very well.

ASSOCIATIONS

The State Horticultural Association, which now numbers 725 members, is an organization whose object is to foster and encourage the development of horticulture in the State of Pennsylvania. Public meetings are held annually, lasting four days, at which addresses are delivered by the very best available talent on the subject of practical horticulture, questions are asked and answers are given, so as to constitute the whole meeting a veritable school of practical education. These agencies have wrought together to raise the art of fruit culture to the level of a science, and, while much remains to be done, have already brought our State to the front rank in the fruit industry. Armstrong county has a few rep-

representatives in this association, but not as many as it should have.

Horticulture is now both an art and a science. An absorbing love for it as such is another factor in its modern development. The successful fruit grower of today is in love with his art. His environment fascinates him. He finds in it not only profit but recreation and enjoyment. He serves nature well and compels nature to serve him well in turn. He feels as if he were master of an inspiring situation. His healthy growing trees; their dense, dark green foliage; the beautiful blossoms; the developing fruit; its handsome coloring and luscious quality; all conspire to enchant him. He almost forgets that to secure this result he was obliged to wage constant war with pests, that he had to prune, to spray, to till, to restrain, to feed, to think and keep at it. There is vastly more in this than sentiment. There is stimulus in it. Not only is the love of gain an inspiration to him, but the love of being useful, the love of leadership in the onward march of human progress and the love of the divine approbation.

This noble industry is fast passing the experimental stage. At a meeting of the State Horticultural Association in January, of 1911, W. W. Farnsworth, of Waterville, Ohio, stated that he had had no crop fail in twenty-eight years. This was said of his peach crop. Similar testimonies to success are becoming a common thing. So far as Armstrong county is concerned, the writer can say that he has had a fair crop of apples every year for twenty-one years. Since he has learned something of modern scientific methods of peach culture he has not failed of securing good returns. The summer of 1911 was dry and hot. We did not have any rain in May and very little in June or July, yet in consequence of continuous tillage his trees showed no sign of suffering from drouth, but matured successfully one of the heaviest crops of both apples and peaches in the history of the orchard. It is our conviction that there is no more risk to run in the business of fruit growing, because of drouth, pests, blight, storms and other natural causes, than in growing the common crops of the farm. The up-to-date fruit grower is guided by certain well established principles. Prominent among these are securing the proper trees, planting them in the right place, selecting suitable varieties, preparation of the soil, tillage, fighting pests, pruning, thinning, picking and marketing. Information on all these subjects is now so easily obtained that it is not possible to go much amiss.

SOIL SURVEYS

What then are some of the prospects in favor of the fruit industry in Armstrong county? In the spring of 1910, H. J. Wilder, expert on soils, in the service of the United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., visited officially Armstrong county and remained several weeks. His object was to report on the possibilities of the fruit industry in this county. During his stay he called at the author's fruit farm at Spring Church. Before he left he remarked, "You and the people of these hills have three essentials for successful fruit growing, a suitable soil, sufficient altitude, and the best market at your doors." Our soil is a sandy loam, in some places a gravelly loam, underlaid by a deep subsoil of porous clay. These clay beds are often ten feet in thickness. They are of more importance than the top soil. Clays generally contain calcium carbonate, calcium sulphate, oxide of iron, magnesium and small quantities of phosphates. They possess also the property of absorbing ammonia and organic matter from the surface. All these supply more or less elements of plant food.

According to "A Reconnaissance Soil Survey of Southwestern Pennsylvania," by Henry J. Wilder and Charles F. Shaw, published in 1911, we have two distinct types of soil in Armstrong county—the Westmoreland type in the extreme southern part and the DeKalb type in the much larger northern part. The former differs from the latter only in that it contains more lime. Both these soils are declared good for fruit culture. The Baldwin apple for instance is said to be at home in these soils. This "Soil Survey" and "The Report of the Pennsylvania State College" for 1910-11, in two large volumes, are to be had for the asking. They are full of up-to-date information on soil studies. It should be borne in mind that by the term soil is here meant not only eight or ten inches of the top soil, but the subsoil as well, often many feet in depth. These publications emphasize the important fact that the right kind of subsoil is an essential factor in successful tree culture. They show by analysis that clay subsoils as a rule contain large quantities of plant food. When soil conditions are right, fruit trees, as well as all other trees, send their roots deep down into the under soil for many feet. This not only enables them to withstand strong winds but they find there inexhaustible stores of just the food upon which they thrive. In cases where the undersoil is too compact to be

easily penetrated by the roots it is best to loosen it up by dynamiting.

Our country is largely a succession of high hills and deep hollows. The tops and sides of these hills, if not too steep, afford suitable localities for orchards. The deep gorges in connection with the hills secure the necessary air-drainage. Good air-drainage is as necessary as good water-drainage. It is air in slow motion caused by gravity when there is no wind. It is consequent upon the fact that cold air near the surface, being heavier, bulk for bulk, than the warmer air above, will, by force of gravity, roll down the hills into the lower depressions, to be replaced by the warmer air above. This slow but constant movement of the air in a still, cold night, markedly lessens the formation and damage of frosts. It often means the difference between success and failure.

MARKETING

The extensive commercial interests of western Pennsylvania afford an ever growing mar-

ket for our fruit. In spite of the expense of long-distance transportation, the world everywhere has been drawn upon by these nearby markets for their fruit supply. The people have turned to eating artificially ripened bananas from Cuba, sour oranges from California, unripe peaches from Michigan and inferior apples from the Northwest—principally because they could not get a satisfactory supply of fruit nearer home. This condition is likely to be gradually changed. We can produce an abundance of first-class fruit of all kinds adapted to our climate, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries and quinces.

This fruit can be ripened on the tree, as it should be to be the best, and delivered to any place in western Pennsylvania the day after it is taken from the tree. These facts are beginning to be well known. Actual demonstration of them has been made, which cannot fail to have a good effect upon the fruit industry in our section and help to lift it to that commercial plane to which its importance entitles it.

CHAPTER V

METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN

RIVERS AND STREAMS—SURVEYS AND IMPROVEMENTS—DECLINE OF WATER TRANSPORTATION—THE SIX CAPTAINS—THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL—POSTAL FACILITIES—ROADS AND ROAD BUILDING—MODERN METHODS—RAILROADS—A NOTABLE GATHERING—ELECTRIC RAILWAY LINES

The Allegheny river passes nearly north and south through the western part of the county, fed on the east by the Red Bank, Mahoning, Pine, Cowanshannock and Crooked creeks, and the Kiskiminetas river; on the west by Buffalo creek and several large runs. The Allegheny is now the only navigable stream in the county. Red Bank creek forms the northern boundary line, and is so called from the outcropping deposits of red sandstone near its mouth. Mahoning creek, a large and rapid stream, rises in Jefferson county and after flowing through Armstrong for about forty miles, joins the Allegheny, ten miles above Kittanning. Crooked creek rises in Indiana county, winds its tortuous way through Armstrong and enters the Allegheny six miles below Kittanning. There are many good mill sites on this stream and in the past there were seven large flouring mills on its banks, but in 1913 there were no mills by a dam site in operation except at South Bend, where D. B. and L. A. Townsend operate a large waterpower mill. The Kiskiminetas on the southern boundary line is a beautiful stream of considerable width, with frequent shallows

and rapids. On its banks were many salt wells and iron furnaces, and at one time the Pennsylvania canal utilized its waters for most its length. Buffalo creek rises in Sugar Creek township, flows southward for twenty miles, supplying several mills on the way, and finally enters the Allegheny one mile below the mouth of the Kiskiminetas. In the county are also Pine, Mill, Licking, Plum, Bear, Catfish and Limestone creeks, and many small runs with appropriate or romantic names. Cowanshannock creek is the most sedate of the streams and bears almost a straight course through the county, emptying into the Allegheny two miles above Kittanning.

KEELBOATS AND RAFTS

Before the invention of steamboats the traffic on the streams was carried on by means of keelboats and barges, propelled by sweeps. Large numbers of rafts were sent down in the flood stages of the rivers and creeks, most of them being of sawed lumber. These were utilized by the pioneers as a method of trans-

portation to the south and west, and many a raft held the entire family, cattle and household goods. Josiah Copley recalled seeing a raft moored to the bank at Freeport that held fully one hundred persons. The travelers were going about their household duties in as unconcerned a manner as if they were on dry land, instead of having ten feet of water under their feet.

From 1835 to 1840 the quantity of lumber floated down the Allegheny exceeded 50,000,000 feet, board measure, and the total was over \$1,000,000 in value. According to the *Western Navigator* of Pittsburgh, the quantity of boards and timber floated down the Allegheny in 1811 was 3,000,000 feet, amounting to \$27,000, at \$9 per thousand. That timber is now worth at least \$24 per thousand. In that year keelboats brought to Pittsburgh 16,000 barrels of salt, averaging \$8 a barrel, and returned with cargoes of whisky, iron castings, cider, apples, bacon and foreign imported goods.

EARLY IMPROVEMENT OF STREAMS

Those primitive modes of transporting goods from the North and East were obviated by the completion of the Pennsylvania canal, skirting the southern border of this county, in or about 1828. Freeport thereafter became an entrepôt for merchandise and other freight from the East, and of considerable quantities from Pittsburgh for the region drained by the Allegheny river.

By act of March 9, 1791, the Kiskiminetas, and by act of March 21, 1798, the Allegheny river and the Sandy Lick or Red Bank creek were declared public highways, the Allegheny to the northern boundary of the State and the Red Bank from its mouth to the second great forks.

An order was issued by the county commissioners, June 22, 1819, to Samuel C. Orr, for \$77.68, for his services as a commissioner, appointed by act of Assembly to superintend the expenditure of \$1,000 appropriated for the improvement of Red Bank, and \$200 for the improvement of Toby's creek, now the Clarion river. On the same day an order was issued to Alexander Wilson for \$16, and on Sept. 22d to David Lawson for \$12, for their services for examining the improvement of the navigation of those two creeks.

STEAMBOATING

From and after 1828 passengers, goods and other freight were transported up and down the Allegheny river in steamboats and barges towed by them during such portions of the year as there was a sufficient stage of water.

The increase of various branches of business, resulting from the rapid increase of population along the east and west of that river, and the multiplicity of furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron, caused a vast deal of transportation by steamboats. The last trip of a steamboat for passengers was made by the "Ida Reese," Capt. Reese Reese, in April, 1868, and the last trip of a keelboat from Pittsburgh to Warren was by the "Yorktown," the next month thereafter. For several years a line of ten steamboats had plied from Pittsburgh to Oil City, but the completion of the Allegheny Valley railroad killed this traffic. Of these the passenger steamers "Bell," Capt. John Russel, "Laclair," Capt. James Kelly, both of Armstrong county, and the "Ida Reese," Capt. Isaac Reese, were the principal boats. The largest distributing warehouse on the river was at the mouth of Mahoning, from which point Brookville, Clarion and several furnace towns were supplied with freight. Jeremiah Bonner owned the warehouse.

SURVEYS

By resolutions of Congress, surveys of the Allegheny river were heretofore ordered to be made. One was made, in 1829, under the superintendence of James Kearney, lieutenant-colonel topographical engineers, from Pittsburgh to eleven miles above the mouth of French creek, and another, in the summer and autumn of 1837, under the superintendence of George W. Hughes, United States civil engineer. The maps, charts and plan of the latter, who was required to examine into the practicability of constructing a canal along the valley of the Allegheny river, were unfortunately destroyed by the burning of the building occupied as an office. Nothing was saved but a mutilated portion of the profile, and the journal which was kept by the gentleman charged with the soundings and making an examination of the bed of the stream, so that he was obliged to avail himself of the report of Colonel Kearney's survey, from which are gathered the following:

The Allegheny river, above the Kiskiminetas, flows generally through a deep, rocky and precipitous ravine. Its bed is formed of a succession of eddies or ponds, with intervening natural dams, having an inclination or slope in the direction of the current, the limits of which, in terms of the altitude and base, may be expressed by the fraction $1/12$ and $1/700$ nearly. The bottom is mostly of sandstone in place, except upon the ripples or obstructions, where it is usually covered with gravel and stones broken and rounded by attrition. The navigable depth of water on these obstructions

does not exceed two feet; and upon some of them there is not more than eighteen inches—a depth which is often confined to a very narrow space; the greater part of the shoals being nearly, and, in some places, quite bare at low water. Following the lines of the survey, which are not always parallel to the axis of the stream, the distance from the mouth of French creek to the Kiskiminetas would be ninety-four and a half miles, nearly, with a descent of the stream of two hundred and sixteen feet; and from the Kiskiminetas to Pittsburgh, twenty-seven miles, with a fall of forty feet.

HIGH WATER

In the middle of July, 1842, the stage of water in the Allegheny was such that its navigable condition was very good, which had been and which has since been an unusual occurrence at that season of the year. The water was so high that rafts of the largest size passed down it to Pittsburgh, and the steamers "Izaak Walton," "Warren," "Ida," "Pulaski" and "Forrest" made trips to points in the upper Allegheny.

The tremendous floods in the Allegheny in 1913 caused the national government to establish "flood relief boats" for this section. Light draft, high speed boats will be stationed at Pittsburgh to be sent in cases of high water to remove imperiled persons and afford prompt relief in cases of hunger and destitution. Complete crews will be held at instant call and all the most improved life saving devices will be kept on board for instant use. Medical men will be summoned for the emergency work, when needed. The great flood of March, 1866, was most destructive, when over two hundred barges of oil and several steamers were swept away when the ice broke up.

LATER IMPROVEMENTS

Within the last twenty years the improvement of the Allegheny has consisted of only a few dikes to confine the stream to smaller limits and deepen the channel. Three of these dikes are located in the boundaries of Armstrong county, at Nicholson's island, near the mouth of the Cowanshannock and opposite Watersonville.

The traffic on the river has become practically nothing, the old-time passenger and freight steamers being converted into sand dredges and the flatboats are only seen at Pittsburgh during high stages of water. The last passenger steamer to make the trip between Kittanning and Pittsburgh was the "Nellie Hudson," in 1913, being wrecked in the ice

breakup in the spring of this year, Capt. James M. Hudson.

The only business done on the Allegheny now is the dredging of sand and gravel, the business being in the hands of practically one family, the Hudson brothers, who have almost three million dollars invested in dredging machinery and boats. James M. Hudson alone has \$80,000 tied up in the stretch of river between Parker and Freeport.

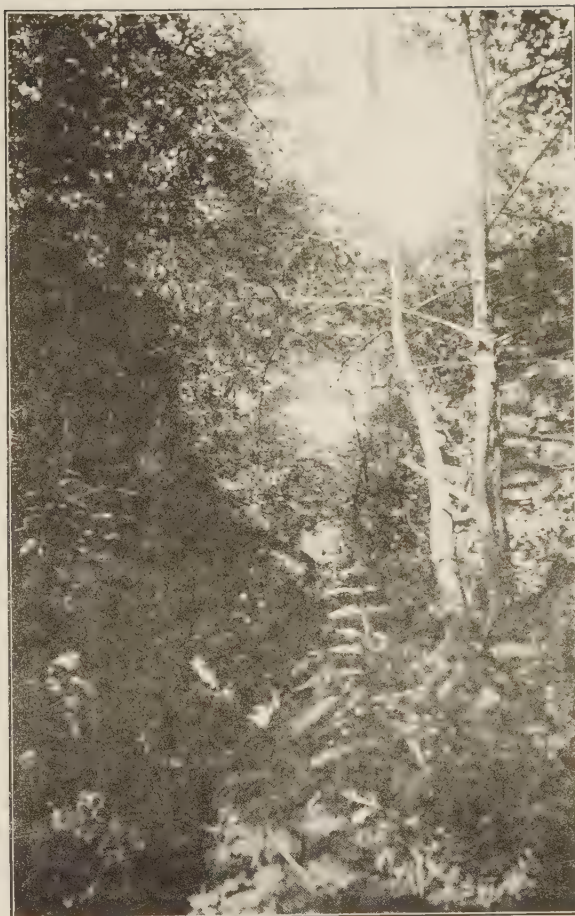
The cradles on the boats operate endless chain bucket dredges, that delve thirty-five feet into the bed of the stream, bringing up the sand and passing it over screens where it is drained of water and loaded into barges alongside. One of these boats can average 500 tons a day. The product is sold to the plate glass works at Ford City, Tarentum and Kittanning, and shipped even as far as New York. For grinding glass the sand is unsurpassed, the Kittanning plant using 150 tons a day and the works at Ford City, 250 tons daily.

An interesting and remarkable fact is that the Allegheny river in this county is practically controlled by the Hudson brothers, who are the last remnant of the old guard who are trying to have the stream restored to its pristine popularity. For over sixty years this family of steamboatmen have plied the rivers and piloted its steamers and they have an undying faith in the value of the watercourses of this county. At all times they are ready to champion the cause of river improvement, and they have hopes to realize their ambition of seeing again the procession of craft plying up and down the Allegheny, as in the days of yore. They with most other business men in the valley belong to the Allegheny River Improvement Company, whose slogan is "On to Cairo."

Every one of the six Hudson brothers was born in Westmoreland county, but their homes are in Armstrong and here their life work has been done. Each of the six brothers is either a captain or pilot, holding working certificates now, although the oldest one will be seventy-nine in January of the coming year—1914. W. K. Hudson was born Jan. 24, 1835; J. P. Hudson, April 16, 1838; John S. Hudson, Sept. 9, 1844; T. P. Hudson, May 11, 1847; H. P. Hudson, Sept. 11, 1849; James M. Hudson, March 16, 1852.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL

The act of the Legislature authorizing the construction of the Pennsylvania canal was passed in 1825 and the work of digging and blasting started in the following year. The length of the canal from Johnstown to the mouth of the Kiskiminetas river was sixty-



OLD LOCKS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL, NEAR APOLLO

four miles, in which space there were a number of locks. This did not include the different sections of slackwater, one of which extended from Leechburg to below Apollo. This was called the seven-mile level. The distance covered by the canal within the bounds of Armstrong county was twenty-five miles, most of which was along the bank of the Kiskiminetas. At the mouth of that river the canal was carried across the Allegheny by means of a wooden aqueduct, resting on stone piers. Thence the course was through Freeport, across Buffalo creek on another aqueduct, and down the Allegheny to Pittsburgh. The water for this thirty-five miles was supplied from the dam at Leechburg, this county, where the boats were locked out of the seven-mile level into this the longest stretch of canal on the entire route.

The stone for the locks and bridge piers was obtained from the quarries near the rivers, and the work of construction was mostly done by Irish immigrants, who finally became settlers and land owners after their labors were ended.

The estimated cost of the canal was: Excavation, embankment, etc., \$654,124.93; 368 feet of lockage at \$600 per foot, \$220,800; 35 bridges at \$250, \$8,750; 32 miles of fence at \$480, \$15,360. The total cost is estimated at about one million dollars. The dimensions were: Width at the waterline, 40 feet; width at the bottom, 28 feet; depth, 4 feet. The locks were 15 feet wide and 90 feet long.

After the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad the trade of the canal languished, and in August, 1857, the State sold the entire line of the canal, locks, etc., to the railroad for \$7,500,000. That road having thus eliminated its only competitor, allowed the canal to relapse into ruin, using but a small portion of the route for a roadbed. For almost the entire length of the route through this county the canal is not used by the road, although upon that side of the river most of the towns are located.

The locks and dam at Leechburg, built by David Leech, caused a lake to form as far up as Apollo, where boats again entered the canal, the locks being located a short distance below if going east. Going west they entered the canal above Apollo at dam No. 2, both in Armstrong county. The dam at Leechburg was 27 feet high and 574 feet long.

The first boat that passed Leechburg on the canal in 1834 was a packet, built near Saltsburg, probably at Coal Port, which made a fine display, having on board banners and music. About two weeks afterward one of Leech's boats was launched and started for Pittsburgh.

She was detained a considerable length of time below Freeport, in consequence of a break in the embankment at the aqueduct. After the water was let into the canal above Leechburg a boat was drawn out of the river into the canal, run up to Johnstown and loaded with fifty tons of blooms. On her return, while passing through the tunnel, says Morris Leech, she was filled with about three tons of stone and clay. When about one hundred yards below the tunnel, hundreds of tons of earth, etc., fell from the tunnel into the canal, which shut off the water below it, so that the boat did not reach Leechburg until nearly a month afterward.

A FAMOUS RACE

Soon after the breach at the Freeport aqueduct was repaired, a prize of five hundred dollars was offered to the proprietor of the boat that would first arrive at Pittsburgh. Harris and Leech were the contestants. The former's boat was a light packet, and the latter's—the "General Leacock"—was a much larger and heavier one. Harris was confident that his smaller and lighter boat would win the prize. On the 1st of July, about four miles above Pittsburgh, Leech's was within a mile of Harris'. The next day Leech's men cut poles, peeled the bark off them and laid them across the canal, in which there was then only six inches of water. By the aid of one hundred men, relays of the poles, five yoke of oxen and ten horses the boat was kept up out of the mud and moved onward. When Leech's horses came abreast of Harris' boat, an extensive and fierce fight between the crews of the two boats began. When Harris discovered that he had to contend with superior numbers, he proposed that he would give up the contest if his contestants would quit fighting and permit his boat to go to the rear. On a signal being given by Leech all fighting ceased, and his hundred muddy men plunged into the clear water of the Allegheny and washed. The next day all hands aided with the poles in hauling Harris' boat to the rear and starting her up the canal. On the Fourth of July tables were set in the hold and under canvas on the deck of Leech's boat, on which a sumptuous dinner was served to five hundred persons, including General Leacock, then canal superintendent, who presided, engineers and a large number of Pittsburgh merchants.

The number of freight and passenger boats then built was four, "Pioneer," Captain Monson; "Pennsylvania," Captain Cooper; "De Witt Clinton," Captain Joshua Leech; "Gen-

eral Leacock," Captain Robert King. The cabin for passengers in each was in the center.

DAMAGES

A part of dam No. 1 at Leechburg was swept away July 7, 1831, by a sudden and heavy flood in the Kiskiminetas, causing a cessation of canal navigation for that season. A new lock and dam were located by the engineers about sixty rods below the former ones and within the limits of the town. At the letting the contract was awarded to Thomas Neil, of Tarentum, Pa., for about \$16,000. He had scarcely entered upon the performance of his part of the contract when the commissioners turned it into a State job, the cost of which is known to very few persons, if any. From Nov. 10, 1831, and throughout the principal part of the following winter, the weather, most of the time, was very cold, which caused a large accumulation of ice in the river, which broke up Feb. 10, 1832, with a high flood that carried away the lock, the northern abutment of the dam, and did much damage elsewhere. That abutment had to be repaired and a new lock built before navigation could be resumed on the canal.

David Leech, Robert S. Hays, George Black, George W. Harris and William F. Leech, constituting the copartnership of D. Leech & Co., of which David Leech was the traveling agent, subsequently established distinct lines of freight boats and packets, or exclusively passenger boats, which they continued to run until the canal was superseded by the Pennsylvania railroad in 1864.

POSTAL FACILITIES—OLD AND NEW

There was only one post office in 1818 between Kittanning and Indiana, and the weekly mail was carried by a postboy, who rode horseback the entire distance, stopping at the several homes of the settlers en route. The roads, if it is possible to dignify the routes of those days with that title, were circuitous and only passable to wheeled vehicles in the summer.

Josiah Copley, the mail carrier in 1819, was an apprentice at the printing trade, under James McCahan, proprietor of the *American*, a weekly published in Indiana. Part of his apprenticeship contract was that he should carry the mail for one-half of the three-year term for McCahan, who had the mail contract. This was an economical arrangement for the contractor, who had his mails carried free, and secured a printer for the same remuneration.

Copley had many adventures in his trips through the country, and gained a wide experience which served him well in the later years of his life.

The route in 1819 was from Indiana via Greensburg, Freeport, Lawrenceburg (Parker City), to Butler. The people of the vicinity of Red Bank creek also received their mail from Kittanning.

As the years passed the postal routes were extended and the mails were usually carried by the stage coaches. Then came the railroads, with their speed and larger capacity, and the number of post offices increased rapidly as the country was settled more. The number of post offices had reached the greatest height by 1900. After that date the gradual introduction of the rural mail routes caused the abolition of the smaller of the offices, until at this date there are less post offices in the county than in 1880, but the mails are more frequent and regular.

Within the last year the introduction of the long-desired parcel post has worked a revolution in the mail service. Specially built wagons and automobiles pass over the roads daily, delivering letters, packages and the daily papers to the formerly isolated farmers, and in return the farmers ship their produce direct to the city dwellers without delay or damage. What the final result of these wonderful advances of the postal facilities will be, none but a prophet can predict.

POST OFFICES

The post offices in Armstrong county in the year 1913 are: Adrian, Apollo (with four rural routes), Atwood, Brickchurch (one rural route), Chicasaw, Cochran Mills, Cowanshannoc, Cowansville (one route), Craigsville, Dayton (three routes), Dime, Echo (two routes), Edmon, Elderton, Ford City (two routes), Fordcliff, Freeport (two routes), Girty, Johnetta, Kaylor, Kelly Station (two routes), Kittanning (seven routes), Leechburg (three routes), Logansport, Longrun, McGrann, Mahoning (one route), Manorville, Mateer, Mosgrove (two routes), Oak Ridge, Olivet, Parker's Landing (six routes), Pierce, Furnace Run, Queenstown, Rimer (one route), Ross-ton, Rural Valley (one route), Sagamore, Seminole, South Bend, Spring Church, Templeton, Tidal, Wattersonville, Whitesburg, Widnoon, Worthington (two routes), Yatesboro (one route). Several of these post offices will be abandoned and the patrons served by rural routes at the close of this year, 1913.

EARLY ROADS

At the early settlement of this county there were not any well-made roads. From 1805 till 1810 the court of Quarter Sessions granted orders for opening twenty-five public roads in various sections within the present limits of this county. Yet those who traversed the county as late as 1821 say that most of the roads then afforded very poor facilities for travel and transportation of goods. Most of the traveling was done on foot and horseback, and for lack of bridges the fording of streams was often hazardous.

After the introduction of wheeled vehicles into the county there were some attempts made to build roads, but lack of knowledge prevented any permanent good resulting. The State-aided roads were the Kittanning and Freeport road, in 1824; the Kittanning and Indiana road, in 1835. Other routes were the Butler and Freeport and the Kittanning and Butler turnpikes. All of these roads were "worked" or kept up with the plow and shovel, with occasional stone topping. Some of the turnpikes began to be made about 1815.

Prior to 1810, before the manufacture of iron was begun on the Conemaugh, and salt on the Kiskiminetas, iron was transported from Winchester, Va., and salt from Hagerstown, Md., as well as other goods from the East, on pack-horses, over the Allegheny mountains. After the commencement of the manufacture of salt and iron west of the Allegheny mountains, they were transported to Pittsburgh, in flatboats, down the Conemaugh, Kiskiminetas and Allegheny rivers. After the completion of the turnpike from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, goods purchased in the latter for this region were left at Blairsville, and distributed thence to their various places of destination. They were generally hauled by six-horse teams in large covered Conestoga wagons, bells being a part of the horses' trappings. An early writer said that he had seen as many as twenty of these teams stop at a country tavern over night. The drivers, each having his own hammock, would lie in every direction in the barroom. Each prided himself on having the best team and hauling the heaviest load. When intoxicated, they would get into broils and scuffles in making good their respective claims to those merits, the resultant blackened eyes being then deemed but trivial circumstances.

As early as 1825 there was a mail stage line from Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa., via Indiana, Elderton and Kittanning, to Butler, leaving Ebensburg at 3 o'clock P. M. on

Thursday and reaching Butler at 10 o'clock A. M. on the following Saturday. That was considered a very important line, because it opened up a direct communication between the eastern and most western counties of this State, and was then a cheap and expeditious mode of conveyance. The fare from Ebensburg to Butler was \$3.75, or six cents a mile for way passengers, and the time between those two points was forty-three hours.

Either before or shortly after 1825 lines of stages were established extending from Freeport via Slate Lick, Worthington, Brady's Bend and Catfish, with a branch from Slate Lick via Kittanning, to Clarion, and another branch from the mouth of Mahoning to Brookville, which were withdrawn after the completion of the Allegheny Valley railroad and its branches.

There were for a while two opposition lines of stages running north from Freeport, and so brisk was the competition that passengers were carried for almost nothing, and in some instances furnished with meals and whiskey gratis.

While the Pennsylvania canal was closed through the winter, and the river was too low for steamboats, stages were the public conveyances for passengers from this region to and from Pittsburgh. While the canal was open they were conveyed by packet-boats from Pittsburgh to Freeport, thence by stage—some of the time by a packet-boat towed by horses—to Kittanning and other points, and by packets also to Leechburg, Apollo and other points along the canal, and thence to their respective destinations by private conveyances.

Those who traveled those routes know the rate of speed with which trips used to be made. But for the information of those who use modern methods of rapid transit, it may be appropriate to state, in this connection, that it required about eighteen hours to make a trip by stage and canal from Kittanning to Pittsburgh.

One of the only good roads in the county was made by a few of the citizens of Leechburg and Freeport after the Pennsylvania canal was abandoned. In 1878 they leased the canal from the Pennsylvania railroad for a nominal sum and graded the bed with cinder, thus creating a level and convenient driveway from Leechburg to Freeport, crossing the Allegheny on a ferry.

MODERN ROADS

At present roads are handled in the same slipshod manner as in the early times, except

in the case of those roads taken over by the State. Of these latter there are sixteen miles in Armstrong county, twelve of macadam and four of brick construction, now completed. There are 143 miles of road to be treated with concrete and brick surfaces in the future.

In the sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania there are fifty superintendents of roads for the State. Mr. Charles E. Meals, the official in charge of this district, has all of Armstrong and half of Clarion and part of Butler counties under his control.

From the reports of the constables of the townships in 1913 the following is a condensed review of the condition of the roads of the county: Ten reported the state of the roads as fairly good. Those of South Buffalo, Valley, Wayne and Cowanshannock were said to be poor. Bad roads were reported in Brady's Bend, Gilpin, Burrell, Manor, South Bend and Kiskiminetas. Roads at Manorville, Ford City, Wickboro and Elderton were stated to be dangerous to travel. One original genius, Albert Morrison, from North Buffalo, stated that the roads in his section were "neighborly like." Such are the problems that confront the residents of this county in these modern times of autos and good roads.

RESULTS OF BAD ROADS

Pennsylvania built the first really good road noted in the history of the Colonies—the Lancaster Turnpike—and it was just a century ago that the old Cumberland road was being built within the borders of the State. Pennsylvania was always to the fore in facilities for transportation, roads, canals and railroads, but latterly the people of the State have seemed to rely on its previous achievements in this respect. When New Jersey, in 1891, established State aid in the building of highways, Pennsylvanians thought it a good thing—for New Jersey. When Massachusetts inaugurated a system of State roads in 1894, Pennsylvanians congratulated that State on a step which would perhaps reduce the number of abandoned farms, which at that time had become a menace. As other States fell in line, with State aid or State road laws, Pennsylvanians continued to plod through the mud, maintaining a sympathy for those States where the physical conditions required that public money be expended on the public highways.

In 1903 Pennsylvania awoke. A law was enacted creating a State Highway Department, and granting aid to counties and townships for the purpose of improving the highways.

Under this law and a number of amendments, many local roads have been improved in nearly every county in the State. Then the revolution came. The automobile, originally a fad of the rich, emerged from its chrysalis. Over night the whole scheme of transportation of persons and goods was changed, and the developments from the change are still continuing.

A study of the subject disclosed the fact that the ill-kept condition of our roads was responsible for many of the ills to which the people were subject. While the original inspiration for this study was probably due to the automobilists, the study itself proceeded along economic lines, the interests of the whole people being taken into consideration.

A newspaper investigation conducted three years ago in Pennsylvania, showed that there were seven thousand abandoned farms in our State. They were the farms where it had proved impossible to pay the bad road tax of \$1.41 on the products. When the roads are improved, and this excess of cost of marketing is eliminated, these abandoned farms will again become productive: the land will become of substantial value and both the local community and the State at large will profit.

The State has already taken over the roads, and it is necessary for the State Highway Department to improve them. The only method by which this can be properly accomplished is by so amending the constitution that from time to time bonds may be issued to pay the cost of such construction. It can never be done so long as Legislature appropriations must be depended upon.

MODERN REMEDIES

The whole American public agrees that we need better roads; the farmers' Granges are in favor of better roads; farmers themselves know that a good road in front of their property increases its value; and all who ride in carriages, wagons or automobiles are aware of the value of good roads. So it isn't necessary to tell the people of this country that we need good roads—they are already convinced of that fact. But they want to know how to get them and at the same time not burden themselves with future debts that will hang like a sword over the heads of their children. Bond issues are suggested and not many months past the people were permitted to express themselves on the bond question. In that election the will of the people was strongly thrown against a bond issue that seemed to be sup-

ported by the most enterprising and prominent citizens of the State of Pennsylvania. But the issue was not so much as to whether a bond issue was necessary but as to whether those who offered this method of road building were sincere in their offers of help, or merely desired to get their hands into the pockets of the farmer. The farmers, to a large extent, seemed to lean to the latter view.

However, it is universally accepted by those who have the building of roads at heart that the bond issue is the real remedy. The matter becomes one of economics. Can we make and maintain good roads under the bond plan and be better off financially than in the past? Under the old plan of letting each community pay for its own roads the prosperous portions of the county had good roads and kept them up with economy, while the poorer portions were compelled to do without, or at best suffer from incompetent and misdirected labors of local workmen. Under the State-aid plan fifty per cent of the work is paid for by the State commission, and the balance is made up by the county, all sums being raised by taxation.

But the bond issue goes further. By means of this method all of the road tax is applied to the work direct, and the proportion is adjusted in such a manner that those who can afford to pay for good roads are automatically compelled to assist those in less fortunate situations.

KINDS OF ROADS

Now about the roads themselves. Conditions alter the methods of road building in each community. Let us see what they are in this county. Here we have three classes of vehicles to contend with—the farm wagon, with sharp, narrow tires and heavy loads; the automobile, with soft tires and high speed; and the traction engine, with wide tires and great weight.

First, the farm wagon. Here we find that a road must be made of firm, hard surface, but at the same time of sufficient surface roughness to give grip to the shoes of the horses. The sharp calks of the horses and the narrow tires of the wagons soon cut into a soft surface. For this class of traffic the most successful road is the stone or macadam one.

Second comes the automobile, which is growing in use year by year. For this vehicle a road is needed that has a slightly rough surface, but the material must be bound together by a tar or other binder, in order to

prevent the violent suction from tearing the road to pieces.

Third, the heavy traction engine requires a deep, hard road, with a very substantial foundation. Traction engines are really road improvers, as they help to compact the road surface and counteract the injury done by the autos.

Lastly, let us look upon the class of materials offered by the local conditions of Armstrong county. We have stone of three kinds, sandstone, and two kinds of limestone. We must reject the sandstone, owing to its soft and disintegrating character. And the two limestones are not much better, even though used in the form of concrete mixtures. They are too soft and liable to turn to dust after continual use. Time has proved the truth of these statements by the evidence of the present so-called roads which have been the receptacles of funds for many generations, just as a deep well would be—there is no evidence to show of the money spent in the past.

But nature has not left Armstrong entirely destitute of good road material. Man needs but add his labor to the great mass of clays underlying the whole county and the product—firebrick, or vitrified brick—is the ideal road surface. It will withstand the cutting action of the wagon tire and toe-calk, the suction of the auto and the great weight of the traction engine. And the supply of raw material is almost inexhaustible, while the price compares favorably with the best of other materials. Undoubtedly, the future roads of the county will be of brick, with a tar binder and a deep concrete base.

THE AUTOMOBILE

Ten years ago the automobile was the rich man's toy, and there were less than 30,000 of them in the United States. To-day there are about 80,000 in the State of Pennsylvania alone.

To-day the motor vehicle enters into every phase of commercial and industrial life as well as the various social factors in human existence. The doctor who presides at a birth or is called in an emergency which might often mean life or death, gets there on time in his motor car, which too often was not the case with the horse. When a marriage ceremony takes place they must have automobiles and at funerals the motor hearse and motor carriages are coming more and more in use every day. In all the necessities for a vehicle

of any kind the motor vehicle is becoming paramount. The business man of one town or village with his automobile can drive a distance of fifty miles or so in the morning, transact his business during the middle of the day and drive home with less effort than would be required to drive twelve or fifteen miles with a team. The merchant makes his round of customers in the country and the doctor visits his patients in one quarter of the time previously consumed. The farmer can drive ten miles to town for needed supplies almost before breakfast, while with a team and bad roads a large portion if not all the day would be required. The auto trucks enable merchants to greatly extend their zones of delivery and to make their deliveries promptly and under all weather conditions, while under the old system there were few who went beyond the boundaries of the cities or villages. The fact that there are 1,100,000 automobiles and trucks now in use in the United States as against 30,000 ten years ago, and that 350,000 more are being built this year and that most of these are put to every possible kind of use, and that their daily area of travel is about ten times that of a horse, indicates to every person who thinks that to the traffic of ten years ago has been added a new traffic ten times as great.

It is not that the new traffic has taken the place of the old. It has in the main been added to it. Many roads that were traversed by 100 teams a day ten years ago are now traversed by 100 teams and 1,000 motor vehicles. It is the new travel that has created the revolution in transportation and the revolution has only commenced. New vehicles are constantly being devised and placed on the roads to add to the convenience of the public, and these call for more and better highway construction.

Motor trucks carrying from eight to twelve tons are already common and roads must be built to sustain their weight. Motor omnibus lines are springing up all over the country, and even trolley cars that run on the roads without rails are in use in some localities, particularly in the State of New York.

RAILROADS IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY

By act of April 4, 1837, when the late Gov. Wm. F. Johnston was representing this county in the lower house of our State Legislature, a charter was granted for constructing the Pittsburgh, Kittanning & Warren railroad. Various supplements were afterward passed,

by one of which the name was changed, as suggested by Josiah Copley, to the Allegheny Valley railroad. Nothing was done toward making the road until about fifteen years after the granting of the original charter, when Mr. Johnston, the first president of the board of managers, and other earnest and energetic friends of the project, began to utilize the power and privileges conferred by that charter, and succeeded in raising a sufficient amount of stock to build it as far as Kittanning, to which point it was completed in January, 1856, which was its northern terminus for about eleven years, when the late William Phillips became the leading energetic spirit in prosecuting its extension to Brady's Bend, and thence to Oil City, and in leasing other roads above, until in 1880 the company controlled lines to Brockton, N. Y., and other points on the Philadelphia & Erie. The Bennett's branch, or "Low Grade" division of this road, was built in 1874, from the mouth of Red Bank creek to Driftwood.

The Northwestern Pennsylvania road was chartered in 1853, to run from Blairsville to Freeport, but after some construction had been done it failed. It was bought by the Western Pennsylvania railroad in 1859, work was resumed in 1863, and in 1864 the first train run as far as Kiski Junction. The following year trains ran into Allegheny, and in 1871 the Butler branch was built and operated.

The Parker & Karns City narrow gauge road was chartered in 1872 and operated in 1874. It was consolidated in 1881 with the Pittsburgh & Western, became financially embarrassed in 1879, and in 1882 leased to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. It was made standard gauge in 1887.

The Pine Creek & Dayton road, narrow gauge, was built in 1869 to carry ore to the Pine Creek furnace. In 1899 the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh road built their line through the county, using part of the old roadbed of the Pine Creek road. A line of the B., R. & P. was also surveyed through Apollo to Pittsburgh, but not utilized in any way. The Rural Valley R. R. is a branch of this road, from Echo to Rural Valley.

The first telegraph lines in the county were erected along the line of the Allegheny Valley road in 1863. Later they were absorbed by the Western Union.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company began the operation of the Allegheny Valley road under lease, Aug. 1, 1900, and on April 7, 1910, acquired possession of the entire line. The mileage of the Pennsylvania in the county

is 34.38 miles of main track, of which 29.68 miles is double track. The company proposes to complete the double tracking of the entire line through the county and to change the alignment wherever necessary. One of the improvements under way is the great Kennerdell tunnel through the hill at Brady's Bend, which will be completed in 1916.

Since the company took charge of the road they have built new stations at Johnetta, Templeton and Kittanning, and erected modern steel bridges over the Kiskiminetas river, Red Bank and Mahoning creeks. They have also added 29.68 miles of secondary track in the county.

There are an average of seven northbound and seven southbound passenger trains through Kittanning daily, and four northbound and four southbound passenger trains through to Pittsburgh and Kittanning every day. The average number of freight trains running through Kittanning every twenty-four hours is twenty-eight, and the number of employees of the road in the county is almost one hundred. This is certainly a very economical and creditable report for the chief railroad in this part of the State.

At present there are 200 miles of steam railroad through and adjoining this county. Of this the Allegheny Valley division of the Pennsylvania has 60 miles; the Conemaugh division, 23 miles; the Low Grade division, 25 miles; the Butler branch, 8 miles; the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, 33 miles; the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern, 30 miles; the Bessemer & Lake Erie's branch from Brady's Bend, 6 miles; the Baltimore & Ohio, 4 miles. The Buffalo & Susquehanna road enters the county for about one mile on the eastern border, the terminal station being Sagamore. These roads are not all strictly in the county, but run in some instances along the borders, so that the people of Armstrong are dependent upon them for transportation, and the stations are connected with the towns by bridges over the several separating rivers.

Numerous projected surveys have been run through the county in various portions, for roads of the Buffalo & Susquehanna, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern roads.

PITTSBURGH, SHAWMUT & NORTHERN RAILROAD

One of the most important events in the history of Armstrong during the last twenty-five years occurred during the year that this history was compiled and the writer had opportunity to view the beginning of the life

of a railroad financed partly by Armstrong county capital and catering largely to Armstrong county people. This was the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern railroad, which connects together with iron bands the people of Kittanning and Brookville.

The road was organized in 1905 and construction commenced in 1906. The first train left Kittanning on Monday, Oct. 20, 1913, with forty-one passengers. The first ticket was purchased by James Millville, one of the officials of the American Bridge Company, who were the contractors for the beautiful bridge across the Allegheny at Mahoning creek. J. W. Williams was the engineer and D. H. Croyle conductor. J. F. Carpenter, depot agent, sold the first ticket. Dr. C. E. Keeler of Elderton received the first package of freight that came over the new road.

The length of the road through Armstrong county is thirty miles, and the stations on the line are McWilliams, Eddyville, Fort Pitt, Putneyville, Oakland, Seminole, Caldwell, Tidal, Chickasaw, Mahoning, West Mosgrove, Furnace Run and Kittanning. The route is through East Franklin, Washington, Madison, Mahoning and Red Bank townships, following closely the west bank of the Allegheny and the Mahoning creek banks on both sides. It does not cling so closely to the Mahoning as the "Low Grade" division of the Pennsylvania does to the Red Bank, but crosses the former at two places in Madison township, avoiding the severe bends of that stream by two bridges and two tunnels. The route on the Mahoning is wonderfully picturesque, that stream having as yet escaped the vandal touch of the noisy but necessary rolling mill, the clear waters flowing undefiled through a valley of great scenic beauty.

On the night of Oct. 23, 1913, a banquet was given at Kittanning by a number of the representative citizens of Armstrong county to the officials of the road at the home of Hose Company No. 1, at which many addresses were made, a most historic and interesting one being that of J. D. Daugherty, a prominent attorney of Kittanning. The historic significance of this gathering will be better realized by those who in future years peruse these pages and see how far the expectations of these 1913 pioneers are realized. For the benefit of future historians and as a record of a few of the leading men of this enterprise and their supporters, is appended a list of the participants in this banquet.

Officials of the railroad and allied corporations—F. S. Smith, receiver; F. B. Lincoln,

assistant receiver; Dwight C. Morgan, vice president and general manager; W. S. Hastings, auditor and treasurer; S. A. Vanderveer, assistant treasurer; John T. Armstrong, purchasing agent; C. L. McIntyre, claim agent; W. W. Henshey, chief engineer; H. R. Downs and D. H. Martin, assistant engineers; N. L. Strong, solicitor; G. H. Jones, R. E. Ball, W. R. Craig, James H. Corbett, E. A. Corbett, Chas. P. Morgan, C. A. Marshall, M. C. Aubrey, James T. Ganson, Stanley Cobham, J. N. Henderson, C. J. Best, P. J. Burford, J. V. Carpenter, G. K. Russell, J. S. Porter, C. S. Ferne, J. B. Strong, F. A. Schmidt, C. W. Pryor, Arnold Hurst, Arthur White, Thomas Hall, C. P. Bailey, J. R. Herbert, J. I. Downs, G. E. Doverspike, F. D. King, William Atkins, H. C. Watson, F. E. Clawson, Dr. B. J. Longwell, Dr. L. Z. Hays, Dr. T. R. Hilliard, Dr. W. B. Adams, E. W. Tait, J. C. Barnett, H. H. Gardiner, E. J. McLaughlin, J. T. Odell, F. S. Hammond, John L. Smith, J. D. Weaver, H. S. Wilgus, J. C. Smith, J. P. Creagh, M. L. Gahr, R. L. Barrett, C. L. Lathrop, B. C. Mulhearn, W. R. Craig, W. W. Morrison, Fred Norman, R. P. Mellinger.

Representative men of Armstrong county—Robert Allen, Dr. J. E. Ambler, James Amet, Joseph Apple, Benjamin L. Arnold, Harry A. Arnold, Henry Bauer, C. N. Bayne, R. C. Beatty, L. E. Biehl, Dr. W. J. Bierer, Fred E. Blaney, Harry P. Boarts, S. F. Booher, John Borger, Dr. Albert E. Bower, M. L. Bowser, W. A. Bowser, William F. Brodhead, W. P. Brown, Andrew Brymer, Hon. Joseph Buffington, judge U. S. court, Joseph Buffington, Orr Buffington, George H. Burns, Henry Bernd, P. P. Burford, I. T. Campbell, A. H. Chandler, H. M. Claypoole, J. S. Claypool, Blair Coggon, Charles Colwell, Henry C. Colwell, Henry Colwell, John P. Colwell, R. C. Conner, Leo Conner, William Copley, Daniel H. Core, James Coughlin, Jr., John Crossett, L. H. Croyle, R. A. Crum, J. P. Culbertson, Fred C. Dailey, J. D. Daugherty, William B. Daugherty, C. H. Davis, Ivan D. Doverspike, J. R. Einstein, Harry Ellermeyer, William Ellermeyer, Paul T. Evans, William Fether, W. N. Ferguson, George B. Fleming, K. G. Fleming, C. E. Foster, F. M. Foster, John A. Fox, Frank M. Fries, Daniel G. Fry, Chambers Frick, J. M. Gable, H. G. Gates, Harry R. Gault, J. A. Gault, A. L. George, J. E. Geiger, O. W. Gilpin, E. O. Golden, H. L. Golden, Hon. J. Frank Graff, Peter Graff, Abe Greenbaum, M. J. Glenn, A. S. Gruskin, A. E. Handcock, C. E. Harrington, P. L. Heaphy, Harry

A. Heilman, H. H. Heilman, Neale Heilman, Tyson Heilman, Wm. M. Heilman, Hon. D. B. Heiner, Hon. W. G. Heiner, W. C. Heidersdorf, Harry Heffrin, H. B. Henderson, Hiram Hill, Harry E. Himes, B. S. Henry, E. S. Hutchison, P. C. Hutchison, Rev. J. W. Hutchison, W. W. Irwin, A. L. Ivory, M. S. Jack, W. H. Jack, Dr. C. J. Jessop, Dr. S. A. S. Jessop, F. C. Jones, S. L. Kaufman, J. B. Kennerdell, R. E. Kennerdell, C. C. King, E. M. King, Hon. J. W. King, E. E. Kinter, Dr. J. K. Kiser, F. S. Knoble, Charles Kwal, E. B. Latshaw, C. K. Leard, Paul Libarakis, James Linnon, W. A. Loudon, H. G. Luker, R. T. Lytle, Blaine Mast, A. M. Mateer, M. J. Maxwell, Charles Meals, Frank Means, Harry W. Miller, Burt Milson, W. B. Meredith, Charles J. Moesta, F. A. Moesta, Henry Moesta, Dr. F. C. Monks, D. H. Montgomery, H. E. Montgomery, William Moore, R. W. Moorhead, C. O. Morris, S. H. McCain, W. P. McCartey, E. E. McCoy, L. E. McConnell, A. W. McClister, Harry D. McClure, J. C. McGregor, James McCullough, Jr., Dr. T. N. McKee, Paul L. McKendrick, Hon. Geo. W. McNees, H. L. McNees, S. G. McNees, F. H. McNutt, Frank C. Neale, Valentine Neubert, L. H. Nevins, W. A. Nicholson, C. T. N. Painter, James M. Painter, Hon. John H. Painter, H. L. Patterson, George Peacock, W. L. Peart, Roy W. Pollock, E. G. Procius, John Pryor, J. O. Ralston, George W. Reese, C. L. Reeder, Ferdinand Reigen, W. E. Reigen, Fritz Reitler, Harry Reynolds, S. H. Richardson, John W. Rhodes, E. E. Ritchey, Dr. Russell Rudolph, John A. Rupp, Howard Sargent, E. E. Schaeffer, D. L. Schaeffer, Tillman Scheeren, K. B. Schotte, W. H. Schuyler, H. H. Schweitering, H. G. Semple, John W. Shadle, Henry Shaffer, J. M. Shankle, A. L. Sheridan, Roland B. Simpson, S. A. Smith, W. S. Snyder, Fred B. Stage, Dr. J. M. Steim, R. A. Steim, R. D. Steim, Charles Stenger, H. H. Streiber, W. J. Sturgeon, George G. Titzell, Charles A. Utley, Joseph Walbert, Hay Walker, Charles Watterson, Charles Weylman, H. H. Weylman, Douglas White, John Wick, Jr., B. L. Willard, George W. Wilson, O. N. Wilson, R. D. Wray, Charles A. Wolfe, Dr. E. H. Wright, Dr. Jay B. F. Wyant.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Armstrong county is supplied with but one electric road, but it is probable that soon other lines will cross the county, as fast as the many advantages are brought to the notice of the capitalists. The road is in two sections, lo-

cated in the northern and southern ends of the county.

The Kittanning & Ford City Street Railway Company was organized in 1898, with F. A. Moesta, president; John T. Crawford, secretary, and James McCullough, Jr., treasurer. They, with J. A. Gault and John F. Heilman, constituted the directors.

The first trial trip after the completion of the road was made on July 3, 1899, and the regular operation of the line begun in August of that year. The line through Ford City was built in 1903, and the extension to Lenape Park in 1904. In 1907-08 the line was extended north through Wickboro to Cowanshannock creek. The length of this line is 10¾ miles.

The Leechburg & Apollo Electric Railway Company was organized in 1902 with the following officials: John Q. Cochran, president; S. M. Jackson, treasurer; S. M. Nelson, John P. Klingensmith, Dr. J. D. Orr, Edward Hill, J. W. Crosby, James B. Kifer, directors. The road was opened for traffic in 1902. In 1905 the company name was changed to the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Valley Railway, most of the officers being retained in the reorganization. It was sold to the West Penn Traction Company in 1911. This line runs from Leechburg to Apollo, passing through Gilpin, Parks and part of Kiskiminetas townships, a distance of eight miles, part of the line being along the towpath of the old Pennsylvania canal.

A portion of the construction was under different charters, Kittanning & Leechburg Street Railways Company, Kittanning & Ford

City Street Railways Company and the Kittanning & Mosgrove Street Railways Company. These companies were afterwards merged under the name of the Kittanning & Leechburg Railways Company in the year of 1904.

The officers and directors were F. A. Moesta, president; James McCullough, Jr., secretary and treasurer; John A. Fox, Charles J. Moesta and Henry E. Moesta, directors.

This property was sold to the West Penn Traction Company Nov. 1, 1911. In this sale was included the Kittanning Electric Light Company, which supplies light and power in Kittanning, Wickboro, Applewold and Manorville.

The power house of the Kittanning line is located at Garrett's Run, and has an installation for emergency purposes of 2,400 horsepower. The current, however, is supplied from the West Penn plant at Connellsville, one of the greatest in the world, by means of high power lines that run across the county through Leechburg and into Westmoreland county. The power houses at Garrett's Run and Leechburg are only kept ready in case of breakdowns. The amount of current that can be supplied is unlimited.

Surveys and considerable detail work have been done between the termini of the line at Lenape Park and Leechburg, with the possibility of the completion of this line at some future date. Extensions are also contemplated from the northern terminus at Cowanshannock to Mosgrove.

CHAPTER VI

GEOLOGY AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS—NATURAL FORMATION OF STRATA—CAVES AND ROCK FORMATIONS—LIMESTONE UTILIZATION—SANDSTONE AND ITS USES—GROWTH OF THE IRON INDUSTRY—SALT MANUFACTURE—CLAY, SHALE AND BRICK—COAL DISCOVERY AND UTILIZATION—GRADES AND LOCATION—MINES AND PRODUCTION—COKE

The first geological survey of Pennsylvania was made in 1836 by Professor Henry D. Rogers, formerly State Geologist of New Jersey, under the act of that year's Legislature, when the sum of \$6,400 was appropriated for the purpose. This small sum was totally inadequate to cover the cost of a complete survey, so a preliminary study of the strata of the State was made. In 1837 the appropriation permitted the employment of eight assistants,

and in 1841, the funds being exhausted, the survey was suspended. It was not till 1851 that the results of this survey were printed. After that date surveys were continued until 1858, when the final results were published.

In 1873 the production of coal, oil and gas had grown to such enormous proportions in the State as to arouse an interest in the study of its geological structure, and in 1874 the second State survey was authorized by the

Legislature, Prof. J. P. Lesley being appointed State Geologist. With ample appropriations, a competent corps of engineers and a well equipped laboratory, the work proceeded to successful completion in 1895.

When the first survey was made most of the country was still an unbroken wilderness and the field men were to be congratulated on the good results they achieved, in the face of the opposition of nature and man and with a meagre appropriation.

The results of the second survey were published as fast as they could be prepared, and were of immense value to well drillers and coal miners all over the State. Over 150 pamphlets and maps were printed by the State for free distribution to those interested and a permanent Bureau of Mines was established.

In 1899 a topographic and geologic survey was begun of the State in conjunction with the United States Geological Survey, and an accurate set of topographical maps made of the section of the State in which Armstrong county is located. This work is still being carried on to completion in the other portions of the State. One of the prominent members of the State commission appointed to supervise the work and consult with the directors was Hon. George W. McNees of Kittanning, whose interest in the development of this county has never flagged and who is probably one of the best informed men in this part of the State in the geological formation and history of the county.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

The State of Pennsylvania is entirely within the Appalachian Province. The portion of this province in which Armstrong county lies is called the Allegheny Plateau, from the river of that name. As will be found on reference to the dictionary, a plateau is a level space of land surface. To the reader it may seem strange to call the greatly broken and diversified surface of this county a plateau. Yet it is in reality a level surface that has been cut up by rivers and ice formations in what geologists call modern times—that is, not earlier than the days of the mammoth and other strange creatures of the ages before man was fully developed.

Most of the coal and other strata of this county were deposited by successive epochs of submergence and elevation of the entire surface, or periods of vegetable growth and depression beneath the waters of the sea and the floods from the melting glaciers. These

produced layers of coal deposits alternating with sand and shells of marine and fresh water animals. The different lengths of the submergence and elevation are evidenced in the varying thickness of the deposits. During the glacial times great sheets of ice advanced from the polar cap as far south as Pittsburgh, leaving immense deposits of gravel at their terminal moraines or lower ends. These deposits were left upon the upper strata and form in many cases the top soil covering near the rivers. The most important effect of these gravel deposits was to totally change the course of the streams of this part of the State. The rivers, choked with ice and gravel, became reversed in flow and cut new channels for themselves through the strata, southward. The Ohio was formerly a tributary of the Grand river and flowed into Lake Erie near Ashtabula. The Allegheny, Youghiogheny and the Monongahela were all tributaries of the Grand and sent their waters northward. Not one of the rivers of the State was connected with the Gulf of Mexico in any way before the glacial age, but all were tributaries of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence. This is easy to be seen by a view of the present map of the State, where the general flow of most of the rivers is northward.

A general elevation of the surface of this county caused the rivers to be lifted above their beds for at least a hundred feet, and their flow was necessarily more violent and destructive. To give an illustration of the effect of water on the strata the reader can glance at the surface of a cultivated field after a severe rain. It will be seen that the soil is cut up in a most erratic way by numerous gullies, most of them converging toward a common center where the level is lowest. No apparent system is followed by these watercourses, the slightest twig often causing a complete reversal of the course of a rill. Such an effect, on an enormously magnified scale, was the result of the elevation of our earth in ancient days. Added to this there was a tremendous pressure exerted against the eastern side of the plateau, causing the strata to rise in great folds or waves, and in some instances to break and ride over one another. These folds are called "anticlines" and the corresponding depressions of the strata, "synclines." The folds resemble the wrinkles of a sheet of paper pushed up from one end, and their general direction is from northeast to southwest.

Now imagine this rippled surface filled level with soil and gravel and covered with water, and you will get an idea of the appearance of

the topography of Armstrong county before the rivers commenced to erode and cut up its surface. Like the washing of a heavy rain the rivers followed no definite course in their meanderings, but sought the easiest way to a lower level. Thus the surface hills and valleys do not run in a parallel line with the anticlines and synclines, but follow their own erratic paths to the large rivers, the latter only being water-filled valleys.

Through this wonderful course of nature in glacial days and thereafter we are enabled to find the useful metals and coals near the surface of the earth, and are not compelled to seek them at great depths with severe toil and expense. As an example, it is found that the Pittsburgh coal in the southwestern part of the State is only 100 feet above sea level, at Pittsburgh it is 1,000 feet above and in Clarion county it rises to 2,000 feet. In Armstrong county the Brookville coal is only seen on the tops of the highest hills, in Clarion county it is exposed along the streams, and in Greene county it is buried beneath the surface for 1,500 feet.

In each of the sketches of the different townships are to be found short descriptions of the local geological formations. In the sketches of the oil, clay and limestone industries will be found matter of much geological interest to the reader.

CAVES AND ROCK FORMATIONS

Armstrong county is not supplied with many caves of natural formation, as the deposits of limestone are of too little depth. Most of the caves of the United States are in sections where the softer limestones predominate and are of great thickness. Water is usually the cause of the caves in this class of rock, and all of the limestone caverns show more or less evidence of this origin in the stalactites that depend from the roof and the stalagmites which arise from the floor. Long continued erosion of the stone and subsequent deposition form strange and fantastic icicle-like pillars and projections, to which the observer is prone to give names appropriate to their character and appearance.

The most interesting of these caves in this county is that discovered about 1868 on the farm of Adam Smith, in Red Bank township, near Pine run. It is not of limestone formation, but is a probable fracture of the sandstone of that locality. It is composed of a series of small apartments leading into each other. The first is 8 feet high, 4 feet wide

and 15 feet long, from which a narrow opening extends into another one; thence into three others of about the same size. From these extend three others, one to the right and the other to the left. The walls are as smooth as if hewn by man, although there is no evidence to support that theory.

A short distance west of Kellersburg, in Madison township, in 1880, a cave in the limestone formation was discovered by parties digging for ore. It was a capacious cavern, of several rooms, from which many fine specimens of stalactites and stalagmites were obtained.

Another small cave existed for many years near Kittanning, on Cowanshannock creek, but was only explored in 1913. It was found to consist of a room about twenty feet high, with a sandy floor, bearing evidences of erosion from water. Names of persons carved upon the walls were found, the dates running back to 1875. It is probably another of the sandstone fractures of this region.

LIMESTONE DEPOSITS AND THEIR UTILIZATION

The most widespread use of limestone in the past in this county has been for fertilization of the soils. For generations the farmers have burned it for land dressing, a practice which is more prevalent in Pennsylvania than any other State in the Union. Even in this day many small mounds of limestone can be seen burning in the pastures in the summer and fall. As a top dressing it is of much benefit to sour land.

As shown in the history of the iron industry of this county the furnaces, past and present were dependent on limestone for fluxing purposes. Many a farmhouse of the early days was constructed from this useful mineral and some of our modern structures are still made of it.

One of the first uses of limestone in this county was for the making of lime. Crude furnaces were built by the pioneers at convenient hillsides, and the product entered into the construction of many of their homes and the early public buildings. Probably the largest limekiln in the county was that operated by the Reynolds in Rayburn township, near Kittanning. Here the stone was quarried by "stripping." Most of the output was shipped to Pittsburgh. The kilns were operated from 1866 to 1889.

Limestone is also used for paving blocks and building stone, one of the earliest quarries being that of A. J. Dull in Manor township in

1871. Quarries are now operated in Kiskiminetas, West Franklin and Brady's Bend townships. The largest quarry is that of the Pittsburgh Limestone Company, in the edge of this and Butler county, where an immense deposit of Vanport limestone is worked, the company operating eight miles of railroads under the cliffs and employing several hundred men. Here, as well as in other quarries of the company, the product is being made into Portland cement.

The use of the limestones of this county for the making of cement is rapidly increasing as the methods of manufacture are improved. For this cement a limestone of high grade is required. The magnesium carbonate must be less than 5%, the amount of calcium carbonate should be at least 75%, and the ratio of silica to alumina and iron 5 to 2. However, this ratio can be obtained by admixture of several grades of stone. Suitable grades are abundant in this county, the Vanport limestone being the most valuable. The Upper Freeport is the next in value.

At the time of the construction of the Pennsylvania canal the limestones of this county were used for the making of cement for the locks and aqueducts. The Vanport limestone ranges from 6 to 20 feet in this county, and the Upper Freeport from 6 feet to 28 feet in the quarry of A. J. Dull & Co. at Fort Run, below Kittanning.

According to the last geological survey the value of limestone quarried in Pennsylvania in 1906 was nearly \$5,000,000. Of this amount stone to the value of \$3,168,186 was quarried for fluxing purposes. For railroad ballast, \$602,128; for concrete, \$486,682; for road making, \$251,200. These figures are probably 25% less than the output of 1913.

SANDSTONE AND ITS USES

The sandstones of this county are not suitable for building purposes, although many of our older schoolhouses, churches and dwellings were wholly or partially made of this stone. It is too friable for the purpose, and does not stand the ravages of time as well as the limestones. On the other hand, it is suitable for rough masonry, such as cellars, foundations and bridge abutments. Almost all of the bridges of the county are erected on piers of this stone.

The Kittanning sandstone has been quarried for years along the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas rivers. It is twenty feet thick near Mosgrove. The Freeport sandstone is some-

times used, but is generally too irregular in deposits. Along the Allegheny it sometimes reaches a thickness of seventy feet. The Cone-maugh sandstones are quarried for bridge piers and at Kittanning and Ford City are reduced to sand for the grinding of plate glass.

The value of the sandstones of the State in 1906 was almost \$3,000,000. Of this, rough building blocks represented \$510,299; dressed building, \$835,841; road making, \$34,000; railroad ballast, \$108,391; concrete, \$103,120; paving, flagging, curbing and glass making, \$1,133,223.

EARLY IRON INDUSTRIES

Although Pennsylvania far outstrips all the other States in the production of pig iron, her own production of iron ore is nil. In the early days of Armstrong county this was not the rule, for at that time the rich Lake Superior ores were not known of and pioneer iron-workers resorted to the veins of "buhrstone" ore which in many parts of the county outcropped upon the sides of the streams.

The first furnace for the reduction of this ore was erected about half a mile up Roaring run, near the Big Falls on the Kiskiminetas river, two miles above Apollo. It was established by James W. Biddle in 1825, and went into blast on Christmas day. It was thirty feet high, eight feet across the top and was a cold blast stream furnace. The fuel was charcoal, made from the dense forests which surrounded the site, and the ore and limestone came direct from the hill. It was not a pecuniary success, owing to the crude methods used and the bad roads to the river landing. It was finally sold by the sheriff. The capacity was twenty tons per week. It ran in different hands until 1855, when it went out of blast. At the present time it resembles an ancient prehistoric ruin and its location is almost unknown to residents of other parts of the county. Trees and underbrush cover the sides and the fireclay lining is only standing on one side. Nature has almost reclaimed the site and man has deserted this once busy little valley.

Following Rock Furnace many others of similar construction were erected in various places where the ore or transportation facilities were convenient. Omitting descriptions, the following is the most available list:

Bear Creek, near Parker City, 1826; Allegheny, near Kittanning, 1827; Buffalo Furnace, on Buffalo creek, 1839; Great Western Furnaces, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in 1840-43; Ore Hill,

Cowanshannock and Mahoning Furnaces in 1845; Brady's Bend No. 4, Buffalo No. 2, America, Phoenix and Pine Creek Furnaces in 1846; Olney Furnace at Eddyville, in 1847; Stewardson Furnace, on Mahoning creek, in 1851; Monticello Furnace, on Cowanshannock creek, in 1859.

The character of the iron produced was very good, but the methods were too costly and the supply of wood soon become exhausted. When the Lake Superior ores came into competition, coke was used as a fuel and the modern hot blast method adopted so the old "teakettle" furnaces one by one fell into idleness.

The first iron ore was mined in this State in 1805, but it was not till ten years later that the industry grew to large proportions. For the benefit of our readers we will give a detailed description of these old iron furnaces and the method of their operation. The first furnaces resembled Egyptian temples in shape, being simply tapering square towers of stone, with an inner chamber of bottle-shape, lined with fireclay. The process at first was simply to roast the ore until the iron was separated from it. Cold air was forced into the mass of iron and limestone, by a simple steam-driven fan.

When the hot blast was introduced, coke took the place of charcoal, but it was too late to save the greatly depleted forests that were the source of the charcoal. One of the best of the old furnaces was that at Red Bank, and we will give the details of its operation after coke came into use. Its product was from 90 to 105 tons a week of gray mill metal, wasting less than 6 per cent in puddling, with coke made from the Upper Freeport coalbed and buhrstone ore and limestone, all mined in the hillsides back of the furnace. The stack was 39 feet and 8 inches high, and 11 feet across the boshes, with a square-cut stone base and a round looped cylinder, of 3 feet brick wall, with 18 inches lining and 6 inches packing between. The fuel used in 1865 was one half coke and one half coal, in alternate charges, thus: First charge, raw coal, 10 bushels; ore, 633 lbs.; limestone, 253 lbs.; three of these making a charge. Second charge: three times 10 bushels coke and 633 lbs. ore, and 253 lbs. limestone. The upright furnace engine worked 30 lbs. steam, and the gauge stood between $3\frac{3}{4}$ and 4 lbs. pressure on the cylinder; a very beautiful engine, with a 28-inch steam cylinder, mounted endwise on a $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet blowing cylinder, the stroke common to both being $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The gases were taken off on each side of the tunnel-head some feet down, and introduced beneath the hot-blast house and boilers, stand-

ing on a terrace about 6 feet above the casting floor, but under the same roof. The length of the air cylinder was 20 feet, and its diameter 10 feet. The three boilers were 3 by 36 feet, with an extra flue boiler in case of accident. The coke was shot upon high screens, the raw coal deposited on the stockyard floor, part of which was used for a calcining yard. This furnace was in almost constant operation from its completion until it went out of blast, and afforded employment in all its departments to a large number of employes, at times to about two hundred. Its product aggregated 60,000 tons of pig iron, which found a market in Pittsburgh and Kittanning. Between 1866 and 1874, 20,000 tons of Lake Superior ore were mixed with the native ores in this region, producing a superior quality of neutral iron, well adapted to the manufacture of nails, hoop-iron and tool-steel.

In the report of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania are the following data regarding the source of the ore supply for this furnace: "The ore-bed is a layer of brown hematite mixed with blue carbonate, out of which the hematite seems to have been formed by decomposition. The less blue carbonate, the more brown hematite, and the softer and better the ore, is the accepted rule. The ore-bed is very irregular, sometimes running down to six inches, and sometimes up to five feet. It will probably average two feet along its whole outcrop. It is mined along the hillsides at about the same level on the south side of Red Bank and down the river. It covers the ferri-ferous or great fossiliferous limestone, a bed fifteen feet thick, filling depressions of all sizes in its upper surface, and penetrating its top layer, so as to render it a superior flux. Above the orebed is a mass of shales many feet thick, more or less siliceous and more or less charged with balls of blue carbonate of iron. This orebed is remarkable for its extent of area, covering Armstrong, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, and Butler counties, and it has been, in fact, the principal reliance of the fifty furnaces in northwestern Pennsylvania, and the forty-odd furnaces of southern Ohio and eastern Kentucky. Its outcrop is usually very soft, easily mined by stripping, and afterward by gangways, driven partly in the limestone and partly in the ore."

The following is an analysis of a piece of perforated red ore, obtained from John C. Rhea's farm, in Red Bank township, by F. A. Genth, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania in 1876:

Ferri oxide, 77.10; ferrous oxide, 0.43; man-

ganous oxide, 1.02; alumina, 2.47; silicic acid, 7.17; phosphoric acid, 0.38; carbonic acid, 0.47; water and organic matter, 11.23=100.27.

The Brady's Bend Iron Works were the first of the combined furnaces and rolling mill plants of the early days, and the description given in the sketch of that township will be of interest in this connection. After the beginning of these works the Kittanning furnace went into blast, and is now the only remnant of the old iron industry extant. Even it has now closed for an indefinite time. All of the mills now in operation in the county are of modern design and their product is equal to any in the United States in quality.

At present the iron industry is represented by the Kittanning Iron & Steel Co., the Leechburg branch of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., and the Apollo Sheet Steel Co., all of which are extensively described in the sketches of their respective localities.

SALT MANUFACTURE OF OLDEN TIMES

About the year 1812 an old lady named Deemer discovered a spring of salt water on the Conemaugh river, two miles above Saltsburg, Indiana county. She tried the water in cooking cornmeal mush and found it of just the right flavor. This discovery was the beginning of the salt industry of that and Armstrong counties. The following year a well was bored with spring poles to a depth of 280 feet, and an abundance of salt water found. Horsepower was at first used, but soon steam took its place, and the industry became an important one. The profits, however, were seldom much above expenses, and the salt industry was short-lived.

The first well in this county was bored in 1814 by a man named Trux, in Kiskiminetas township. The wells were chiefly along the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas rivers. They were from 500 to 650 feet deep, three inches in diameter for the first 200 feet, and two below that depth. In 1830 there were 24 wells in Armstrong county, producing annually 65,500 barrels of salt, which averaged \$2.12 per barrel.

For the benefit of the readers who probably never saw a salt well we give a description of the method of producing this most important commodity. The average cost of these wells was \$2 a foot for the first 500 feet, and \$3 per foot for the succeeding depths. When fresh water veins were encountered copper tubes surrounded by bags of flaxseed were inserted just above the salt water veins. The swelling of the flaxseed cut off the fresh

water from the salt water below. Through these copper tubes the brine was pumped into large reservoirs, and thence into pans, where it was boiled down to a thick fluid. Thence it was turned into cooling vats, where the sediment was allowed to settle to the bottom, the brine being drawn off into the graining pans, where the final crystallization took place. To operate the plant required about 200 bushels of coal, and the attendance of three men. In 1840 the cost of boring a well was \$3,500, and the annual yield from 1,000 to 5,000 barrels.

The price of salt at first justified the boring of wells and operating of these plants, but after the Civil war the introduction of the low priced rock salt of the South caused the suspension of these industries and the abandonment of these wells. The last well in operation in the county was that of William Gamble & Son, in 1882, and was located on the Kiskiminetas river, near the mouth of Roaring run.

But the old salt wells have not lost their usefulness yet. Modern ingenuity and enterprise has found a way of utilizing the water in a way for many years universal throughout Germany. Dr. H. M. Welsh, of Leechburg, has purchased a portion of the old Parks farm and is establishing an up-to-date sanitarium for the cure of nervous diseases. He proposes to turn the salt water into bath tubs and administer its healing properties to patients in the manner customary at the "spas" in foreign health resorts. So the old salt wells will have a new lease of life as will the patients.

CLAY, SHALE AND BRICK

Pennsylvania ranks second in the United States in the production of clay products. In 1907 these products reached the value of \$20,291,621, and of this amount the largest single item was for fire brick, \$6,907,904. Common brick came next, with a value of \$6,353,799. Over \$1,000,000 of vitrified and face brick were produced.

The deposits of clay from which these products are made occur in five different classes: residual clays, due to the decay of shales, shaly sandstones or argillaceous limestones; alluvial clays deposited along the present stream valleys; clays deposited in the high level abandoned river channels and on river benches; coal measure plastic clay, usually underlying coal beds; coal measure flint, non-plastic clays.

Residual clays are the remains of broken down rocks of various kinds which have been carried by water to places in the channels of

present or prehistoric rivers and there deposited in beds. Often these beds are covered by layers of rock.

Alluvial clays are deposited in the beds of streams by floods and ice dams of the glacial ages. Some of these deposits are in the beds of the present rivers and others are found in the ancient beds of the rivers of the past, far above the present water levels.

Practically every coal bed in this State is underlaid by a bed of clay, having a thickness of from one to fifteen feet. These clays are known as plastic and non-plastic, from the difference in their structure.

The plastic are divided into several classes, called by the names of the coal strata under which they lie. They are usually easily worked and form the basis of the greater part of the bricks and tiles made in this county. The Lower Kittanning clay is the most extensive and heaviest of these deposits.

Flint clays are the main source of the high grade furnace linings. In a large measure the great furnaces of this country are dependent on the flint clays for their continuance. Without these clays it would be impossible to carry on the iron industry, as there is no other substance which can be obtained so cheaply as a lining for the furnaces, where the heat rises to thousands of degrees of temperature.

This demand has given a high value to our flint clay deposits, for all flint clays are not capable of withstanding these high temperatures. Unless the plastic clays are favorably situated they are not profitable to work, but the flint clays are so valuable that they are mined in any location, even when far from transportation facilities. In that case the railroads are quick to construct lines to tap these deposits, if large enough.

Chemically, flint clay is almost identical with kaolin, or potters' clay. It breaks into peculiar flat-sided fragments, and is not soft like other clays. In fact, most persons would call it rock. In the mines it is blasted out like coal, hoisted to the surface, ground in mills to dust and then mixed with other clays to cause it to stick together, after which water is added and it is moulded in machines to the shape desired.

The flint clays are often found in beds surrounded by the plastic clays, so that both can be mined at the same time. The largest deposits of flint clay in Armstrong county are at Johnetta and St. Charles.

These clays are made into many varieties of products in this county. Paving brick and building brick are made at Cowansville, St.

Charles, Cowanshannock, Kittanning, Brady's Bend, Templeton and Johnetta. Sewer pipe is produced at St. Charles, Kittanning, and Johnetta. Common red brick is also made at Kittanning. The use of drain tile in this State is small, so the demand for it does not justify its manufacture at the present time. Points in the West where the demand is local and the clays are suitable have established kilns, thus obviating expensive and hazardous transportation.

The newly opened line of the Shawmut railroad through the northern part of the county has developed large deposits of clay and shale and they are rapidly being mined and shipped to the nearest kilns. As soon as possible other brick works will be established near the deposits and this section of the county, so long relapsed into disuse, will come once more to the front as a manufacturing community.

The strata of clay along the Shawmut road are so peculiarly formed that practically everything manufactured of burned clay and shale can be produced. Laboratory tests and experiments at various universities have secured excellent red, buff, gray and white face brick, fire and furnace brick, paving brick, fireproofing, drain tile and sewer pipe, crockeryware and pottery. These products are now being manufactured from the same strata of clay and shale nearer to transportation. It is only the lack of railroad facilities that has kept this district "closed" heretofore.

BRICKMAKING

The first brickmaker of importance in the county was Paul Morrow of Kittanning, who began business in 1806 on lot No. 3, of the Armstrong plat, just outside of the borough limits. In 1809-10 he furnished the commissioners with 189,000 brick for the first courthouse. This plant was later operated by Robert Stewart, a colored man, in the period from 1813 to 1837. The next owner was John Hunt, in 1830, and he was followed by James Daugherty and William Sirwell, Sr. McCauley Brothers also operated a brick works on Reynolds avenue, in the rear of the present Pennsylvania depot, in 1865-69.

Byron Killikelly, son of the famous Rev. B. B. Killikelly, was the first to introduce machinery into the manufacture of brick in the county. Daugherty afterwards bought his plant and machines. Daugherty & Sirwell had the honor of making the first pressed brick in the county, in 1851. Their works were located in the rear

of the site of the present Gault Granary. John F. Nulton was also one of the old time brick-makers. H. D. and G. B. Daugherty were the founders of the Avenue Brick Works, on Grant avenue and Jacob streets, in 1866. In 1880 the plant was operated by G. B. Daugherty, and consisted of two kilns and a dry house, with a capacity of 4,500,000 bricks per annum. The output is about double that now, and the plant is operated by Daugherty Brothers. Red building brick is the principal product. W. B. Daugherty, one of the present proprietors, had the honor of laying the brick for the first building at Ford City. He and his brother also supplied the brick and built the first glass works for J. B. Ford & Co., the plate glass pioneers in this county. The Daughertys have recently discovered on their property on Grant avenue a fine pocket of flint clay in the middle of a deposit of ordinary fire clay. They are preparing to ship it to other points, as it is too refractory to be adapted to the manufacture of common red building brick.

The Phoenix Firebrick Works, established at Manorville in 1880 by Isaac Reese, was devoted entirely to the manufacture of Reese's Patent Silica Fire Brick, for furnace linings. After the development of the shale firebrick in other parts of the county the plant was purchased by a large Pittsburgh firm, the Harbison-Walker Co., and dismantled.

The Stewart Fire Brick Works were established in Mahoning township in 1872, the product being exclusively for furnace linings. Their present successors, the Climax Brick Co., have enlarged their facilities and now manufacture several kinds of fire and paving brick and tiling.

James McNees was the owner of a pottery in 1874, in South Bend township, where he at first made crocks. In 1876 the firm became McNees & Son, and they branched out into the manufacture of stone pumps and pipes, a rather original idea in the pottery line. Their success was only temporary, as the wooden pump could be manufactured at a much lower price and was casier marketed. Geo. W. McNees is now interested in the Kittanning Clay Manufacturing Co.

The different plants for the manufacture of clay products are well described in the sketches of the townships and boroughs where they are located. The total output is of a miscellaneous character and is difficult to compute, the production fluctuating according to the demand and season.

Details of the manufacture of brick according to modern methods will be found in the

sketch of Johnetta borough. The plant at that place has a capacity of 100,000 per day; the Kittanning Brick & Fire Clay Co. have a capacity of 100,000; the Kittanning Clay Manufacturing Co., 50,000; the works of Upper Kittanning Brick Co., at Kaylor, 100,000; the plant at Cowanshannock, 50,000; the Cowansville works, 40,000; the Freeport plant, 40,000; the Climax works at St. Charles, 50,000, and Daugherty Bros. works, at Kittanning, 10,000.

Computing the total bricks made in one day in the county at about 500,000, it is estimated that the length of the clay bars from which these bricks are cut, if placed end to end, would cover a distance of nearly twenty miles, and in one year would stretch over a length of 5,000 miles. These measurements are taken from the narrowest part of the brick—about two and one-half inches.

Mr. Nathan L. Strong, solicitor for the Shawmut road, has collected the most complete exhibit of the products of Armstrong county in existence, and will add to it from time to time. The collection now includes samples of raw clay of all qualities found in Armstrong county and vicinity, samples of rough and finished tile; rough and finished brick of all grades, sizes and colors; wall tile, drain tile, pottery products, from rough crocks to finished enamel ware; samples of coal, shale, and various ores. The collection is being added to from time to time, and while it is now undoubtedly the best in the county, it will probably become the best exhibit of western Pennsylvania mineral and earth products in existence.

COAL AND ITS HISTORY

Coal is one of the most valuable and important mineral products; in fact, the corner-stone of modern civilization. Without it, nearly all the modern applications of power would be impossible. Not only would our railroads, our mills and factories be unable to operate, but the effect of eliminating coal would be to wipe out all our recent industrial progress; hand processes would replace mechanical ones, and all manufacturing on a large scale would cease.

We travel in comfort in luxuriously equipped trains and steamships, and enjoy the fine fabrics and the tropical fruits brought to our doors from the far corners of the earth, and forget that we owe the possibility of these comforts and luxuries to coal. We little realize the immense value of this mineral to us and utterly fail to appreciate the colossal industry which produces it.

With the growth of the coal business, conditions have necessarily been completely changed. When coal was first mined, the farmer took his pick and shovel and sallied forth to the neighboring hillside where he dug up enough coal to supply his kitchen fire. Soon he began hauling coal in his farm wagon and selling it to the neighbors. At that time, the purchaser was well known to the dealer, and the dealer and the miner were the same person. It was not necessary for the trade to issue any publications for the information of its customers, who already knew all the affairs of the neighborhood.

Now the conditions are different. Coal is mined in districts remote from the centers of population. Mines cover great areas and require the use of a great variety of mechanical devices and the employment of armies of men. Coal is shipped to all parts of the country, and the consumer may be a thousand miles away from the mines.

Time was when the Pittsburgh coal was exposed in hundreds of places along the hill-sides and was mined with pick and shovel and wheelbarrow, often by the user himself. In those days, one simply went out in the morning to the neighboring slope, and dug enough coal to last the household for the day. Now it is necessary to mine coal at great depths beneath the surface, often under considerable natural difficulty. Instead of being used for domestic purposes merely, in the neighborhood of the deposits, coal is now used everywhere in great quantities. It is one of the foundation stones of all civilization and the basis of all the useful arts. It generates nearly all of the power on which we depend so much for physical comfort and intellectual efficiency. To the burning of coal under steam boilers are we indebted, not only for our transportation facilities, our telephones, electric lights, elevators, etc., but our very food, clothing, and shelter are produced by this means.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF COAL

The following statistical history of coal discovery and use in this country is compiled from many sources:

1679—Father Hennepin discovered a "cole mine" on Illinois river.

1684—Privilege granted by William Penn to mine coal in Pittsburgh.

1758—Discovery of coal in "Coal Hill" opposite Pittsburgh on Monongahela River.

1769—Coal first burned in blacksmith forge by Obadiah Gore, in the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania.

1802—Initial shipment of Pittsburgh coal to Cincinnati.

1809—First used in grates by Pennsylvania settlers in the coal regions.

1812—Coal first used in the rolling mills in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

1817—Regular shipments of Pittsburgh coal to Ohio river ports began.

1818—Cincinnati coal trade was 116,000 bushels.

1825—Pittsburgh coal receipts were 35,714 tons; Stockton & Darlington Railroad opened.

1830—Pittsburgh coal shipped to New Orleans. Cumberland coal shipped in barges on the Potomac.

1842—Maryland shipments by B. & O. Railroad began.

1843—Pennsylvania canal (western division) carried 973 tons Allegheny Mountain coal.

COAL STRATA OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY

The carboniferous system occupies the whole surface of the county. The Upper Productive Coal Measures are in the southeastern corner of the county, the Lower Barren Measures spread over the uplands and the Lower Productive Coal Measures are in the sides of the valleys, while the Pottsville Conglomerate comes to daylight in the deep and rocky ravines.

The geological structure of Armstrong county consists of a series of anticlinal and synclinal flexures arranged in nearly parallel order from southwest to northeast. In the first geological survey nearly the whole of the county was included in what was called the fifth great basin, which has for its southeast boundary the fourth great axis, crossing the Kiskiminetas at the mouth of Roaring run; and for its northwest boundary the fifth great axis, which crosses the Allegheny between the mouths of Red Bank and Mahoning creeks. This great basin is twenty miles wide.

According to the geologists there was in the formation of the various strata a great wave from north to south, but between the Allegheny mountains and the highland in Erie county, Pennsylvania, there were six minor cross waves from northeast to southwest, which they call the 'Six Coal Basins. The synclinal of a basin is its bottom, or the line along which its opposite slopes meet; its anticlinal is the line along the top or crest of its southeastern slope; and its axis is the line along the top or crest of its northwestern slope.

All of the coals of Armstrong county belong to the Allegheny formation, the different strata, owing to their outcropping at those points, being called Upper, Middle and Lower Kittanning, and Upper and Lower Freeport. These strata have a general rise from the south to the northwest, in the upper part of the county the Upper Freeport only being visible on the tops of the highest hills. The Lower Kittanning is the most valuable of these deposits, underlying almost the entire county. It is of minable thickness wherever found. Along Mahoning creek it has a workable thickness of three feet. Although more limited in area and of variable thickness, the Upper Freeport coal is of greater heating value than the other deposits in this county. It occurs in deep layers at some places, while at other points it is merely a trace. At some points coal and shale replace each other within short distances, while "rock faults" are frequently found. It is excellent for steaming but too sulphury for making gas or coke. At the Red Bank mine it is 4 feet thick, at Oak Ridge 3 feet 6 inches, at Deanville 52 inches, at Templeton 35 inches, at Goheenville 44 inches, at McCrea Furnace 47 inches, at Putneyville 46 inches, at Charleston 47 inches, at Muff 52 inches, at Dayton 48 inches, at Echo 49 inches, at Mosgrove 52 inches, at Cowanshannock 62 inches, at McNees 44 inches, at Blanket Hill 25 inches, at Yatesboro 42 inches, at Blanco 48 inches, at Garrett's run 78 inches, at Heilman 47 inches, at Crooked Creek it averages 4 feet, on Roaring run the average is over 4 feet, while on Long Run it reaches the limit of .7 feet, 2 inches.

The Lower Freeport is a firm and good steaming coal, but badly cut up by clay veins. It is well adapted to making coke. It lies from 35 to 60 feet below the Upper Freeport. At Cowansville it is 5 feet thick, at South Bethlehem 4 to 6 feet, at Goheenville 5 feet, at Echo and Oscar 2 feet, at Cowanshannock about 30 inches. It is commercially worked in only a few places.

The Middle Kittanning is not an important coal, although it reaches a depth of 5 feet at Wattersonville, and is not commercially mined. At Mahoning and Echo it is 3 feet in thickness but at Applewold only 15 inches.

The Upper Kittanning is usually of little value but at several localities it attains workable depths. At Summerville it is 2 feet thick and on Crooked Creek runs from 2 feet to a mere streak. It is occasionally found in basins of small extent which pinch out on either side.

These basins consist of one or two benches of cannel and bituminous coal. At Bostonia there are 2 feet of bituminous coal overlaid by 8 feet of fine coal, resembling cannel. This is the finest coal mined in the county and an important article of export.

In addition to the coals which bear names derived from points in Armstrong county, there are three others which outcrop at various points in the county. The two Clarion coals outcrop at Craigsville, but are of no commercial value. The Brookville coal is three feet thick at the mouth of Long Run in West Franklin township, but is worthless there. It is workable only along the upper part of Mahoning creek, but is hard, lustrous and splinty.

COAL MINES AND PRODUCTION

In 1910 the amount of coal produced in Armstrong county was 3,527,680 tons; the number of miners employed was 4,290, and only six lives were lost in the work, making a percentage of 1.40 per million tons produced. Westmoreland county was 3.75% and Indiana 3.48%. The chief of the Department of Mines states in his report that if the percentage of deaths in Pennsylvania mines can be reduced even to 3% we will have the safest mines in the world. So Armstrong can claim to have precedence over almost all of her neighbors in the safeguarding of human life. At the West Penn mine near Apollo not one fatal accident has occurred in eleven years.

From 1888 to 1910 mines in this county produced 31,926,569 tons of coal. In 1880 the production of coke was 113,000 tons; in 1890, 31,000 tons; in 1900, 28,000 tons; since which date the manufacture has altogether ceased, as the large quantity of sulphur in the coal precluded competition with the regions around Connellsville.

The following are producing mines in the county, and do not include numerous private workings, the report being for 1910:

Great Lakes Coal Co.—Barnhart, Kaylor and Pine Run Nos. 1 and 2 mines, Snow Hill; 524,849 tons; 801 men employed; steam power.

Widnoon Coal Mining Co.—Widnoon mine, Lawsonham; 98,804 tons; 156 men; steam power.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.—Mosgrove Nos. 1 and 2, Mosgrove; 74,201 tons; 105 men; steam power.

Kittanning Plate Glass Co., Kittanning; 53,178 tons; 46 men; steam power.

Summit Coal Co., Summit; 135,774 tons; 102 men; steam power.

Dayton Coal Co., Dayton; 64,129 tons; 88 men; steam power.

Avonmore Coal & Coke Co., Avonmore; 160,887 tons; 196 men; steam power.

Joseph G. Beale & Co., Leechburg; 144,105 tons; 137 men; steam power.

West Penn Coal & Manufacturing Co.—West Penn No. 1, Apollo; 80,146 tons; 117 men; electric power.

Fairmount Coal Co.—Mines Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, South Bethlehem; 282,958 tons; 457 men; steam power.

Oak Ridge Mining Co.—Mine No. 8, Oak Ridge; 99,925 tons; 132 men; steam power.

Cowanshannock Coal & Coke Co.—Mines Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, Yatesboro; 832,179 tons; 1,075 men; steam power.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal & Coke Co.—Mines Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Sagamore; 592,055 tons; 806 men; steam power.

Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co.—Cowan Mines Nos. 2 and 3, Cowansville; 51,366 tons; 104 men; steam power.

Rimerton Coal Co., West Monterey; 5,112 tons; 30 men; steam power.

Bagdad Coal & Coke Co., Bagdad; 77,435 tons; 284 men; steam power.

Haddon Coal Co., Leechburg; 75,373 tons; 86 men; steam power.

Raridan Coal Co., Logansport; 73,600 tons; 73 men; steam power.

United States Sewer Pipe Co.—Mines Nos. 1 and 2, Johnetta; 73,502 tons; 100 men; steam power.

Aladdin Coal & Coke Co., Aladdin; 61,514 tons; 86 men; steam power.

Logansport Coal & Coke Co.—Bethel mine, Logansport; 55,095 tons; 59 men; steam power.

Gilpin Coal Co., Leechburg; 70,113 tons; 91 men; steam power.

American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.—Kirkpatrick mine, Leechburg; 30,539 tons; 34 men; gravity.

The last named mine is in the heart of the

borough of Leechburg and is operated almost entirely by gravity, the coal being run into the cars from the tippie, the brakes released and the loaded cars roll through the street into the gates of the rolling mill, where the coal is delivered direct to the furnaces. The empty cars are pulled up the hill to the mine mouth by mules.

The great majority of the above mines use cutting machines operated by electricity or compressed air. State inspectors enforce stringent rules covering drainage and ventilation, and see that the utmost care is used in handling explosives.

There is a stratum of block coal on Mud Lick and Little Mud Lick runs in Red Bank township about three miles wide, extending about four miles from east to west, varying from seven to fourteen feet in thickness. It burns freely as a pine knot, with but little smoke, leaving a considerable quantity of clear ashes, with an alkaline reaction.

COAL STATISTICS

The output of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania in 1912 exceeded the previous maximum of 1910 by 11,343,964 short tons in quantity and by \$16,340,987 in value. The production decreased from 150,521,526 short tons in 1910 to 144,561,257 tons in 1911, the smaller production being accompanied by a slight decline in price. In 1912 prices were somewhat improved and the production increased to 161,865,488 short tons. The gain in quantity in 1912 over 1911 was 17,304,231 tons, or nearly 12 per cent, and increase in value was \$23,215,545, or 16 per cent. Production increased generally throughout the State, 18 out of 23 counties showing gains.

The average price per ton for Pennsylvania bituminous coal advanced from \$1.01 in 1911 to \$1.05 in 1912. The advance was significant, principally from the fact that the gain of four cents a ton made the average in 1912 the highest price paid for bituminous coal in Pennsylvania during a period of thirty years.

CHAPTER VII

PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS, DISTILLERIES, STATISTICS

OIL DISCOVERIES—MAKING “COAL OIL”—THE OIL BOOM—SPECULATION AND RUIN—NATURAL GAS—EARLY DISTILLERIES—THE “WHISKEY INSURRECTION”—STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY—POPULATION—MODERN MIRACLES

A Franciscan priest, Louis de la Roche, was the first person to notice a coating of oil on a spring in Cuba, Allegheny county, New York, in 1629. He made no use of the discovery, except to bottle the oil for medicinal purposes. For many years after de la Roche's discovery different persons put up the oil in fancy labeled bottles, claiming miraculous virtues for it in rheumatism and other diseases, calling it “Seneca Oil.”

COAL OIL

Another oil, made from cannel coal, was brought out by Eli Hancock in 1694, who obtained a patent for the process of distilling it. In 1761 many persons started distilleries for the production of oil from bituminous shale in various parts of Pennsylvania.

The North American Oil Works were established by a joint stock company in 1856 and were located on the right bank of the Kiskiminetas, about 200 rods above its mouth. Oil for illuminating purposes was manufactured from cannel coal, which abounds in pots rather than regular strata in that region. The coal was placed in revolving retorts, which were heated by external coal fires. Thus the coal in the retorts was roasted and its oleaginous matter expelled in the form of gas, which was conducted into a number of iron pipes several inches in diameter, which were placed horizontally and side by side in reservoirs of cold water, where it was condensed into the form of crude oil, which was conducted into large tanks, from which it was drawn off, refined, and prepared for burning by the use of chemical agencies and suitable apparatus. The capacity of these works was from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels a month. Dr. David Alter of Freeport was a stockholder in this company, and the inventor of the process of refining.

The first to introduce the making of oil

from coal into Pennsylvania was an Austrian named Toch, who built a refinery at Tarentum in 1853 for the firm of Peterson & Dale. After that date the refineries increased rapidly in numbers, and were successful until the development of the petroleum industry.

The oil made from coal was of different consistency and quality from petroleum, but owing to the source of both being in the same State, many persons called petroleum “coal oil,” and the name has stuck ever since.

THE OIL BOOM

In 1858 a well was dug to the oil sand by J. M. Williams of Oil Creek in Venango county, and soon thereafter a well was drilled at the same place, by Colonel Drake. This was the inception of the oil industry in Pennsylvania.

In 1860 Thomas McConnell, W. D. Robinson, Smith K. Campbell and J. B. Finley bought two acres of Elisha Robinson, Sr., on Thom's run, and the Allegheny river, in Hovey township, and organized the Foxburg Oil Co. They drilled a well for 460 feet, but were stopped by the breaking out of the war. Fortunately for the oil industry this territory was later found to be dry. If they had completed this well and been disappointed in their search the industry would have delayed in development for many years. They returned from the war in 1865 and bought 100 acres more of Robinson, south of the first tract. On this they drilled a well, known as Clarion No. 1, and brought in the first producer. The flow was 18 barrels a day until 1869, when it was increased to 25 barrels.

From this beginning arose the forest of derricks that soon dotted the country around Parker City. In July, 1869, there were 25 wells, producing 310 barrels a day. In November there were 1,058 wells, in the Parker and Lawrenceburg fields.

These wells were from 1,200 to 1,600 feet deep, and were mostly in the fourth sands. Oil advanced in 1876 to \$4.00 a barrel and there were in these fields 1,002 wells, producing 9,904 barrels a day.

SPECULATION AND RUIN

To convey an idea of the fortunes made in the oil boom the careers of two of the old Armstrong county operators are given. John McKeown had nothing but his strong arms as capital when he went to work in the field. Within a short time he was taking drilling contracts, and when he died several years after the decline of the industry he left a fortune of \$10,000,000.

Stephen Duncan (Dunc) Karns was a noted character of those days. He returned from the war and leased an acre of oil land from Fullerton Parker. On this he drilled a well, borrowing the money to pay for supplies. This well produced only one barrel a day at first. This did not discourage him, but he kept on leasing and sinking wells. His first well later yielded 25 barrels a day. By 1872 his income from his leases was \$5,000 a day.

He made good use of this money. He promoted the Parker & Karns City railroad, built the town of Karns City, the Fredericksburg & Orange railroad, started the Exchange Bank and erected the bridge across the Allegheny at Parker. He built a mansion at Glen Cairn and kept a string of racehorses. He had many peculiarities, which the sudden accession of riches only accentuated. In 1874 the dropping of the price of crude oil to 40 cents and unwise speculations caused his failure. He went West, ran a ranch and later returned to Pittsburgh, where he practiced law and published a Populist paper. In 1898 he returned to the West and in California made a second success in the oil business.

Many other fortunes were made and lost in this oil strike. The price of crude oil ran up and down and many speculators lost all in a single hour. In 1864 oil sold at \$4.00 a barrel and in 1862 it had been 10 cents. Prices in later years have been: 52 cents in 1891, \$1.72 in 1909, \$2.50 in 1913. The supply is slowly diminishing and the price is raising at a corresponding pace.

PIPE LINES

Part of the oil history is the story of the pipe lines. At first the methods of transportation were by flatboats and wagons, until the

building of the railroads. Then the first pipe line was proposed from Oil City to Kittanning in 1862. The project was defeated in the Legislature by the teamsters, 4,000 of whom would be thrown out of work by the construction of the line.

A monopoly at first prevented the building of competing lines, and the Legislature finally, in 1868, passed a free pipe line bill. The first private line was laid across the Allegheny at Parker, by "Dunc" Karns. There were six lines to Parker in 1872. In that year the restrictions were entirely removed from the construction of pipe lines, and this caused the building of "wild cat" lines. These promoters issued certificates for the oil they pumped, and the practice finally resulted in the failure of many operators who trusted the promoters. From the consolidation of these many lines gradually evolved the famous Standard Oil Company. They paid cash for the oil and thus saved the industry.

WILDCATTING

Col. E. A. L. Roberts, in 1864, obtained a patent for the process of "shooting" the wells to increase their production. His exorbitant charges caused many "wild cat" shooters to make a business of torpedoing the wells under cover of darkness. Many fights between the licensees and the "wild catters" occurred, and thousands of lawsuits arose over the illegal shooting of wells. In these suits, owing to his influence and wealth, Roberts always won.

At first gunpowder was used to torpedo the wells, thus loosening the paraffine that accumulated in the pipes, five pounds making a charge. Later nitroglycerine was introduced in 1867, thus adding greater hazard to the work. Many accidents occurred. One "wild-catter" concealed a can of the deadly fluid in the bushes near a well. The wife of the driller found it and thinking it was lard oil, filled her husband's oil can with it. He oiled the engine with it, with the result that his body was gathered up in fragments.

After the Roberts patents expired in 1883 the business of oil production settled down into a systematic profession. Many of the operators of small producers were rewarded by holding on through the years. For forty years the old Graham well opposite Parker has produced day after day, yielding eight barrels, and this product has averaged at least a dollar a barrel through the period of its existence. Many other small wells are yielding their owners a lifetime income, which though small, is as eternal as the flow of the Allegheny.

NEW WELLS

The Pine Creek Oil Company owned and financed by the Lamberton interests of Franklin, Pa., have in 1913 leased over 2,000 acres of land in Boggs and Pine townships, and will begin work at once in putting down a number of test wells on land in that district. The first wells will be drilled near Goheenville and each given thorough tests. In a determined effort to find oil every sand will be drilled through, as gas will be a minor consideration unless it is developed in large volumes. It is the general opinion throughout these townships that oil may be found there some day in large quantities and no efforts or expense will be spared to prove these opinions by veteran oil men.

NATURAL GAS IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY

While engaged in tearing down an old mill on Canodonay creek, near Fredonia, N. Y., some workmen noticed bubbles in the bed of the creek and lighting the gas found it to burn without smoke and with a hot flame. They drilled into the spot and put in an inch and a half pipe, from which they supplied the town of 100 houses with light and ran the new mill for several years. This discovery was in 1824, and in 1831 a cone-shaped tower was built at Erie over a gas spring, thereby supplying the lighthouse on the lake.

These were the beginnings of the gas industry in the United States. The introduction of gas into the industries of Armstrong county occurred in 1869, when a well was drilled at Leechburg by Jos. G. Beale and others, who were seeking oil. For several years the oil and salt well drillers had found gas, but dreaded it, and generally shut it off. This time it was tried as an illuminant with success, and later used under the boilers and furnaces of the Siberian Iron Works. This was the first instance of the use of gas for metallurgical work in the United States.

At Bakou, on the Caspian sea, in Persia, natural gas had been used by the Parsees in their temples to perpetuate the sacred fire, and at a very early date in the world's history it was used by them in the forging of iron. However, this was never developed further than in a crude way.

The natural gas boom was subsequent to the oil boom, and was a sort of "back-fire" to the latter industry. At first the drillers only used the gas to light their works and seldom allowed it to be lit around the wells, from the apprehension of fire. Later on, when the oil

wells began to fail, gas was turned to as a last resource, but it has proved of equal value. Many industries would never have come to this county had they not been able to avail themselves of this clean, cheap and simple fuel. To it we owe the great glass works, the many brick kilns, the finer grades of iron and steel and the efficient and economical lighting and heating of our homes. It has completely driven artificial gas out of the field.

For a time the gas industry languished, when the pressure of the wells ran low, but it was brought back quickly with the introduction of the gas pump. By this means the flow of the wells is equalized, the pumps being connected with several wells of varying pressure.

GAS COMPANIES

The Carnegie Gas Company have been among the energetic operators in this gas field with others and have put down twelve wells with more or less success, though they have not looked upon it as an especially desirable field and they have perhaps given it a better test than any other company. They estimate that it has cost thirteen cents a thousand to produce gas in the field, which is considered high. This is on account of the number of failures and light wells. We doubt whether other companies have a record of the cost, or, at least, we do not have their estimates.

The companies operating in Armstrong county are: American Natural Gas Co., Philadelphia Gas Co., Apollo Gas Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., T. W. Phillips Gas & Oil Co., Peoples' Gas Co. and the Carnegie Gas Co. Some of these are private concerns, but all of them have pipe lines and pumping stations in the county. It is impossible to give a list of the hundreds of wells in operation, as new ones are coming in every week and exhausted ones being closed down. The T. W. Phillips company has between five and six hundred wells in seven counties of the State.

The present price of gas averages 25 cents per thousand cubic feet for domestic purposes, and 15 cents for manufacturing use.

The pressure, which at first was enormous, has held up fairly well, but is slowly decreasing and may be exhausted in a few years. Some of the old wells are holding out better than the new ones. All of the companies find it necessary to operate pumping stations at convenient points, from which the gas is forced into pipe lines from groups of wells of varying pressures.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has a pumping station at the site of the old Tunnel-

ton Mill, in Kittanning township, which has rehabilitated this little settlement. The men in charge work in two shifts, night and day. They are: H. J. Mansfield, J. M. Hawkins, J. P. Anthony and T. G. Miller.

DISTILLERIES AND THEIR ORIGIN

The effort to obtain the necessities of life in the most economic way led to the manufacture of whiskey in this county in early days of settlement. It was practically impossible for the farmers to pack enough wheat or rye over the mountains to pay for all the iron implements, cloth and salt they needed; but it was comparatively easy to distill their grain into whiskey and ship it in that portable form. A five-gallon keg of whiskey slung upon either side of a pack-horse, made an easy load, and its purchasing power was great enough to insure a big load for the return trip. In this way whiskey became their current money for eastern exchange. Soon the little stills were to be found in every settlement and along most of the streams.

When the Federal government, for purposes of revenue, in 1791, laid a heavy tax on all distilled liquors, it took away a large part of the purchasing power of the western whiskey, and the whole country rose up in rebellion against it. This was the so-called "Whiskey Insurrection" of 1794, in which Armstrong county had little part. It was not caused by an inordinate love of liquor on the part of the settlers, but by the fact that the excise tax had robbed them of a convenient means of procuring the necessities of life. In the army that marched to Pittsburgh to quell this insurrection there were many citizens of this county, whose law-abiding inclinations overcame their resentment against the taxation of their chief source of revenue.

The great number of these old distilleries precludes an extended mention here, but they will be described in the sketches of the different townships. A few statistics of a later period are shown below.

The number of distilleries in the county in 1840 was 25, and they produced 20,633 gallons, or nearly a gallon to each man, woman and child then living in this territory. In 1876 there was only one distillery, producing annually 50,000 gallons, or a little less than the proportion of the former year. At present there are in operation in the county three distilleries, but their output is not available. It is probably many times greater than the proportions above, as one of the distilleries is the largest in this

country and supplies most of the eastern end of the United States with rye whiskey.

STATISTICS OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY

In 1840 there were 5,052 farmers in Armstrong county, 141 miners, 95 persons engaged in commerce, 711 in manufactures and trades; 36 in navigating the canals and lakes and 64 in the learned professions.

The wealth of the county in 1840 was: Iron furnaces, 3, producing 1,340 tons; employing 141 hands; capital, including mining operations, \$48,000. Coal mines produced 705,490 bushels; employing 61 hands; capital, \$9,347. Salt works produced 322,030 bushels; employed 68 men; capital, \$57,034. Live stock—14,434 horses and mules; 26,110 cattle; 54,815 sheep; 39,621 swine; poultry valued at \$1,878. Wheat, 289,789 bushels; barley, 337 bushels; oats, 508,998 bushels; rye, 138,120 bushels; buckwheat, 85,040 bushels; corn, 171,089 bushels; wool, 80,416 pounds; hops, 1,528 pounds; beeswax, 1,602 pounds; potatoes, 107,046 bushels; hay, 17,341 tons; sugar, 21,605 pounds; dairy products, \$46,854; fruits, \$9,017; home products, \$51,152. There were 79 stores of all kinds with a total capitalization of \$186,200. Manufactures—Buildings, 159; value of machinery, \$19,660; capital invested, \$255,825. Woolen mills, 2; value of goods, \$7,200; capital, \$13,650. Tanneries, 25; tanned 21,569 sides sole leather, 4,276 sides of upper leather; capital, \$17,750; value leather manufactures, \$2,850. Distilleries, 25; produced 20,633 gallons; capital, \$11,290. Gristmills, 68. Sawmills, 91.

The total taxable property in 1845 was \$1,618,800, of which \$1,398,535 was real estate.

In 1850 there were in Armstrong county 21 gristmills, 13 sawmills, 12 saltworks, 5 carpenter shops, 5 brick yards, 3 tin shops, 3 woolen mills, 1 nail factory, 2 rolling mills, 6 iron furnaces, 2 foundries and 8 tanneries.

From the county commissioners' report for 1913 we learn that the number of acres of land in Armstrong county was 393,579; their valuation was \$6,168,603. The houses and lots assessed in the county were valued at \$6,176,143. Number of horses, 7,709; value, \$312,829. Number of cows, 7,597; valued at 112,406. The occupational assessment was \$840,597. Value of coal lands, \$1,089,344. Total assessment for county purposes was \$16,049,782. Total assessment for State purposes, \$2,427,393. The valuation of personal property in the county was \$3,207,461, an increase over 1890 of 87 per cent.

In 1913 Armstrong county had three rolling mills, eleven brick manufacturing plants, three distilleries, two plate glass works, six foundries, ten sawmills, two potteries, four quarries, and so many coal mines that it would be necessary to issue monthly bulletins to keep up with their establishment.

The report of the State Secretary of Internal Affairs for 1913, among other statistics has this regarding the industries peculiar to the county of Armstrong: In the steel mills the average earnings of the employees was \$663.80 per year, and the value of their individual production was \$3,661. That is, the cost of their labor was 18% of the receipts for the product. In the tin plate works the average salary was \$722, and the value of the production was \$2,127, or 23% of the receipts. Operatives in the woolen mills received an average of \$363 per year, which, their production amounting to \$2,825 each, was only 13% of the whole cost of manufacture.

POPULATION

The population in 1810, when the territory was more extensive than in the present year, was 6,143; in 1820, 10,324; in 1830, 17,625; in 1840, 28,365; in 1850, after the formation of Clarion county, it was 29,500; in 1860, 35,797; in 1870, 43,382; in 1880, 54,477; in 1890, 46,747; in 1900, 52,551; in 1910, 68,880. The excess population of the 1880 census shows the effect of the oil boom.

Of the people in the county 67,372 are white. There are 495 negroes, of which 289 are black and 206 mulatto. There are also 10 Chinese and 3 Indians in the county.

Of the white residents 49,958 are of native parentage and birth and 9,510 are foreign born. Of the foreign born 4,633 are aliens, without the rights of citizenship, almost half of them residing in Ford City.

The nationalities of these foreigners are: Italy, 2,502; Austria, 1,990; Hungary, 1,816; Germany, 927; Russia, 484; other nations, to the number of sixteen, divide the remainder of the foreign population.

MODERN MIRACLES

Since Smith's history of Armstrong county was published in 1883 the wonders of invention have so rapidly come into use that the public mind accepts them now as a matter of course. Railroads have grown to enormous proportions, telegraph lines cover the land with a network only equaled by the telephone lines;

the phonograph is a household decoration, a daily amusement and a business necessity; the typewriter is the chief instrument of writing, some business men only signing their names to letters; the automobile is supplanting the horse; the impossibility of flying has become a daily possibility; and the great Panama canal, not then even dreamed of, is now a completed wonder of American engineering capacity.

ELECTRICITY

The steam railroads are now threatened by the electric roads, and in self-defense are preparing to electrify their own lines. This year the Pennsylvania, having witnessed the electrification of the New York Central Lines into New York City, is preparing to do the same to its own road in that part of the country. This will also soon be done in Pittsburgh and the section near there, in which Armstrong county may share.

The field of electric research and invention may almost be said to be contemporaneous with the present generation. Men not yet old can remember when the first arc lamps appeared, and what a wonder they were; and the incandescent light was of later invention. One thing has followed another so rapidly, indeed, that the real marvel of electric development has hardly been realized by the generation that has witnessed it. In the public lighting stations of the United States upward of fifty thousand persons are employed, at wages amounting to forty million dollars; and it is estimated that more than one hundred thousand private plants employ thirty-five thousand more at wages that total at more than seventeen million dollars. Even this, however, represents but one department of the field of electrical industry as it is today. The lighting stations are dependent upon factories where thousands of other persons are employed. The manufacture of poles, both iron and wood, the making of porcelain, wire, glass, rubber, mica, insulators and many other things is enormously stimulated by this industry. The telephone, and the transmission of power for all sorts of purposes from distant waterfalls, are among the marvels of the present electrical age; and wireless telegraphy is so recent that it has not yet ceased to attract the curiosity always bestowed upon the latest scientific wonder. In all this work the United States has been a leader. Not only are the most important electrical inventions to be credited to this country, but our volume of electrical manufacture and export is greater than that of any other nation.

THE AEROPLANE

The greatest of the inventions of the last ten years is the aeroplane. In 1904 the first flight in a heavier-than-air machine was made at Kitty Hawk Hill, S. C., by Orville Wright, of Dayton, Ohio. Since that date the strides taken by this new method of transportation have been greater than those of any other invention

in the world. Today the speed of the aeroplane is 124.8 miles an hour; machines have been run over 1,000 miles in 14 hours; seven passengers have been carried upon one machine; aeroplanes have been continued in flight for twenty hours without a stop; and the highest altitude reached by one aviator has been 19,600 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER VIII

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—EDUCATIONAL GROWTH

THE PRESBYTERIANS—THE LUTHERANS—OTHER DENOMINATIONS—SUNDAY SCHOOLS—BIBLE SOCIETY—PRIMITIVE SCHOOLHOUSES—EARLY TEACHERS—FREE SCHOOLS—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS — INSTITUTES — CONVENTIONS — MEDICAL INSPECTIONS — STATISTICS

The first settlers of Armstrong county began to worship the Lord in their different ways almost as soon as they completed their simple log homes. Most of the services were held as often as representatives of the different denominations came through by horseback over the faint trails of the forests, and for some years there were no domiciles for the congregations, the open air meetings being held under the shade of the primeval forests.

PRESBYTERIANS

It is interesting to note that the two earliest established churches of the Presbyterian and Lutheran congregations in this county were located within a few miles of each other in South Buffalo township. The friendly rivalry between the denominations resulted in good to both, and the historian has hard work to decide which of them is entitled to priority in the field. The Lutherans had services in the German language in 1796, but did not organize regularly until after the Presbyterians, whose pastors began serving them in 1798.

The first church established in Armstrong county was the Presbyterian Church of Slate Lick. The precise date of its organization is not known, in fact it was probably never organized according to the custom of recent times. It was a preaching point and had recognition as a congregation before the beginning of the present century, probably as early as 1798. The minutes of the Presbytery of Redstone show that on Oct. 15, 1799, the congregation of "Union and Fairfield in Allegheny County" asked for supplies.

The call of this church to its first pastor,

Rev. John Boyd, is a strange document. The members' names, together with their pledges of half cash and half produce, are: "Adam Maxwell, \$2, 3 bushels wheat; William Barnett, 50 cents, 1½ bushels wheat; Joseph Cogley, \$1; William McNinch, \$1; James Green, \$1, 2 bushels wheat; James Travis, 67 cents; John Jack, \$1; Thomas Jack, 50 cents, 1½ bushels wheat; George Ross, \$3; Charles Boner, \$1; William Park, —; George Byers, \$1.33, 2 bushels wheat; Isabella Hill, \$1; Jean Kiskaden, 50 cents; David Reed, 1½ bushels wheat; Thomas Cumberland, 50 cents, 1-3 of a bushel of wheat."

The total is sixteen names, fifteen dollars, and eleven and five-sixth bushels of wheat. Surely the love of gain was not the impelling motive which caused this pastor to enter upon the work of this church.

LUTHERANS

The first Lutheran pastor to preach in this county was Rev. John M. Steck, who began to hold services in German in the year 1796, and continued to do so until 1815. These services were held in private homes, in barns and in the open air, and were confined to the southern portion of the county, principally in the limits of South Buffalo township. He organized the "Blue Slate" Church, near Boggsville, about 1804, the congregation later adopting the name of St. Matthew's.

The following are the succeeding established Lutheran churches in the county, in the order of precedence: St. Michael's on Crooked creek; "Rupp's," Kittanning township; Zion or "Forks," in Kittanning township; St. Jacob's,

South Bend township; St. Mark's, near Eddyville, in Red Bank township; Christ's, at Gas-town, in Plum Creek township; Trinity, Kittanning borough; St. John's, on the edge of Plum Creek township and Indiana county; Salem, at Kellersburg, in Madison township.

The pioneer pastors of the county following "Father" Steck, were: Rev. John Gottfried Lampbrecht, 1813-15; Rev. Peter Rupert, 1814; Rev. Adam Mohler, 1817-23; Rev. M. C. Zielfels, 1824-25; Rev. Gabriel Adam Reichert, 1823-37. The last named pastor was the greatest of the old German ministers. He organized six congregations and was one of the prominent citizens of the county in his time.

Armstrong county was the center of the great Lutheran controversy of 1866-68, and the split resulting therefrom did great harm to the church. For many years a sharp division continued between the adherents of the General Synod and the General Council, and bitter feeling was engendered between the two congregations and even members of other denominations. This often resulted in the contending parties seeking fellowship in churches of other denominations and abandoning their native beliefs.

At the present time there are 27 pastors, 40 churches, and 4,500 members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Armstrong county. Of these 14 churches, with about 1,500 members, belong to the General Council; 23 churches, with about 3,000 members, belong to the General Synod; one church, with about fifty members, to the Ohio Synod; and one church, with eighty members, is independent. The services of these churches, with the exception of Emmanuel, at Freeport, and Trinity, at Ford City, are held in the English language. The two churches mentioned hold their services in German.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS

The Associate Reformed church, which later became the United Presbyterian, was first established in this county in Kittanning, in 1845. For a time they were quite prosperous, but of late years their numbers have been slowly decreasing.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS

Only one congregation of the Cumberland branch of the Presbyterian denomination is known to have been formed in this county. It was organized in 1843 in South Buffalo township, near Slate Lick, with a small member-

ship, but failed to outlast the years. The building is still standing in a good state of preservation.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

The foundation of Roman Catholicism was made in Sugar Creek township in 1801, when St. Patrick's congregation was organized. In the sketch of that township will be found a complete history of this first church of that denomination in this part of the State.

METHODISTS

The Methodist Episcopal denomination had its first organization in Kittanning in 1816. Before and after that date the services were held by the few circuit riders who passed through this county. Shortly after the organization in Kittanning the residents of South Buffalo township met and organized. After those came many revivals and incorporations among the Methodists all over the county.

Rev. T. M. Hudson, a venerable clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, had that portion of this county east of the Allegheny river in his circuit of three hundred miles, which he traversed nearly one hundred years ago. There were then no church edifices with; in that part of his circuit included in this county. Meetings were held in private houses and in the open air, under trees, in pleasant weather, to which women, in some instances, went a distance of five or six miles with infants in their arms. The dwelling-houses did not lack ventilation. They were not as warm as modern dwellings. In one instance, said he, the feet of another clergyman were frozen while he was preaching in such a mansion.

EPISCOPALIANS

The Protestant Episcopal denomination was organized first in Kittanning in 1824. Other churches were later brought into life at Leechburg, Freeport and Brady's Bend. This denomination is not numerous in the county, but their prosperity is assured and they have fine buildings.

BAPTISTS

Pine Creek was the first home of the Baptists, who formed the church of that name in 1836. From that centre sprang many other congregations, and now this denomination is numbered among the most progressive and

numerous of the county's religious beliefs. All of the Baptist churches in this county are in the Clarion Baptist Association, of the neighboring county of that name. The next meeting of the association will be held at the old Union Church in South Buffalo township.

STATISTICS

Statistics of the different churches of this county are difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. Many of the denominations do not keep complete records, and others are reluctant to have their status published. Taken as a whole, the cause of religion is not lessening in power or number of converts, but the proportion of members of churches compared with population is somewhat less than in former times. This is partly due to the increase of a spirit of unbelief, and also to the lack of interest displayed in the country churches. So many methods of amusement have been developed in these days that a lack of attendance can be traced to their influence on church members. The most potent, but perhaps not evil, influence on the attendance of the churches is the springing up within the last ten years of the wonderful motion picture show houses. Fortunately many of the churches have "taken the bull by the horns" and utilized this invention to entertain and instruct their members, thereby reviving an interest in the better class of stories and illustrations.

The number of churches in Armstrong county in 1850 was said to have been sixty-five, but no further facts are at hand regarding them.

From Smith's "History of Armstrong County," 1876, we learn that in the county there were then 115 churches, with 10,800 members. Of these the Presbyterian had 24 churches, with 2,989 members; the Lutherans, 29 churches, with 2,672 members; the Methodist Episcopal, 19 churches, with 1,814 members; the United Presbyterians, 13 churches, with 1,038 members; the Reformed, 12 churches, with 825 members; the Baptists, 10 churches, with 650 members; the Roman Catholics, 3 churches, with 500 members; and the Protestant Episcopal, 5 churches, with 330 members. The Dunkards, or German Baptists, were represented by a few churches in different parts of the county, but they did not furnish statistics of any kind.

At present there are in Armstrong county 40 Lutheran churches, 28 Presbyterian, 24 Methodist, 11 Baptist, 10 Reformed, 12 Roman Catholic, 10 United Presbyterian, 4 Episcopal,

4 Brethren in Christ, 3 Free Methodist, 1 Methodist Protestant, 1 Hebrew, 1 Greek and 1 Magyar.

REMINISCENT

Speaking of the early Presbyterian churches of this county a writer says: "The original edifice in Rural Valley was as square as the character of its builders and as humble and simple. It was of logs, 24x24 feet, and when the congregation outgrew it they simply laid open one side and added another length of logs. It was heated by a single stove and the crowd was deepest upon the side where the little heater stood. The pulpit was a ten-bushel store box set endwise and the seats were oak slabs, the sawed side up, each supported by four peg-legs.

"The communion 'tokens' were manufactured by Richard E. Caruthers, one of the first ruling elders. They were of lead, the size of an old-style copper cent, with the letters R V stamped thereon. These tokens were given to the people at Saturday eve service, and were taken up on the following Sabbath after the members were seated at the communion table. An elder passed along on either side of the table and the tokens were dropped into his hand. In 1850, Elder Totten purposely failed to take up these tokens at communion one Sabbath. Many of the surprised members offered them to him after the service, but were told to retain them as souvenirs of a dying custom.

"In 1851 an elder refused to serve when the communion tables were removed, and insisted that they be replaced. Shortly thereafter he changed his opinion and voluntarily made a motion to dispense with them.

"Rev. Cochran Forbes was the first minister in the history of the church to invite members of other denominations to the communion. He had been a missionary, and said you couldn't be a missionary without losing your sectarianism.

"The first Sabbath school was held in a private house. There was no room for separate classes, so all were seated compactly on boards laid on trestles. When the winter came on the school moved into Mr. Stoop's kitchen, where the smell of the good things sometimes interfered greatly with the attention of the younger scholars."

PRESBYTERY OF KITTANNING

The Synod of Pittsburgh, in 1856, organized the Presbytery of Saltsburg, including within

its bounds the counties of Armstrong and Indiana. This was the actual organization of the Presbytery of Kittanning, as the change of name in 1870 only resulted in the loss of two ministers. At the date of the first meeting at which the name was altered the Presbytery had under its care twenty-five ministers and fifty churches.

The members at the organization in 1870 were Revs. Joseph Painter, D. D., John H. Kirkpatrick, Alex Donaldson, D. D., Levi M. Graves, John Caruthers, Carl Moore, William W. Woodend, D. D., Andrew McElwaine, Samuel P. Bollman, Franklin Orr, William F. Morgan, G. W. Mechlin, D. D., J. Molton Jones, George K. Scott, James E. Carruthers, David J. Irwin, Samuel H. Holliday, J. L. Sample, T. D. Ewing, John Orr, Hezekiah McGill, James A. Ewing, Alex. S. Thompson and John J. Francis.

The April meetings are held in Kittanning and the September meetings in Indiana.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The first Sunday school in the county was a union school, organized in Kittanning in 1818, with a membership of twenty. This was regarded at first by the pastors as an unwarranted innovation, but in time they grew to depend on the schools to direct the younger generation into the path of righteousness. The first school held sessions in the courthouse, but later as the different churches grew in number each denomination developed schools of their own.

In 1876 there were 106 Sunday schools in the county, with 8,266 scholars on the rolls. They were apportioned as follows: Presbyterian, 20 schools, 2,097 scholars; Methodist Episcopal, 19 schools, 1,523 scholars; United Presbyterian, 12 schools, 744 scholars; Baptist, 12 schools, 500 scholars; Reformed, 11 schools, 630 scholars; Episcopalian, 4 schools, 265 scholars; Catholic, 3 schools, 600 scholars.

SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

At present the church schools are represented in the Armstrong County Sabbath School Association, composed of representatives from all the Protestant churches. This association was organized in 1900 and the officers for the year 1913 are: Rev. H. G. Gregg, president; W. A. Nicholson, vice-president; Mrs. Paul McKenrick, corresponding secretary; Thomas Shankle, recording secretary; W. L. Turcotte, treasurer.

The county is divided into eleven districts, the officers of which are as follows:

First District—Rev. A. E. Curry, president; Rev. O. C. Carlile, vice-president; Thomas B. Shankle, recording secretary; Charles Held, corresponding secretary; Roy P. Bowser, treasurer.

Second District—Rev. H. S. Garner, president; A. S. McQuilkin, vice-president; C. E. McSparrin, secretary; Miss Ida Milliron, treasurer.

Third District—A. M. Armstrong, president; D. K. Hill, vice-president; Gertrude Grim, secretary; Mrs. D. P. Trout, treasurer.

Fourth District—T. J. Baldrige, president; W. K. Fiscus, vice-president; C. A. Williams, secretary; E. A. Townsend, treasurer.

Fifth District—Dr. R. S. Keeler, president; William Lantz, vice-president; Miss Pearl Crothers, corresponding secretary; Miss Edna Schumaker, recording secretary; Plummer Clark, treasurer.

Sixth District—William Espy, president; H. T. Sowers, vice-president; Miss Catherine Hall, corresponding secretary; Miss Nell Rearick, recording secretary; Mrs. Jas. McCullough, treasurer.

Seventh District—H. H. Schumaker, president; J. N. Nye, vice-president; R. W. Heffelfinger, corresponding secretary; Earl Moorhead, recording secretary; I. J. Rearick, treasurer.

Eighth District—T. N. Rughard, president; A. C. Schumaker, vice-president; Miss Verda Putney, corresponding secretary; H. E. Heppler, recording secretary; Ezra Schumaker, treasurer.

Ninth District—Rev. A. F. Schumaker, president; I. Boarts, vice-president; Miss Ella Morrison, corresponding secretary; Miss Effie McIntyre, recording secretary; Mrs. Sadie Leslie, treasurer.

Tenth District—J. F. Moore, president; A. V. Helm, vice-president; Prof. J. L. Hazlett, corresponding secretary; Miss Ella B. Mateer, recording secretary; Mrs. Homer Dickey, treasurer.

Eleventh District—O. N. Winger, president; Rev. J. A. Law, vice-president; Mrs. George Davis, corresponding secretary; William Steel, recording secretary; Mrs. Abram Myers, treasurer.

From the report of Mrs. Paul McKenrick, secretary of the association, we find that there are 153 Sunday schools in Armstrong county, with a total of 21,998 scholars on the rolls. Of these the Methodists lead, with 34 schools and 5,079 scholars; Lutherans, 32 schools and

4,897 members; Presbyterians, 28 schools, 4,910 members; Reformed, 16 schools, 2,127 scholars; Baptists, 14 schools, 1,518 scholars; United Presbyterians, 10 schools, 1,239 scholars; Evangelical, 8 schools, 738 scholars; Episcopalian, 3 schools, 355 scholars; Church of God, 4 schools, 451 scholars; United Brethren, 3 schools, 475 scholars; Methodist Protestant, 1 school, 204 scholars. In addition to these there are a few union schools, not connected with a regular church, thus making the total of Sunday schools of all kinds, 167, and the total enrollment 22,879 scholars.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY

This society was organized in 1828, with the following officers: Rev. John Dickey, president; Revs. John Reddick, G. A. Reichert, Henry Koch, and John Core, and Thomas Smullen and Samuel Green, vice-presidents; Thomas Hamilton, Simon Torney, Philip Mechling, Frederick Rohrer, Robert Brown, Samuel Matthews, James Green, John Monroe, James Brown, David Johnson and James E. Brown, members. In 1841 the society distributed several hundred Bibles, and in 1876 a special effort was made to place a Bible in every home in the county. It has not been in existence for several years past, and there seems no hope of a revival of the society in the future.

GROWTH OF EDUCATION IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY

The educational facilities of this county from 1800 to 1834 were of the most primitive kind, but were the best that the pioneers, who had the wilderness to conquer, could afford. All of the schools were of the subscription kind, where the neighbors contributed as far as their means permitted, to pay the teacher and build and furnish the simple log structures which were no better than their own habitations. Often the subscriptions were not paid in coin, frequently in services in the construction of the schoolhouse, or materials for the work. These log schools were mostly square, with a fireplace at the end, but sometimes of octagonal shape, with a stove in the centre, made of sheet iron, that barely kept the frigid temperature of the old-time winters at bay. Floors were of slabs, seats of the same, without backs, and the window spaces, made narrow and long to save cutting the logs, were filled with greased paper, through which the light dimly filtered. Desks were ranged along the walls, so as to take advantage of the feeble illumination and to

enable the teacher to face the pupils, who stood at the desks with their backs to the windows.

The teachers were in truth as well as jest, "Irish schoolmasters." Most of them were old men who could not stand the severe manual labor of the woods and fields, and many of them were confirmed in habits that they had acquired in their days of youthful dissipation. In those days the distillery was a necessity, as they thought, to the settlers, and almost every stream had a small plant upon its banks. One teacher in this county in 1820 was Edward Jennings, who held forth at the Peters schoolhouse in Perry township. He used to have long recesses, during which he would repair to Jacob Peters' distillery to fortify himself against the arduous duties of the afternoon.

The educational qualifications of these schoolmasters were limited to a little reading, less writing and a very slight knowledge of arithmetic. Occasionally one was a good penman. William Marshall of Wayne township, and Edward Gorrell of Gilpin township, were among those who were said to have written "a fine hand."

The pay of these teachers was commensurate with their attainments. Most of them were compelled to collect their salaries a few cents at a time from those who subscribed, and often the collections were slow. The average tuition per scholar was \$1.50 a quarter, paid as the parents were able. Children came to school as long as their money lasted, and stayed at home and worked for the rest of the time to help pay for another term. All of the teachers "boarded 'round," and they were soon able to discriminate between the good and bad places. They were slow to leave a home where the food and accommodations were good, and it was hard to get them to stop out their proper time at a poorly supplied household. They were sometimes of great help to the farmers themselves in passing the long winter evenings indoors, some of the old instructors being fine "fiddlers." But sometimes they were rather objectionable, and the household found it easy to "speed the parting guest."

One of the early customs of the scholars of these log schools was to "bar-out" the teacher until he "set-up" the cider or other refreshments, and in the affrays that followed there was often serious injury caused to members of both opposing sides. Some of the first teachers in this county were: Cornelius Roley, John Sturgeon, Anthony O'Baldwin, Wright Elliott, John Criswell, Samuel Taggart, Henry Girt, Robert Walker, Thomas Barr, Joseph

Bullman, George Forsyth, Robert Kirby, Benjamin Irwin, Bezai Irwin, James Hannegan, James McDowell, John Cowan, Archibald Cook, Thomas McCleary and Archibald Kelly.

The ventilation of these early "temples of knowledge" was generally better than at present, often leaning to extremes. Philip Mechling, one of the prominent men of the pioneer days, and for several years sheriff of the county, once said that in passing a schoolhouse in Red Bank township he could count the scholars through the unfilled chinks in the log walls. It is to be hoped that ere the winter came a few handfuls of clay were daubed over these ventilators.

One of the early school teachers relates that he was often twitted by the friends of later days about his first scholars. It seems that the lower part of the building was open and the pigs used to rest there during the heat of the day, their squealing often interfering with the lessons of the scholars and necessitating the stationing of a boy with a stick at the place of entrance of the porkers to prevent their return until the recitations were over. His friends claimed that the pigs were entitled to be classed as scholars from the punctuality of their attendance.

As time passed the profession of schoolmaster became more honorable in the eyes of the settlers, and many a pastor eked out his meagre stipend by teaching a term in winter. Some of our best citizens have not felt that a course of teaching in these simple edifices was beneath their dignity in the days of their upward struggles to fame.

Upon the adoption of the free school system in 1834 these structures were replaced as fast as possible with frame buildings, many of which, we regret to say, are in use still. They were great improvements over the log schoolhouses, but the brick buildings that followed them are a still greater evidence of the advancement of educational methods.

FIRST GRADED SCHOOL

The first graded school in this county came into operation by accident and the action of a set of far-sighted and independent school directors, whose names we are sorry not to be able to record. In 1859 the inhabitants of Allegheny township petitioned the directors to establish another school near Stitt's mill, as the one then in use had become overcrowded. Instead of doing as requested the directors erected a new building near the old one and graded the school. For this innovation they

were haled before the court, which very properly dismissed the complaint at the expense of the complainants.

FREE SCHOOLS

Before the passing of the free school act there was a record in 1828 of an appropriation by the county for the sum of \$9.53, to pay the tuition of poor children. So it seems that the early settlers were as loath as the present taxpayers to expose their poverty by applying for free tuition. All this was eliminated by the free schools, and now the children of the rich and poor are all on the same footing, even to the point of free books, and sometimes, in other States, of free meals at noon.

As required by the act of 1834, the first meeting of the board of school directors was held in the courthouse at Kittanning in November of that year, with eleven delegates present. The Plum Creek district was not represented. The roster of delegates was: Jacob Mechling, Franklin township; James Adams, Sugar Creek; George Means, Toby; Samuel Marshall, Perry; John Calhoun, Wayne; Jacob McFadden, Clarion; Sherman Bills, Kiskiminetas; James McCall, Freeport; John Ridley, Red Bank; and James Hindman, Franklin.

The first levy made was for a tax of \$1,920.18, or double the amount appropriated by the State.

The growth of the schools was fairly rapid for the state of the county. In 1840 there were fourteen school districts and 120 schools, which were kept open for four months of the year. In 1858 there were one less than a hundred schools; the number of months taught was four and a half; average salaries of teachers, male, \$24, female, \$18 per month. The tax levied was \$22,000, the number of scholars was 9,500, and the cost per month for teaching each scholar was 48 cents.

In 1876 the schools had increased to 261, it cost 76 cents to fill each little brain with knowledge each month, the sessions were five and one-half months, the average salaries of the men were \$41 and the ladies \$34. There were in attendance in the year 12,600 scholars. The tax that year was \$75,719.

SUPERINTENDENTS

It is a part of the educational history of this county that there was for awhile considerable opposition to the county superintendency on the part of many of the supporters of the common school system. It was at first so strong

that the first convention of school directors, May, 1854, fixed the annual compensation of the first county superintendent at the meager sum of \$300, thinking that no one would serve for that sum, and that they would thus discharge the duty imposed on them by the law of selecting a suitable person and fixing his compensation, and at the same time dispense with the superintendent. They did not seem to consider that the law also prescribed that every teacher of common schools must be examined by that officer, and that if any schools in a district should be taught by teachers not having proper certificates there would have been a forfeiture of the State appropriation to the schools of such district.

The gentleman they selected, Rev. J. A. Campbell, after deliberation, concluded that he could not devote the time, labor and attention which the law required for that compensation, but proposed to accept the position for a year if the amount fixed by the convention would be increased to \$400. In order that the school districts of this county might not lose their State appropriations, several citizens pledged the additional hundred dollars, which they paid out of their own pockets, and the first incumbent of the new and to some extent obnoxious office entered upon the discharge of his official duties, in which he continued during the first two years and a part of the third year of the term, teaching part of the time a normal class and preaching to his congregation.

INSTITUTES

Teachers' institutes previous to 1867 were self-sustaining and were held at irregular intervals in different parts of the county. Since that date the State has made provision for their support, and the regular sessions held yearly at Kittanning are well attended and productive of great benefit to all who attend.

ACADEMIES

During the different periods of the growth of education in this county there have arisen and passed away many institutions for the imparting of higher branches of learning than those afforded by the public schools. Born in enthusiasm and ambition, these halls of learning have not always developed in proportion to the desires of their founders, but they have left a strong impress upon the present generation, so their origin and life have not been in vain.

The following is a list of the academies and

institutes existing since the beginning of the county's history, only two of them being now alive. The only one of the old academies existing now is Slate Lick, and it depends upon an irregular service of youthful preceptors who teach during their summer vacations. The other is the Dayton Normal Institute.

The last one founded heads the list: Dayton Normal Institute, Dayton Union Academy, Doaneville Seminary, Glade Run Academy, Kittanning Academy, Lambeth College, Leechburg Academy, Leechburg Institute, Oakland Classical Institute, Slate Lick Classical Institute, University of Kittanning, Worthington Academy.

MODERN SCHOOLS

One of the defects of the present school system is the lack of a permanent school fund for use in emergencies. In case of a panic the appropriation is liable to fail and the schools will be helpless until the next meeting of the Legislature. Texas has a fund of \$52,000,000.

Over forty-two years ago the historian Smith, who was then county school superintendent of Armstrong, stated that the best teachers in Austria were selected for the rural schools, and at the convention of 1913 the same statement was made by Prof. Corson of the Ohio school board. Yet the present rule is to send graduates of the high schools to "break in" at the rural schools, to the injury of the scholars and the doubtful benefit of the teachers. "As the teacher, so the school is."

Many improvements have been made, however, in the school administration, books are furnished by the State, and last year (1912) the State appropriation for all purposes was \$15,000,000.

Medical inspection has been introduced into some of the schools, but is not compulsory. The townships that have medical inspection are fourteen, and those without number eleven. Three are not reported. Last year in the State inspection 750 districts were examined, with 145,000 pupils, 111,000 proving defective in some way. Defective vision was the greatest trouble, with teeth and lungs closely following. Of the 3,572 schools examined 1,100 had unsanitary closets. In one of the districts of Armstrong county almost one-half of the children had some more or less serious ailment. Nine of the boroughs of this county have the inspection and three have not. It is to be hoped that the next historian of this county will not have to record a single township or borough without this necessary adjunct

of modern educational methods. And that most vital of all necessities of the country school as well as the farmer—good roads—should not longer be neglected as in the past.

CONVENTIONS

The tenth convention of school directors for the county was held in the new high school auditorium in November, 1913, with Hon. Geo. W. McNees as chairman. In the matter of information it was probably the most important ever held in Kittanning. Addresses by prominent educators and members were heard on vital subjects relating to health, finance and improved methods of instruction. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Frank Cribbs, S. Buffalo township; first vice president, R. Hagerman, Perry township; second vice president, A. W. Smith, Gilpin township; secretary, J. E. Vantine, Kiskiminetas township; treasurer, J. S. Porter, Applewold; auditor, John A. Fox, Kittanning; delegate to the State convention, S. S. Blyholder, Burrell township.

The convention also favorably recommended the increase of the salary of the county superintendent to \$3,000 per year. Prof. W. A. Patton is the present capable superintendent.

MEDICAL INSPECTORS

The State medical inspectors for 1913 are: Apollo borough, Dr. A. H. Townsend, Apollo; Bethel and Parks townships, Dr. Thomas L. Aye, Kelly Station; Boggs and Pine townships, Dr. T. H. Newcome, Templeton; Brady's Bend township, Dr. C. G. McGogney, Kaylor; Deansville independent district and Mahoning township, Dr. J. B. Longwell, Seminole; East Franklin township, Dr. J. E. Quigley, Adrian; Elderton borough and Plum Creek township, Dr. J. A. Kelly, Whitesburg; Ford City borough, Dr. A. E. Bower, Ford City; Freeport borough and Gilpin township, Dr. C. M. McLaughlin, Freeport; Parker's Landing borough and Hovey township, Dr. A. M. Hoover, Parker's Landing; Johnetta borough and South Buffalo township, Dr. W. J. Ralston, Freeport; Leechburg borough, Dr. J. D. Orr, Leechburg; Manorville borough and Manor township, Dr. Roscoe Deemar, Manorville; West Kittanning borough and Rayburn and Valley townships, Dr. T. N. McKee, Kittanning; Red Bank township, Dr. C. E. Sayres, Hawthorn; Rural Valley borough, Dr. S. E. Ambrose, Rural Valley; South

Bend township, Dr. J. A. Lowery, South Bend; South Bethlehem borough, Dr. E. K. Shumaker, New Bethlehem; Wayne township, Dr. E. J. Fleming, Dayton; Wickboro borough, Dr. J. B. F. Wyant, Kittanning; Worthington borough, Dr. J. W. Dunkle, Worthington.

STATISTICS

In 1876 the whole number of common schools in this county was 261; average number of months taught, 5.9; male teachers, 163; female teachers, 106; average salaries per month of male teachers, \$41.12; female, \$34.40; scholars, male, 6,730, female, 5,933; average attendance, 8,252; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 76 cents; tax levied for school purposes and building schoolhouses, \$75,719.25; received from State appropriation, \$10,480.08; from taxes and all other sources, \$87,854; total receipts, \$98,334.08. Expended: For building, renting and repairing schoolhouses, etc., \$22,949.37; teachers' wages, \$47,711.68; fuel, fees of collectors, etc., \$21,068.53; total expenditures, \$91,729.58.

In the year 1913 the number of schoolrooms in the county, including the boroughs, where there are several grades, was 413; the average months to each yearly session was $7\frac{3}{4}$; the number of male teachers was 118; number of female teachers, 304; average salaries of the male teachers in the county, outside of the boroughs mentioned below, was \$51.40 per month; average salaries of female teachers, exclusive of the boroughs, \$42.63 per month; number of male scholars on the entire county roll, 7,302; female scholars, 5,963; average attendance, entire county, 11,179; average cost per month for each scholar in the county, including the boroughs, \$2.03; amount of tax levied for educational purposes, including boroughs, \$200,134.11; appropriation from State, \$76,040.91; amount received from all other sources, \$273,227.07; total value of all schoolhouses in the county, \$708,504; amount paid as salaries to teachers, \$168,910.42; expended for fuel, repairs, water, light, etc., \$130,281.56.

In comparison with the salaries paid teachers in the country schools of the county the averages of male and female salaries in the boroughs of Kittanning, Ford City, Wickboro, Freeport, Leechburg and Apollo are presented. Male salaries, \$116.63; female salaries, \$59.64; the number of months taught in the borough schools averages nine.

CHAPTER IX

CIVIL AND MILITARY HISTORY

ARMSTRONG COUNTY CIVIL ROSTER—REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS—MEXICAN WAR—WAR OF 1812—CIVIL WAR RECORD—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—SURVIVING VETERANS—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

The following list of natives of this county who have been honored by their fellow-citizens, as well as those of other States and territories, is not complete, for the reason of the neglect of officials in the past, who failed to make complete records of the names of the office-holders of their days.

Among the natives of Armstrong county who held office in other parts of this country were: Walter A. Burleigh, Congressman from the territory of Dakota; Andrew J. Faulk, Governor of Dakota territory; G. W. Rutter, U. S. Senator from the State of Washington; Thomas Hays, State Senator from Butler county; C. M. C. Campbell, representative from Allegheny county; and John A. Crum, State Senator from Venango county.

Armstrong county has contributed one governor of Pennsylvania, William F. Johnston, and the following Congressmen: Gen. Robert Orr, Samuel S. Harrison, Joseph Buffington, Darwin Phelps, James B. Mosgrove. The present official is J. N. Langham, of Indiana, whose term expires in 1915. The Congressional district includes Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Clarion counties.

STATE SENATORS

Robert Orr, Jr., 1822-25; Eben Smith Kelley, 1825-29 (died in the discharge of his duties at Harrisburg, Saturday, March 28, 1829); Philip Mechling, 1830-34; William F. Johnston, 1847, until he was inaugurated governor in January, 1849; Jonathan E. Meredith, 1859-62; S. M. Jackson, 1875-6; Edward D. Graff, 1879-80; William B. Meredith, 1885-88; J. B. Showalter, 1889-92; William B. Meredith, 1895-1900; Andrew G. Williams, 1901-04; George W. McNees, 1905-08; J. Frank Graff, 1911, term expires in 1917.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

Philip Klingensmith, 1800; James Sloan, 1808-9; Samuel Houston, 1817-18; Robert

Orr, Jr., 1818-21; James Douglass, 1834-6; William F. Johnston, 1836-41; Jacob Hill, 1847-50; John S. Rhey, 1850-52; J. Alexander Fulton, 1853-5; Darwin Phelps, 1856; John K. Calhoun, 1857-8; Andrew Craig, 1860-61; J. A. McCullough, 1862-3; J. W. McKee, 1864; Alexander Anderson, 1865; Franklin Mechling, 1866-67; S. M. Jackson, 1868-69; M. M. Steele, 1870; George S. Putney, 1871; Philip R. Bowman, 1872-3; Robert Thompson, 1874-6; J. A. Hunter, 1875 (died without taking his seat); William G. Heiner, 1877-8; W. F. Rumberger, 1878-9; E. D. Graff, 1879-80; Francis Martin, 1880-81; Lee Thompson, 1881-84; A. D. Glenn, 1883-86; Robert Daugherty, 1885-88; Andrew J. Elliott, 1887-8; S. B. Cochran, 1889-96; Frank Mast, 1891-96; J. W. McKee, 1891-96; Geo. W. McNees, 1897-1900; Joel Crawford, 1901-2; J. Frank Graff, 1901-04; Frank W. Jackson, 1903-06; Geo. W. McNees, 1905-08; Hiram J. Sedwick, 1905-08; S. B. Cochran, 1908-09; R. H. Megraw, 1909-10; John M. Williams, 1909-10; Robert P. Hunter, 1911-13; George W. Larkins, 1911-13.

The present representatives are Harry H. Irwin, of Laneville, South Buffalo township, and Elmer B. Latshaw, of Kittanning.

PRESIDENT JUDGES

John Young, Westmoreland county; Thomas White, Indiana county; Jeremiah M. Burrell, Westmoreland county; John C. Knox, Tioga county; Joseph Buffington, Armstrong county; James A. Logan, Westmoreland county; John V. Painter, Armstrong county; Jackson Boggs, Allegheny county; James B. Neale, Calvin Rayburn, W. D. Patton and John H. Painter, Armstrong county. J. W. King, the newly elected judge, will take his seat in 1914.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Robert Orr, Sr., James Barr, George Ross, Joseph Rankin, Robert Orr, Jr., Charles G.

Snowden, John Calhoun, Andrew Arnold, Hugh Bingham, Robert Woodward, Michael Cochran, George F. Keener, John Woods, Josiah E. Stevenson, H. A. S. D. Dudley, John F. Nulton, Robert M. Beatty, James M. Stevenson. The new constitution of 1874 abolished the position of associate justice.

DEPUTY ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Thos. Blair, Wm. F. Johnston, Michael Gallagher, J. B. Musser, John B. Alexander, John Reed, Geo. W. Smith, John S. Rhey, Thos. T. Torney, Daniel Stanard, Hugh H. Brady, Ephraim Carpenter, J. G. Barclay, John W. Rohrer, James Stewart. Deputy attorneys-general were appointed by the attorney-general until, by act of May 3, 1850, the name was changed to district attorneys, one of whom was thereafter to be elected by the voters of each county.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

John W. Rohrer, Franklin Mechling, William Blakeley, Henry F. Phelps, John V. Painter, John O. Barrett, Jefferson Reynolds, Joseph R. Henderson, M. F. Leason, R. S. Martin, D. B. Heiner, H. N. Snyder, Rush Fullerton, J. P. Culbertson, M. F. Leason, C. O. Morris.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Appointed: James Sloan, James Matthews, Alexander Walker. Elected: Jonathan King, Adam Ewing, Jas. Jackson, Thos. Johnston, John Henery, George Long, Alex. McCain, John Davidson, David Johnston, Philip Clover, Isaac Wagle, David Reynolds, Joseph Rankin, Joseph Waugh, Daniel Reichert, Philip Templeton, Sr., Joseph Shields, Hugh Reid, James Barr, George Williams, John Patton, Samuel Matthews, James Green, Job Johnson, Jacob Allshouse, James Reichert, Alex. A. Lowry, John R. Johnston, William Cúrrl, Jacob Beck, George W. Brodhead, Lindley Patterson, James Stitt, Joseph Bullman, William Coulter, Amos Mercer, Philip Hutchinson, John Boyd, Robert McIntosh, Arthur Fleming, Andrew Roulston, John Shoop, William McIntosh, Archibald Glenn, Wilson Todd, Thos. H. Caldwell, James Douglass, David Beatty, George B. Sloan, William W. Hastings, John M. Patton, Wm. H. Jack, James Blair, Thomas Templeton, James Barr, Daniel Slagle, George H. Smith, Augustus T. Pontius, Peter Heilman, William P. Lowry,

Thomas Montgomery, Thomas Herron, Wm. Buffington, Brice Henderson and Owen Handcock, Lewis W. Corbett, John Murphy, James White, John E. Alward, T. V. McKee, William C. Bailey, D. W. Hawk, Darwin E. Phelps, Stewart Donaldson, P. C. Fiscus, J. M. Fleming, S. E. Sloan, W. C. Storey, John L. Kron, F. M. King, H. J. Hays, James B. B. Douglass, Andrew Gallagher, John Black, Charles E. Meals, Alexander Montgomery, W. H. Jack, Will A. Heckman, Israel Shafer.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

J. A. Campbell, Robert W. Smith, John A. Calhoun, James Richey, William Davis, Hugh McCandless, Samuel Murphy, A. D. Glenn, D. C. Stockdill, W. M. Jackson, W. A. Patton.

DEPUTY SURVEYORS GENERAL

Robert Richards, J. E. Meredith, Jackson Boggs.

TREASURERS

Appointed annually by the county commissioners, as provided by acts of April 11, 1799, and April 15, 1834: Adam Elliott, Robert Brown, Samuel Matthews, Guy Hiccox, Thomas Hamilton, James Pinks, Alexander Colwell, David Johnston, Jonathan H. Sloan, Samuel McKee, Andrew Arnold, James Douglass, Samuel Hutchinson, John F. Nulton. Some of them were reappointed once or twice.

The act of 1841 provided for the election of the treasurers, and the following served terms of two years, until 1874, when the term was made three years: John F. Nulton, George Beck, James McCullough, Sr., Absalom Reynolds, Henry J. Arnold, Alexander Henry, Thomas McMasters, Andrew J. Faulk, Samuel Crawford, Robert Anderson, William Brown, William McClelland, George Kron (unexpired term of McClelland), J. N. McLeod, Samuel McLeod (unexpired term of J. N.), Samuel W. Hamilton, Samuel C. Davis, John E. Alward, James Piper, James H. Monroe, T. J. Elwood, John C. Walters.

Three year terms—William W. Fiscus, George W. McNeas, G. Hays Foster, W. B. Bailey, Frank Mast, Israel Shafer, S. F. Booher, E. J. Ash, J. O. Crum.

The present treasurer, J. W. Simpson, has a four-year term, the first since the law

went into effect lengthening the terms of several of the county officers.

PROTHONOTARIES

Paul Morrow, James Sloan, George Hickox, Eben S. Kelly, James E. Brown, Frederick Rohrer, Simon Torney, W. W. Gibson, James Douglass, Jonathan E. Meredith, Samuel Owens, Simon Truby, Jr., James S. Quigley, John G. Parr, James G. Henry, A. H. Stitt, Boyd S. Henry, Joel Crawford, J. M. Williams, James H. McFarland, I. T. Campbell. Until 1821 the offices of prothonotary, clerk of the courts, and register and recorder were held by one person.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS

Paul Morrow, James Sloan, George Hickox, Eben S. Kelly, David Johnston, Philip Mechling, Frederick Rohrer, John Croll, John Mechling, John R. Johnston, Joseph Bullman, William Miller, David C. Boggs, Philip K. Bowman, William R. Milliron, James H. Chambers, H. J. Hays, Irwin T. Campbell, Harry B. Henderson. Mr. Henderson has been elected four consecutive terms.

SHERIFFS

John Orr, Jonathan King, James McCormick, Joseph Brown, Philip Mechling, Robert Robinson, Thos. McConnell, Jacob Mechling, Jas. Douglass, Chambers Orr, Samuel Hutchinson, Job Truby, George Smith, John Mechling, William G. Watson, Joseph Clark, Hamilton Kelly, George B. Sloan, Jonathan Myers, Robert M. Kirkadden, George W. Cook (appointed vice Kirkadden, deceased), David J. Reed, Alexander J. Montgomery, John B. Boyd, George A. Williams, James G. Henry, James H. Chambers, Alexander Montgomery, William W. Fiscus, George W. McNeese, S. F. Booher, James S. Gallaher, W. C. Bailey, Erwin E. Cochran, Chambers Frick, Thomas J. Shaner.

COUNTY SURVEYORS

James Stewart, Robert S. Slaymaker, John Steele, Robert H. Wilson, Thomas W. Williams, Wade H. Mast.

In addition to the above, the following citizens of Armstrong county have held positions in the public service of Pennsylvania: A. D. Glenn, deputy superintendent of public education; F. C. Beecher, examiner of statements in the insurance department; Frank W.

Jackson, county examiner, banking department; S. S. Blyholder, vice president State board of agriculture.

VOTING LIST, ARMSTRONG COUNTY

The number of qualified voters in the county in 1913 as shown by the official records was as follows:

Applewold	80	Madison	577
Apollo, 1st Ward..	415	Mahoning, East...	165
Apollo, 2d Ward..	365	Mahoning, West...	281
Atwood	35	Manor, North	466
Bethel	216	Manor, South	325
Boggs	229	Manorville	122
Brady's Bend, Kay-		North Buffalo—	
lor	187	West	230
Brady's Bend, No.2.	163	East	65
Burrell	200	Oak Ridge	167
Cowanshannock—		Parker, 1st Ward..	163
East	204	Parker, 2d Ward...	160
West	375	Parks, West	92
Sagamore	359	Parks—North Van-	
Dayton	210	dergrift	147
East Franklin.....	500	Perry	200
Elderton	75	Pine	206
Freeport	600	Plumcreek	400
Ford City	731	Rayburn	278
Gilpin	375	Red Bank	321
Hovey	61	Rural Valley	184
Johnetta	100	South Bend	200
Kiskiminetas—		South Bethlehem...	127
North	156	South Buffalo	302
West	377	Sugarcreek	226
South	170	Valley	114
Kittanning—		Washington	318
1st Ward	415	Wayne	342
2d Ward	714	West Franklin	210
Township	315	West Kittanning...	166
Laneville	120	Wickboro	676
Leechburg	787	Worthington	112
Total.....	15,876		

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS

The number of residents of Armstrong county who fought in the Revolutionary war and against the Indians was probably large, but there is no method of ascertaining their exact names and location. Below will be found the names of the applicants for annuities from the State between 1812 and 1844, as veterans of the wars or widows of veterans.

George Buyers, Eve Daugherty, widow of Patrick; William McConnell, John Vasey, Henry Zerfoss, William Harbison, William Guthrie, Elizabeth Sloan, widow of James; John Lemon, Mary Lemmonton, widow of Timothy; John Davis, William Stitt, Massey Harbison, widow of John; Abraham Fiscus, John Smith, Elizabeth Guthrie, widow of William; Daniel Yount, Mary McKee, John Brown, John Fulton, John Hawk, Church

Smith, Jacob Willard, Daniel Davies, Alexander Lowry, Margaret Laughery, James McCain, John Sipes, Daniel Gould, Thomas Taylor, Michael Truby, Isaac Steele, William Hill, Henry Haller, Gideon Gibson, Eleanor Rayburn, Joseph Everett, Hugh Callan, James Walker, Martha Sloan, John Wilson, Adah Anderson, Archibald Jameson, James Scott, John King, Elizabeth Painter, Catharine Fiscus, Elizabeth Rasher, John Boney, Robert Simpson, Mary Davis, Peter Yungst, David Shields, Thomas Meredith, James McCaine, James Buchanan, Samuel Austin, Manasseh McFadden, Joseph McDonald, Samuel Murphy, Andrew Daugherty, Killian Briney, Michael Hartman, Robert Patrick, Sr.

OLD-TIME COMPANIES

A military company, bearing the name of Crooked Creek Rangers, was organized shortly after the settlement of the county. It consisted of about fifty or sixty men residing along Crooked creek and its vicinity, from across the Indiana county line down toward its mouth. The uniform consisted of a homemade linen hunting shirt, dyed in a color like that of tan-bark juice, buckskin breeches, and a cap surmounted with a coon's, fox's or deer's tail, and each member of the company, at least each private, was armed with a rifle.

Others of the old-time military companies were the Wayne Artillery and the Pine Creek Infantry, organized about 1830 in the townships of those names.

As far as can be ascertained, the following is the list of companies formed after the above date, some of them having been merged into the Pennsylvania regiments during the Civil war:

Armstrong Rifles, Charleston Guards, Duncan Karns Rifles, Freeport Artillery Company, Freeport Blues, Freeport and Leechburg Dragoons, Freeport Zouaves, German Yagers, Independent Blues, Washington Blues, Washington Guards.

WAR OF 1812

During the war of 1812 a company of soldiers was organized by Capt. James Alexander, the editor of the *Western Eagle*, and was ordered to Black Rock, N. Y. Another company was drafted and assigned to the army of the northwest. John Banuckman was its captain. The terms of the members expired before they reached the fort and a number of them returned. Gen. Robert Orr, then a major, volunteered with two hundred men to

go to Fort Meigs as private soldiers. They were accepted and after the arrival of the expected reinforcements from Kentucky, were honorably discharged with official commendation for their patriotic action.

MEXICAN WAR

The only soldiers from Armstrong county serving in the Mexican war, whose names can be ascertained from the records, were: Samuel Jordan, William A. Logan, Samuel Walker and Frederick Haines. The latter is still living.

During the Mexican war a company from this county offered their services, but were not accepted. Probably but a scant half dozen citizens of Armstrong county served in this war.

THE CIVIL WAR RECORD OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY

When the first call was made for volunteers by President Lincoln this county at once answered. On April 18, 1861, Colonel Sirwell left Kittanning with a company of 114 men for the seat of war, and four days later another company from Apollo, under Capt. S. M. Jackson, followed.

Camp Orr was established at the fair grounds above Kittanning, where the 78th and 103d regiments were recruited and drilled. The 78th, commanded by Col. William Sirwell, left camp on Oct. 14, 1861, and the 103d, under Col. T. F. Lehman, departed on Feb. 4, 1862.

Citizens of Armstrong county also served in the 8th, 9th and 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, the 2d Cavalry and the 62d, 139th, 155th, 159th (14th Cavalry), and 204th (5th Artillery) regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The county was also represented in forty-five other regiments of this State. According to careful calculations this county furnished 3,652 men to the Union armies during the war. Over \$57,000 was paid from the county treasury for the relief of the families of soldiers and \$33,000 was paid for bounties.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Kittanning was formed in 1863, and during the Civil war disbursed over \$1,500 in relief for the soldiers and supplies of newspapers and clothing. Mrs. Catherine Buffington was president; and the different treasurers were Misses Margaret McElhenny, Alice Colwell and Fannie E. Orr.

SURVIVING VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Apollo—Daniel Jack, Casper Kettering, James Salsgiver, R. E. McAuley, T. A. Coch-

ran, D. B. Coulter, John Marshall, S. F. Hildebrand, S. A. Alms, William Dickey, Joseph McGuire, J. M. Fiscus, W. K. Findley, J. M. Olinger, James Rumbaugh, A. L. Zimmerman, J. W. Ross, J. M. Walker, D. B. Freetley, Samuel M. West, J. A. Bair.

Freeport—Herman H. Schweitering, John Drake, James G. Stewart, George Heck, George Treisch, Alex. Burkett, Simeon Pettit, Albert H. Clawson, Elijah Myers, Nelson McCracken, George McCracken, Robert Shields, Joseph Beckett, Timothy Gowen, George Call, William Haines, Barton Robinson, Samuel Steele, H. L. Sourwine, H. S. Smith, Peter Redfox, Henry Petsinger, Frank Maxler, John Shirley, R. B. McKee, Joseph Weinel, Simon Hawley.

Dayton—G. F. Currie, J. A. Glenn, W. F. Allen, D. L. Coleman, A. K. Goodhart, J. H. Wadding, D. S. Cochran, J. S. Snyder, J. T. Matthews, F. P. Hinkley, R. L. McGaughey, Oliver Henry, J. A. Foreman, M. L. Thounhurst, J. B. Schall, C. A. Logan, T. M. Allen, Samuel Borland, Henry Hallman, G. H. Jewart, R. C. Ellenberger, Jackson Schreckengost, Samuel Brumbaugh, G. H. Clever, Jonathan Farster, J. M. Silvis, G. W. Hankey, Eli Fox, Solomon Long, Frederick Haines.

Kittanning—Scott W. Furnee, John Peacock, James McDaniels, D. W. Schaeffer, Simon Rupert, Benjamin S. Cook, David Schreckengost, W. R. Bowser, M. E. Shaw, G. W. Frazier, C. M. King, Shilo Walthour, Geo. A. Ritchie, John Marshall, James Baker, A. D. Glenn, Daniel Cogley, A. B. Enty, C. A. Flower, John H. Heiner, Ab. S. Gibson, D. W. Schweigart, Joseph McGregor, France Boyd, John Paine, D. A. Comman, G. W. Campbell, A. R. Lloyd, William Whited, J. P. Reichert, B. H. Hankey, Chas. McClay, Cavit McCain, G. W. Steffey, Benjamin S. Cook, Michael Rosenberger, Henry Shaffer, William French, Samuel H. Sowers.

Parker's Landing—W. E. Allen, T. H. Bowser, Joseph Bullman, James Billingsley, S. C. Burkholder, J. H. Boyles, William Crooks, Jacob Diehl, James Harrison, Dr. A. M. Hoover, S. H. McNaughton, Rev. John Leisher, W. B. Ramsey, Wesley Verner, H. Say, A. Shidemantle, George Shaw, Charles Miller, W. J. Riddle, George Parker, J. Armstrong.

The posts of the Grand Army of the Re-

public in Armstrong county are: John F. Croll, No. 156, Kittanning; John A. Hunter, No. 123, Leechburg; Henry A. Weaver, No. 32, Freeport; Charles S. Whitworth, No. 89, Apollo; J. E. Turk, No. 321, Dayton; C. A. Craig, No. 75, Parker's Landing; Anderson, No. 149, Rural Valley.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The record of Armstrong county in the war with Spain was too short for the accomplishment of any deeds of valor individual or collective, but during the few months that the members of Company D were in service they were enabled to view the seat of war, although not engaged in active service. Company D, 16th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, First Battalion, was recruited in the northern part of the county and borough of Kittanning principally, although many of the members came from Leechburg and Apollo. It was mustered in on July 13, 1898, under Colonel Willis Hulings of Oil City, and after a short stay at Chickamauga was sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, but did not land on the island. The company was mustered out Dec. 28, 1898.

The company roster is as follows: Austin Clark, captain; Frank W. Jackson, first lieutenant; Harry W. Bolar, second lieutenant; James W. Thompson, first sergeant; Grant B. Townsend, quartermaster sergeant. Sergeants: John S. Schaul, William L. McBryar, Phillip A. Roller, G. F. Stivanson.

Corporals: Alfred Thompson, Fred Stull, Carl L. Henderson, Andrew F. McCormick, Fred E. Weinel, Jacob F. Carnahan, William H. Morrow, Clarence S. Collier, John H. Croll, Edward S. Golden, Edwin T. Mercer, John A. Woffington. Musicians, Milton S. Jack, Jacob O. Rhodes; wagoner, William R. Clark; company clerk, David B. Williams.

Privates—Harry P. Allen, Craig N. Anthony, Lafe Blose, Harry A. Powers, David S. Bowser, Wood M. Bowser, William Bruner, Richard A. Butler, Homar C. Church, Patrick J. Curley, William R. Clark, Amos W. Clever, Edward E. Cline, Harry H. Cline, William D. Collins, Arthur N. Cunningham, Lon C. Dale, William H. Dickey, Peter D. Dunkle, Joseph K. Dunmire, Wilson M. Edwards, Roswell D. Fickthorn, William S. Fitzgerald, Edward J. Flesher, Joseph Forney, Harvey J. Frantz, William T. Gamble, Alexander Gillies, James T. Glenn, John M. Grafton, Charles W. Gray, Edward K. Gray, Marlin E. Gray,

Delbert S. Guthrie, Michael Galentine, John Henry Hare, Clark W. Hazlett, William E. Himes, Clew C. Hunter, Alfred Jewell, Golden H. Keener, Evan J. Kenmuir, Charles A. Kinnard, Thomas A. Kline, Samuel T. Klingensmith, Harry A. Lambing, George H. Long, Wallace A. Ludwig, Irvin E. McDermott, William P. McDowell, Kelly P. McMillen, Harry V. Matthews, Archibald M. Mulholland, Frank J. Mulholland, Silas E. Myers, Frank M. Newingham, Thomas R. Newmann, Henry B. Orr, Jerome C. O'Donnell, James C. Reesman, Ellsworth Reighert, Lewis Ruby, Harry B. Rumbaugh, Alton C. Say, James L. Schall, Harry J. Schumaker, Thomas

E. Shearer, Samuel T. Shepherd, Joseph R. Smith, Edward F. Stein, Thomas Stennett, William J. Stewart, Charles A. Stitt, Henry A. Stull, William A. Swauger, John N. Thompson, Elias O. Truby, Ward W. Whited, Hayes Weinel, James R. Wilson, Samuel R. Wilson, David M. Wolfe, Zeph Yockey, Frank Zurney.

Besides the members of Company D, the following Armstrong county men were engaged in this war, being members of different companies, recruited at varying periods: Frank Jecency, Matthew O'Neal, Charles Shall, Harry Shall, James Kain, Robert Shall, Edward Lawhead, William Kipp, Archie Lyle, John Truby.

CHAPTER X

BENCH AND BAR HISTORY OF THE COUNTY

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS—WAR RECORDS—JOURNALISM—HISTORY—POLITICS—FAMOUS PLEADERS—OBITUARY—LIST OF 1913 MEMBERS

The task of preparing a sketch of the bar of Armstrong county is a difficult one, inasmuch as it is an old and historic section of the State, with many long-treasured traditions and records, the securing of which is a work of much difficulty and research. To properly present the facts, and give an unbiased estimate of the character and merits of an individual in such a manner as to show the real man, the writer must not be guided by his own judgment alone, but rather by the consensus of opinion of the writers of the past or those who were acquainted personally with the subject of the sketch.

The life work of a lawyer is different from that of other citizens. While he digs and delves into the very foundations of social life, while his influence has shaped and modified civil government, while he has been the great champion of human liberty and constitutional law, his power has been manifested more in a general way through his profession. When we try to measure what the lawyer has done for the race, in the development of civilization and good government, we are lost in admiration and amazement. When we, however, try to trace the results to individual effort we are surprised to see how completely, in most cases, the life work of the individual is merged in the great work of the profession. While we know that each individual may have contributed something towards the development of jurisprudence, we are impressed with

the difficulty of being able to point our finger to some particular effort and say: Here is Lord Mansfield, here Patrick Henry, here Daniel Webster, here Gibson or Black, here Marshall or Meredith, here Buffington or Golden, here Gilpin or Neale.

This is particularly true when we study a local county bar. While it may have produced quite a number of thorough lawyers, it must have had its failures. From the nature of its situation and environment, by reason of its limited opportunities, it must have had many more members of splendid ability than could come to the front and occupy positions of prominence. So in this sketch many members deserving of greater recognition may be passed over with scant recognition of their abilities, because opportunity failed to open to them the door of development.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

The Armstrong county bar has given the public its fair share of men who distinguished themselves in law, politics and commerce. In the law, it gave James Thompson, a chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Joseph Buffington (the younger), district judge of the United States; Joseph Buffington (the elder), John V. Painter, Jackson Boggs, James B. Neale, Calvin Rayburn, Willis D. Patton and John H. Painter, judges of the Common Pleas courts, and D. B. Heiner,

United States district attorney; as also J. W. King, judge elect at this writing.

In politics it gave William F. Johnston, governor of Pennsylvania; Andrew J. Faulk, governor of the Dakota territory; Samuel S. Harrison, Joseph Buffington, Sr., Darwin Phelps, David Barclay and Daniel B. Heiner, Congressmen; Eben S. Kelly, William F. Johnston, State Senators; William F. Johnston, John S. Rhey, J. Alexander Fulton, Darwin Phelps, John K. Calhoun, Franklin Mechling and Samuel B. Cochran, members of the Legislature; John Gilpin, member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and John F. Whitworth, corporation clerk, auditor general's office, Harrisburg. Outside of law and politics a number of the members of our bar have been very successful. In journalism, John W. Rohrer, J. Alex. Fulton, James B. Neale, R. W. Smith, Graves S. Crosby, Walter Guthrie and O. S. Marshall. In commerce and manufacturing, James E. Brown, William F. Johnston, Robert E. Brown, James B. Neale, John Gilpin, Orr Buffington and John H. Painter. In banking, James E. Brown, James B. Neale, W. D. Patton, Ross Reynolds, M. F. Leason and James H. McCain.

The bar has also contributed its share of men to the army. Larry S. Cantwell, Franklin Mechling, T. J. VanGeisen, William Blakeley, Jefferson Reynolds, Graves S. and Samuel Crosby, Theodore Barrett, Charles G. Barclay, James C. Golden, James B. Neale, James B. Gates and Joseph R. Henderson took part in the War of the Rebellion, and Austin Clark and Charles G. Harrington in the war with Spain. Robert G. Heiner gave up the law for a career in the regular army.

We are indebted to Robert W. Smith for an elaborate and exhaustive history of Armstrong county; John F. Whitworth is the author of three text-books on the "Law of Tax Sales," "Corporation Practice" and "Taxation of Corporations," and is engaged in the preparation of another valuable work; while J. D. Daugherty has dabbled some in newspaper work, but principally under a *nom de plume*.

EARLY COURTS

The history of the Armstrong county bar begins with the organization of the county for judicial purposes in 1805. The first court in the county was held in a log house on the site of the present Reynolds House, in Kittanning, in December of that year. The clerk's minutes show that the following members were admitted to the bar at that court by Hon.

Samuel Roberts, the president judge: Samuel Massey, who was the first lawyer located in Kittanning; Samuel Guthrie, George Armstrong, John B. Alexander and William Ayers. At that time, amid those primitive surroundings, the Armstrong county bar may be said to have come into existence. Of these original members nothing can now be ascertained, as there are no records available and none of their descendants are now connected with the bar. At this time, the judicial district consisted of Armstrong, Cambria, Somerset, Indiana and Westmoreland counties, and doubtless most of these earlier members were residents of those counties outside of Armstrong.

Judges who presided over our courts who were not residents of this county were: John Young of Greensburg, Thomas White of Indiana, Jeremiah M. Burrell of Greensburg, John C. Knox of Tioga county, and James A. Logan of Greensburg. Our native judges upon the bench were: Joseph Buffington, Sr., John V. Painter, Jackson Boggs, James B. Neale, Calvin Rayburn, Willis D. Patton and John H. Painter.

Before the act of 1850 the following members were appointed deputy attorney general or prosecuting attorney: Thomas Blair, William F. Johnston, Michael Gallagher, J. B. Musser, John B. Alexander, John Reed, George W. Smith, John S. Rhey, Thomas T. Torney, Daniel Stannard, Hugh H. Brady, Ephraim Carpenter, J. G. Barclay, John W. Rohrer, and James Stewart. The act of 1850 made the office elective and changed the name, after which the following members were elected district attorney; John W. Rohrer, Franklin Mechling, William Blakeley, Henry F. Phelps, John V. Painter, John O. Barrett, Jefferson Reynolds, Joseph R. Henderson, Mirven F. Leason, Robert S. Martin, D. B. Heiner, Harvey N. Snyder, Rush Fullerton and J. P. Culbertson.

BAR ROSTER

The following is a list of the members of the bar and the dates of their admission: George Armstrong, 1805; William Ayers, 1805; Joseph Buffington, Sr., 1827; Ephraim Buffington, 1843; Jackson Boggs, 1848; Daniel Barclay, 1850; Cyrus Bogg, 1855; William Blakeley, 1856; John O. Barrett, 1858; J. E. Brown, 1859; John P. Blair, 1867; Theodore Barrett, 1868; Charles G. Barclay, 1872; H. A. Barclay, 1872; Joseph Buffington, Jr., 1878; Orr Buffington, 1881; John A.

Beatty, 1884; Larry S. Cantwell, 1847; John K. Calhoun, 1850; Graves S. Crosby, 1870; James P. Coulter, 1871; Joseph P. Calhoun, 1876; Alex. C. Crawford, 1877; Samuel M. Crosby, 1879; Austin Clark, 1880; John T. Colthiers, 1882; John Q. Cochran, 1888; Samuel B. Cochran, 1889; W. J. Christy, 1889; John T. Crawford, 1887; Joseph P. Culbertson, 1896; Earl F. Cochran, 1901; James Denny Daugherty, 1887; J. Alex. Fulton, 1848; John B. Finlay, 1857; J. G. D. Findley, 1868; Rush Fallerton, 1889; Jacob Freetley, 1851; Samuel Guthrie, 1805; Edward S. Golden, 1848; James C. Golden, 1852; John Gilpin, 1861; J. A. Getty, 1862; James B. Gates, 1871; Walter J. Guthrie, 1887; Horatio Lee Golden, 1885; Edward O. Golden, 1900; Daniel M. Geist, 1897; Oliver W. Gilpin, 1901; Henry J. Hays, 1867; Thomas N. Hathaway, 1890; John M. Hunter, 1893; Joseph R. Henderson, 1875; Robert G. Heiner, 1875; Daniel B. Heiner, 1881; G. M. Hill, 1882; Edward Hill, 1887; Boyd S. Henry, 1895; Charles E. Harrington, 1898; Harry A. Hileman, 1899; George G. Ingersoll, 1870; Robert B. Ivory, 1882; A. L. Ivory, 1888; Alex. Johnston, 1858; William Y. Johnston, 1877; Richard H. Johnston, 1877; Floy C. Jones, 1893; James Wesley King, 1886; Willard J. King, 1901; M. F. Leason, 1877; John H. Lawson, 1899; E. E. Lawson, 1901; Samuel Massey, 1805; Franklin Mechling, 1847; Thomas W. Martin, 1873; Robert S. Martin, 1879; Oscar S. Marshall, 1886; Samuel H. Morgan, 1892; Clarence O. Morris, 1901; J. A. McCullough, 1849; Thomas G. McCullough, 1871; James H. McCain, 1873; H. N. McIntyre, 1874; Reuben A. McCullough, 1887; William A. McAdoo, 1901; Samuel H. McCain, 1902; Barclay Nulton, 1858; James B. Neale, 1862; D. L. Nulton, 1881; Grier C. Orr, 1862; Darwin Phelps, 1836; Henry F. Phelps, 1858; Willis D. Patton, 1876; John H. Painter, 1888; John W. Rohrer, 1847; A. S. Robinson, 1855; Ross Reynolds, 1877; Alex. Reynolds, 1877; John D. Reynolds, 1885; Calvin Rayburn, 1879; E. C. Ross, 1892; R. L. Ralston, 1893; William G. Reynolds, 1882; Robert W. Smith, 1848; John Smullin, 1863; H. N. Snyder, 1872; John M. Schundlin, 1874; James Stewart, 1842; Thomas T. Torney, 1848; A. J. Truett, 1888; F. J. Van Geisen, 1889; Findley P. Wolfe, 1879; John P. Whitworth, 1878; James S. Whitworth, 1882; Gustavus A. Walker, 1903.

BIOGRAPHICAL

WILLIAM FREAME JOHNSTON, the third Governor of Pennsylvania under the constitution of 1838, was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1808.

The subject of this sketch had a limited common school and academic education, but acquired a great fund of general information by reading and observation. He studied law under Major J. B. Alexander, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1829, when in his twenty-first year. Shortly afterward he removed to Armstrong county, and here he engaged in practice, and soon rose to a commanding position. He was appointed by Attorney-Gen. Samuel Douglas, and subsequently by Attorney-General Lewis, district attorney for Armstrong county, which office he held until the expiration of Governor Wolf's first term. For several years he represented the county in the lower house of the Legislature, and in 1847 was elected a member of the Senate from the district composed of the counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Cambria and Clearfield.

During the period in which he was in the Legislature a great financial crisis occurred, and the distress which ensued was extreme. At this crisis Mr. Johnston came forward with a proposition to issue relief notes, for the payment or funding of which the State pledged its faith. This he advocated with his usual energy and logical acuteness, and though a majority of the Legislature was politically opposed to him, it was adopted, and gave instant relief. In 1847 Mr. Johnston was elected president of the Senate. By a provision of the constitution—Governor Shunk resigning on the 9th of July because of ill health, Speaker Johnston became governor. In 1848 he was the Whig nominee for the office, and was elected over Morris Longstreth, after a very sharp and remarkably close contest. Governor Johnston managed the financial affairs of the commonwealth during his administration in a very creditable manner. One work of lasting and high value which he accomplished was the publication of twenty-eight large volumes, known as the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives, composed of important papers relating to the most interesting period of State history. Upon retiring from office, after failing to secure a reelection, Mr. Johnston returned to Kittanning, engaged in the practice of his profession, and also entered upon an active busi-

ness life, at different periods being interested in the manufacture of iron, boring for salt, the production of oil from bituminous shales, and the refining of petroleum. He was prominent in organizing the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and was its first president. Under his management the road was built from Pittsburgh to Kittanning. During the War of the Rebellion he took an active part in organizing troops, and superintended the construction of the defenses at Pittsburgh. He was appointed by President Andrew Johnson collector of the port of Philadelphia, the duties of which office he discharged for several months, but through the hostility of a majority of the Senate to the President, he was rejected by that body, though ample testimony was given that the office was faithfully and impartially administered. He then practiced law in Philadelphia, associating with himself Hon. George S. Seldon, of Meadville, and subsequently—some time in 1868—returned to Kittanning. In 1871 he removed to Pittsburgh, and he died there at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Bailey, October 25, 1872.

JAMES THOMPSON, who became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was for some years prior to his elevation to that office a resident of Kittanning. He was twenty-two when he came here in 1826 to work as a printer on the old Kittanning *Gazette*. Working three hours a day at his trade to sustain himself, he studied law during the remaining time, and was admitted to the bar at Kittanning in March, 1828. He practiced law there for a time, and finally moved to Franklin, Pa., from whence he was elected chief justice.

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, the elder, was born in Westchester, Pa., in 1803, where his father kept one of the old-time taverns. At the age of eighteen he entered Western University at Pittsburgh, and after graduation moved to Butler county, where he edited a weekly newspaper. He there studied law under Gen. William Ayers, was admitted to the bar of Butler county in 1826 and to the Supreme Court bar in 1828. Soon thereafter he removed to Kittanning, where he gradually built up a large practice. In 1843 he was elected to Congress from the district composed of the counties of Armstrong, Butler, Clearfield and Indiana counties. In 1849 he was appointed by his old friend, Governor Johnston, to the position of president judge of the Eighteenth Judicial district, composed then of

Clarion, Elk, Jefferson and Venango counties, holding it until 1851. He was appointed by President Fillmore, chief justice of Utah territory, in 1852, but declined. From 1855 to 1871 he held the office of judge of the Tenth district, after which age compelled his retirement. He died in Kittanning in 1872, and was interred in the cemetery on the hill above the town. A lifelike portrait in oil of Judge Buffington hangs over the desk in the courthouse at Kittanning, where he so long administered justice.

JACKSON BOGGS was born in Plum township, Allegheny county, in 1818. His early life was spent on the home farm, and he later taught school in Armstrong county in the simple log buildings of the time. He studied law in the office of the Hon. Darwin Phelps at Kittanning, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. During the earlier years of his practice he was appointed deputy surveyor general, and in 1874 was elected president judge of Armstrong county, but did not serve out his term, dying very suddenly in 1879. He assisted in the erection of the township of Boggs, which was given his name by enthusiastic admirers.

JOHN V. PAINTER, a son of the loved pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kittanning, Rev. Joseph Painter, was born in Williamsport, Pa., May 25, 1829, and came to Kittanning in 1834. He graduated from Kittanning Academy and studied law in the office of Larry S. Cantwell. He was admitted to the bar in 1861 and appointed deputy district attorney in 1862. He was appointed president judge of the Third Judicial district in 1874 and served for one year, but was defeated for election to that office in the following year. He died in 1905.

JAMES B. NEALE was born in Pittsburgh and during early life was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1858 he began the study of law in the office of Golden & Fulton, at Kittanning, and was admitted to practice in 1862. He was enrolled in 1861 in Capt. Cantwell's company of three months' men, as third lieutenant, but that office being abolished, he resigned. Later he served in the 22d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, holding the position of quartermaster. In 1879 he was appointed president judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Boggs, and was later elected to the full term of ten years. Thereafter until his death, he was in partnership in the practice of law with his nephew, Hon. John H. Painter.

WILLIS D. PATTON was born in Allegheny, Pa., Jan. 13, 1853, his mother being the daughter of the famous Philip Mechling of Kittanning. At his father's death his mother removed to Kittanning, and he acquired his education in the local schools. He became clerk in the office of E. S. Golden, where he pursued his law studies, being admitted to the bar in 1876. He practiced law until 1899, when he was elected president judge, an office which he held until his death in 1913.

HORATIO N. LEE was born in Butler county in 1811, and spent his youth on a farm. He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1833, studied law in the office of Hon. John Bredin, at Butler, and was admitted to practice in 1835. He then came to Kittanning and entered into partnership with Edward S. Golden, withdrawing in 1855 owing to ill health, and dying in the following year.

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, the younger, was born in Kittanning in 1855, his mother being a descendant of the famous Gen. Robert Orr. He graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1875, and entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. James B. Neale. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 and entered partnership with his preceptor, Judge Neale. In 1892 he was appointed United States judge for the western district of Pennsylvania by President Harrison, and is now acting as judge of the United States Court of Appeals.

JAMES H. MCCAIN was born in 1844 at Slate Lick, South Buffalo township, Armstrong county. He acquired an education at the public schools and the Freeport Academy, and graduated from the Philadelphia Law School. Read law in the office of Hon. E. S. Golden and was admitted to practice in 1873. Until the death of the Hon. John Gilpin in 1883, they were in partnership at Kittanning, where Mr. McCain still practices.

AUSTIN CLARK was born in Kittanning in 1854, his father being at the time sheriff of Armstrong county. He attended Blairsville Academy and the Indiana Normal, studied law with the Hon. James B. Neale and was admitted to the bar in 1880. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he mustered a company and was commissioned captain by Governor Hastings. He saw service in Porto Rico, remaining in office until the end of the war. He practiced thereafter in Kittanning until his retirement.

ROSS REYNOLDS, one of the famous family of that name, was born in Kittanning in 1854. He was educated in the public schools and Lambeth College, and studied law in the office of Hon. E. S. Golden, being admitted to practice in 1877. He practiced in Kittanning until his death.

LARRY S. CANTWELL was one of the earlier practitioners of Kittanning and Freeport, having spent most of his life in Armstrong county. In 1861 he organized a company of three months' men, but saw little service and resigned in the same year. He practiced law in Kittanning until his death, about 1863.

HARRY P. BOARTS, born in Kittanning township; graduated from Grove City College; studied law with ex-Judge Rayburn, and was admitted to Armstrong county bar in December, 1903; practices at Kittanning; served as mayor of Kittanning.

ORR BUFFINGTON, born April 29, 1858, at Kittanning, Pa., graduated Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; studied law under Hon. James Neale and his elder brother, Joseph Buffington; was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county in 1881, and entered into partnership with brother for practice. In 1903 became associated with Oliver W. Gilpin; served as burgess and member of school board of Kittanning.

SAMUEL M. CROSBY, born May 6, 1833, in Allegheny (now Parks) township, Armstrong county, Pa.; read law with his brother, Graves S. Crosby, and with Wilson Jenks at Clarion, Pa.; was admitted to bar in Clarion county, Pa., in 1873 and practiced there a short time; was later admitted to Armstrong county bar, where he practiced until 1888, when he went to Omaha, Nebr., where he was admitted to the bar and entered upon practice, and was also admitted to practice in Utah; followed his profession at Omaha for fifteen years, and for four years served as municipal judge in that place; returned to home county, where he lived retired at Leechburg until his death, March 11, 1914.

GRAVES S. CROSBY, born Jan. 29, 1843; was admitted to bar of Armstrong county and practiced at Parkers Landing; later located at Kittanning, where he practiced until his death, May 6, 1886. Was a drummer boy in the 139th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

EDWIN L. DIVELY, born April 22, 1878, in Altoona, Pa.; read law with his father and graduated from the Dickinson law school, Carlisle, Pa., in 1903, with the degree of LL. B.; practiced in Blair county, Pa., until 1909, when he came to Apollo, where he remained until recently; acted as attorney for the borough; in 1909 was admitted to practice in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania. Now in Altoona.

JOHN GILPIN, born Oct. 8, 1839, at Kittanning; graduated Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; studied law with Hon. Chapman Bidle, and graduated from law department of the University of Pennsylvania about 1859-1860; in 1861 was admitted to bar at Philadelphia, and in December of that year obtained admission to Armstrong county bar; served as member of the Constitutional convention, which met in November, 1874; in 1880 formed a partnership with J. H. McCain, with whom he associated until his death. Died Nov. 2, 1883.

OLIVER W. GILPIN, born Sept. 4, 1874, at Kittanning; took a full course at Harvard and received his degree of A. B. in 1897; studied law at University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1901 and same year was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and in Armstrong county; in 1903 settled down to law practice; became associated with Orr Buffington under firm name of Buffington & Gilpin; was admitted to practice in the Federal court and State Supreme court; has been vice president of Armstrong County Bar Association.

EDWARD S. GOLDEN, born in Indiana county, Pa.; studied law, and was admitted to bar of Armstrong county in 1849; admitted to practice in all the courts; also practiced in Pittsburgh; died Oct. 4, 1890.

HORATIO L. GOLDEN, born Oct. 13, 1860, at Kittanning; in 1883 graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; studied law with his father, Hon. Edward S. Golden, and was admitted to Armstrong county bar in 1885.

HARRY C. GOLDEN, born at Kittanning, Jan. 9, 1882; in 1903 graduated from Trinity College, of Hartford, Conn.; was admitted to Armstrong county bar in 1905, to practice in the Superior court of Pennsylvania in May, 1909, and in the United States court at Pittsburgh, March 29, 1911; Mr. Golden studied

law under Edward S. Golden, Judge W. Patton, J. W. King, R. A. McCullough and the Hon. D. B. Heiner.

CHARLES E. HARRINGTON, born in December, 1873, at Parker City, Armstrong Co., Pa.; began study of law in June, 1906, with M. F. Leason; was admitted to bar in June, 1908.

HARRY A. HEILMAN, born Sept. 25, 1875, in Kittanning, Pa.; attended University of Princeton, N. J., two years; graduated from law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1899, and same year was admitted to bar of Armstrong county and to Philadelphia bar; read law with George Stuart Patterson and John T. Crawford, and in 1899 began active practice; from 1905 to 1909 was associated with R. A. McCullough.

ALFRED L. IVORY, born June 24, 1849, in Allegheny county, Pa.; in 1881 he began the study of law, and in 1888 was admitted to bar of Clarion county; he had read law with Wilson & Jenks; practiced in Clarion county for five years, then went to New York City, returned to Pennsylvania, locating at Pittsburgh, and in 1900 at Ford City; in 1909 removed to Kittanning.

FLOY C. JONES, born Jan. 28, 1870, at New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Ohio; graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., in 1889; read law with W. D. Patton, Esq., and was admitted to the bar Dec. 11, 1893.

JAMES W. KING, born Sept. 29, 1859, in Burrell township, Armstrong Co., Pa.; attended Thiel College, Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa.; began the study of law in 1883, under the Hon. Edward S. Golden, and was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county in 1886. Elected president judge of Armstrong county in 1913.

JEFFERSON R. LEASON, born Aug. 11, 1883, at Kittanning, Pa.; took a two-year course at Pennsylvania State College; read law with his father, and was admitted to the Armstrong county bar in 1907; in 1909 was elected district attorney for his county.

MIRVEN F. LEASON, born in Jefferson county, Pa.; educated at Princeton College, N. J.; was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county in 1879, having previously been ad-

mitted to the Jefferson county bar; during 1881 and 1882 he was district attorney of Armstrong county; he died May 29, 1909.

J. S. CALHOUN, born Feb. 8, 1854, in Wayne township; read law in Clarion county, where he was admitted to the bar; now practicing law in the State of Oklahoma. Practiced for a few years at Kittanning.

PHILIP SNYDER, born in Kittanning, July 28, 1887; graduated from the Pittsburgh School of Law; read law in the office of his father, H. N. Snyder; admitted to the bar in December, 1910; practices in Kittanning.

ROBERT L. RALSTON, born April 23, 1867, in Lawrence county; graduated from Westminster College, Lawrence, Pa.; read law in the office of James H. McCain; admitted to the bar in April, 1893; practices in Kittanning.

SAMUEL B. COCHRAN, born in 1861 in Boggs township; read law in the office of the late Hon. W. D. Patton, at Kittanning; admitted to the bar in August, 1897; elected member of the Legislature four consecutive terms; practices in Apollo.

EARL F. COCHRAN, born Aug. 16, 1876; graduated from the University of Michigan; read law in the office of his uncle, Samuel B. Cochran, at Apollo; admitted to the bar in 1901; now employed in the audit department of the Westinghouse Co., East Pittsburgh.

J. P. CULBERTSON, born March 16, 1867, in Mahoning township; studied at Valparaiso Law School and Edinboro Normal; read law in the office of H. L. Golden; admitted to the bar in January, 1896; elected district attorney for two terms; practices in Kittanning.

EDWARD E. LAWSON, born Dec. 3, 1871, in West Mahoning township, Indiana county; graduated from Clarion State Normal, Clarion county; read law in the office of Ross Reynolds; admitted to the bar in May, 1891; practices in Kittanning.

J. Q. COCHRAN, born July 6, 1849, in Boggs township; educated at Dayton Academy and University of Michigan; read law in the office of Charles McCandless, Butler, Pa.; admitted to the bar in December, 1888; practices in Apollo.

ALEXANDER M. COCHRAN, born Dec. 15, 1879, at Apollo; graduated from University of Michigan in 1904; read law in offices of S. B. and J. Q. Cochran at Apollo; is now practicing civil engineering.

WILLIAM LOWRY PEART, born in Pine township; graduated from Dayton Academy and Iowa State University; read law in office of Hon. John Gilpin at Kittanning; admitted to the bar in 1879; practices in Kittanning.

BARCLAY NULTON, born Jan. 8, 1835, in Kittanning; worked in a brickyard in early life; studied at night and when sufficient had been earned to permit, studied law in the office of Judge Joseph Buffington and Robert W. Smith, of Kittanning; admitted to the bar in December, 1858; practiced almost entirely in Kittanning; died May 11, 1912.

WILLIAM J. CHRISTY, born in Cowanshannock township, Dec. 25, 1861; attended Elderton Academy and Mount Union College, Ohio; after his graduation taught in Elderton Academy; studied law with Hon. Calvin Rayburn and was at the same time principal of the Kittanning public schools; admitted to the bar in March, 1893; practiced in Kittanning; was a partner till his death, in March, 1898, with James H. McCain.

RUSH FULLERTON, born Oct. 4, 1863, in North Buffalo township; attended Slate Lick Academy and taught school; read law under Hon. Calvin Rayburn; admitted to the bar in April, 1889; was twice elected district attorney; died in Kittanning, where he had practiced, in August, 1909.

JOHN W. ROHRER, born March 7, 1887, at Kittanning, Pa.; graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1908; took a special course in the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, and was admitted to Armstrong county bar in December, 1910.

JOHN SCOTT SCHAEFFER, born Feb. 25, 1871, at Kittanning; graduated from Thiel College in 1892; in 1900 graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and the same year was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, practicing there until 1907, when he came to Kittanning, having been admitted to the Armstrong county bar; in 1904 he was admitted to practice in all the courts; has the degrees of A. B., A. M. and LL. B.

HARVEY N. SNYDER, born Sept. 29, 1846, in Brady township, Butler Co., Pa.; attended Witherspoon Institute, at Butler, Pa.; began the study of law under Col. John M. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar of Butler county in 1871, and to the Armstrong county bar about 1873; he began the practice of law in Butler county, and in 1886 moved to Kittanning; was elected district attorney in 1891, and reelected in 1904, serving two terms of three years each.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS WALKER, born at Sykesville, Jefferson Co., Pa., Dec. 14, 1879; for nearly three years attended the Washington and Jefferson College; studied law with ex-Judge Calvin Rayburn, and was admitted to Armstrong county bar in May, 1903.

JOHN F. WHITWORTH, born Feb. 12, 1854, at Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa.; took his professional course at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Armstrong county bar in 1878; until 1901 practiced at Kittanning, and has since been engaged at Harrisburg, having in that year accepted the position of corporation deputy secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

OSCAR SLOAN MARSHALL, born Nov. 25, 1858, in Wayne township, three miles south of Dayton, Pa.; graduated from the Lenox College at Hopkinton, Ia.; read law in the office of ex-Judge Calvin Rayburn, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1886; served as postmaster of Kittanning from 1895 to 1899; published the *Record*, which he owned, for two years, and then consolidated with T. G. Hosick, founder of the *Advance*, the *Advance* being issued by Marshall & Hosick and Marshall & Keeler until 1908, when Mr. Marshall disposed of his interest; in 1889 was elected burgess of Kittanning, and served one term; is now practicing at Rural Valley.

SAMUEL H. MCCAIN, born at Freeport, Pa., April 27, 1875; studied law at Yale College, and was admitted to Armstrong county bar in 1903, and for two years was associated in practice with ex-Judge Calvin Rayburn; has since practiced alone.

REUBEN A. MCCULLOUGH, born in Wayne township, Armstrong county, July 7, 1859; graduated from Oakland Academy in 1882; studied law with Edward S. Golden, and was

admitted to Armstrong county bar in 1887; same year began practice; in partnership with H. A. Heilman for four years, from 1904, and has since practiced alone.

CLARENCE O. MORRIS, born near Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co., Pa., June 15, 1873; in 1892 graduated from Waynesburg College; studied law under the firm of Wylie, (or Eylie) Buchanan & Walton, Waynesburg, and later under W. M. Gillispie; was admitted to bar of Jefferson county in 1897, and for four years was associated with Mr. Gillispie; in 1901 was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county and subsequently to practice in the Supreme and Superior courts and in the U. S. District courts; in 1901 located at Leechburg; was solicitor for the boroughs of Leechburg, Apollo and Vandergrift; was elected district attorney in 1913.

DANIEL LEMMON NULTON, born May 20, 1853, at Kittanning, Armstrong county; studied at Lambeth College, and at St. John's University, at Haddonfield, N. J.; later studied law, and in 1883 was admitted to the bar at Kittanning, Pa.; in 1911 located at Freeport.

JOHN S. PORTER, born in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., April 28, 1875; studied at Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio; studied law with the firm of Carmalt & Strong, and was admitted to the Armstrong county bar April 1, 1904, locating at Kittanning.

CALVIN RAYBURN, born Oct. 25, 1850, in North Buffalo township, Armstrong county; graduated from Princeton University in 1875; studied law under Hon. George A. Jenks, and was admitted to the bar of Jefferson county in 1879, June, and the following November to practice in Armstrong county, when he located at Kittanning; in 1889 was elected president judge of Armstrong county and in 1909 was a candidate for judge of the Superior court of the State. Died May 16, 1912.

LAURENCE S. ROBERTS, born in Green township, Indiana Co., Pa., near Pine Flats, Nov. 9, 1875; in 1900 graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, and on Nov. 20, 1903, was admitted to Armstrong county courts, and to the Supreme court on May 22, 1911; located at Leechburg.

CHAPTER XI

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY

(By Dr. Jay B. F. Wyant, of Kittanning.)

THE FAMILY DOCTOR—STRANGE METHODS OF HEALING—STANDARDS OF ETHICS—ANCIENT HEALERS—AESCULAPIUS—THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH—MODERN PROGRESS—PIONEER MEDICAL MEN—MEDICAL SOCIETIES—MEDICAL ETHICS—REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS, PAST AND PRESENT—DAVID ALTER—OTHER NOTED MEDICAL MEN OF THE COUNTY

The writing of the history of the profession of medicine of Armstrong county, embracing almost a century and a quarter space of time, long after those who were the makers of the early history have gone to the "great beyond," is an undertaking more difficult than it may seem, for, owing to the great dignity of the profession, their names seldom entered into the public press, nor did they transmit much to the pages of history. In fact, as a class, they are very reticent, careful, close-mouthed, and avoid publicity. Their work calling them almost entirely among the sick and suffering, it naturally behooves them to be calm, reserved and sympathetic. It was a rare thing to see the name of an intelligent physician in the public press, for it was one of the rules of ethics that we should avoid newspaper publicity, hence very little history can be gathered from that source. The writer has gone to some of the older people of town and country to gather this history, and they of course knew of some of the early doctors of the county and could tell of the location and name, but could give no data of their lives. Smith's History of Armstrong County, published in 1883, was consulted, but it gave very little help; there were a few biographies, and a scattering mention of names and location, for which we are very grateful.

The records of the prothonotary's office were examined, but prior to that registration act of 1881, no records were kept and any person could engage in the practice of the healing art, so here again we were disappointed, for the physicians whose chapter in life's history had ended prior to the passing of that act had left no data on these records.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR

The doctor in the early history of Armstrong county was a very busy and a very useful person; by his learning he was the better able to help mold public opinion, to shape public affairs, to advance civilization and to improve the methods of living, and by his skill in medicine and his knowledge of surgery, he could bring comfort to the discouraged and relief to the suffering. In the early days doctors were specially honored and respected, and it was considered very much of an honor to entertain the doctor when far from home, for some of the circuits were as much as a hundred miles, and of course he must remain somewhere for the night. The family sharing their hospitality with the doctor were honored, and there was great feasting; the neighbors were gathered in to hear the wonderful experiences of the family doctor. The fact that he was considered the family doctor was, indeed, worthy of note, something not often heard of in the present day. Whether there has been too much commercialism brought into the medical world or whatever it may be, yet that endearing title "the family doctor" has almost become obsolete. This may be looked on as a great mistake, for it requires some time for a doctor to study his patient and learn the idiosyncrasy peculiar to each person, for this is a fund of great worth, both to the doctor as well as the patient, and those who go the rounds of the doctors of their locality cannot secure the service they so much need, which they would get by placing themselves in the care of one whom they would be proud to call their "family physician."

It is a real pleasure to sit and listen to some of the good old people tell of the long ago when they were mere children; of the things that impressed them most, namely, the observance of the Lord's holy day, the family minister, and the greatest of all—the good old family doctor. For in the minds of the early people, the doctor was a wonder worker. How he could manipulate an arm or a leg that through some accident had been put out of use and restore it to its function; or if a bone had been broken, causing severe pain, with a little pulling, a little twisting and a little rubbing he would ease the pain, restore confidence and have the sufferer soon basking in the fair land of dreams. How he made up his decoctions, his infusions and other mixtures and with a very wise and knowing look would give his instructions, just how much to give at certain times at the very tick of the minute. It was but natural that he was looked upon as a wonder worker and worthy of the confidence and respect of both old and young.

When we turn back over the pages of history of our county, for more than a century we find, as in all new countries, everything was in a chaotic condition, "without form and void," so to speak. Especially was it so in the medical world; any person, man or woman, who possessed any knowledge or ability to alleviate human suffering was welcome, served a good purpose and was a great benefactor to the people. Many a life was saved and many a cripple prevented by those people who knew what to do in times of great emergency. Even the men who took up the study of medicine did not have the advantages in those days to prepare themselves to any great extent, but nevertheless their work, in times when they were sorely needed, was welcomed and well received. Empiricism and superstition, witchcraft and ignorance, reigned supreme among the people, and who can say that these men of the early history in medicine did not do good work? Anyone who loves the tradition of his country cannot help but recognize that these men stood out as giants among men, who worked well and made it possible, by breaking the way for us, and have given us the inheritance of the grandest profession and the greatest calling that God ever gave to man.

STRANGE METHODS

Many and varied were the different methods of those then engaged in the healing art

(not the regular doctors), a few of which we will mention: to stop the flow of blood, a broadax was placed under the bed of the bleeder, and the following words were repeated in silence: (naming the person) "and as I passed by thee I saw thee polluted in thy blood, and I said live." This was repeated three times, and at the same time the hand of the operator was making great gestures and maneuvers in the air. And the bleeding usually stopped, not however due to the pow-wowing, but to the efforts of nature to restore her broken laws, which is the usual tendency. In the early days it was believed that a child suffering from "fits" was under the influence of a witch and of course the witch-doctor must come, and with the wisdom of Solomon he would go through his gyrations and taking a lock of the child's hair, roll it up, bore a hole in a tree, place the package in the hole, and plug it tight. Now if the fits were due to the workings of the witch the child would recover, if the child did not recover it was due to some sin of the parents and must continue until they were sufficiently punished to appease the wrath of the god of sickness.

"And the people believed." It was a true saying when Barnum said "the American people like to be humbugged," and many of those engaged in the healing art have often thought the same thing if they did not express it. And thus it has ever been and thus it may always be. The people in general are becoming more educated and are not quite so easily hoodooed as they were years gone by. When we consider all these obstacles that our pioneer doctors had to encounter and in a great measure overcome, we are pleased to say "glory be to the men of our profession who could rise above all these difficulties and place the profession of medicine on the high plateau of dignity and efficiency." This standard should even be elevated by the profession of to-day, for we have much better facilities for working and investigation than they had.

MODERN CULTS

The etiological period had its birth in the year 1880, and since that time we have learned the cause of many of the diseases, isolating the germ, searching for its antidote and destroying it in toto, or immunizing the patient against its ravages. It is quite true that there are many innovations in our day such as The Christian Science, The Faith Cure, The Emanuel Movement, The Suggestive Thera-

peutic Method, The Osteopaths, The Masseurs and The Eclectics, all of which are a restricted part of the great healing art, and each branch has its followers, and has taken its place and has been of service to mankind. Sometimes, however, great promises have been made by an operator of a cult, by which of course the sufferer is boosted for a time, only to lapse into a worse condition. This yellow streak of deception runs through the gray matter of many engaged in the healing art, but it can be said with a great deal of satisfaction that the regular schools of medicine, as a rule, do not promise or guarantee a sure cure, hence no deception is practiced, but always straightforwardly they pledge to do the very best that science teaches them. A minister of the gospel while waiting in the writer's office whiled away the time by reading a book entitled "The Great American Fraud." On my return he remarked that he was not aware that he had been such a drinker, but he said: "For many years I have been using a certain patent medicine and I see by the analysis of this that it is largely alcohol and I have been deceived."

A nice little bit of history was gathered from a boy of about eighty summers. He is a layman, and his story was after this manner: "When I was a boy there were several doctors in the community where I was raised and each doctor seemed to have his favorite way of doing things. The one doctor would call most everything stomach trouble, another would see the same person and say it was kidney trouble, while a third doctor would see the same person and very positively, with a wise and knowing look, would say, 'My dear one, you are in the last stage of liver trouble.' Each doctor of course would have his turn at the patient, who sometimes got well and sometimes died." He just remarked in passing that things had not changed very much, for recently he had occasion to call several doctors for, as he thought, the same thing, but each of the three had a different opinion and treated him differently, and still he suffers from the complaint.

One of the long ago prescriptions, "Take a little wine for thy stomach's sake," seems to have been transmitted to many engaged in the healing art. In the modern medical world the fad has changed from diagnosing everything as stomach, kidney and liver trouble, to attributing derangements to appendicitis, adenoids, bad teeth, eye strain, laceration and flat feet, and the management of the case is conducted very much as did the Indian doc-

tor, who threw the child into fits and cured the fits. How true it is that wise and learned as physicians now are, with so many advantages over the profession of a hundred years ago, yet it may be said without contradiction that they still run to fads. This in great measure has caused the laity to say, "Doctors will differ," and they often do not retain the respect that they should have.

Many centuries ago Ecclesiasticus wrote in his Bible, "Honor a physician with the honor due unto him, for the uses which ye may have of him; for the Lord hath created him. The skill of the physician shall lift up his head; and in the sight of great men shall he be in admiration. The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth; and he that is wise will not abhor them. And he hath given men skill that he might be honored in his marvelous works. With such does he heal men and taketh away their pains. My son, in thy sickness be not negligent; but pray unto the Lord, and he will make thee whole; then give place to the physician, for the Lord hath created him: let him not go from thee, for thou hast need of him. There is a time when in their hands there is good success. For they shall also pray unto the Lord, that he would prosper that which they give for ease and remedy to prolong life."

From another observer of the long ago the following was related: "When I was a young man I had fever and they sent for the family doctor who treated me for some time without much change, and through the persuasion of some of our neighbors another doctor, a newcomer, was called and with great pride and pomposity came into my room, got the history of my case, looked at my tongue, felt my pulse, punched me in the ribs and powdered around, then looked at the medicine, and, holy horror, the look that he got on him, and rushing to the door, he hurled the medicine as far as he could, remarking as he did so, 'stuff like that is not fit for a beast' (this was my first intimation that I was a beast). 'I will prepare something for the young rascal that will get him out of bed in short order.' And of all things, I never had a taste like that before nor since. One dose was enough for me. I pleaded with my good mother to spare her poor boy and not repeat the dose, for if I were to die and be a little angel I did not want to go over there with such a bitter taste in my mouth. I also plead for my old family doctor, who came back and here I am to-day telling the story of a poor little boy in the hands of the early doctors. You

doctors of the present are a little smoothen than they were three-score years ago. Then they berated each other with all the emphasis at their command, now you fellows just look wise and say nothing, but your looks and your actions make it look worse to me than if you would speak right out and say it."

How applicable are the lines of Burns:

O, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us.
It wad frae mony a blunder free us.

MEDICINE IN THE PAST

The history of medical practice in some elementary form is probably as old as man. The oldest records of medical matters from which we get something of its history are those of Egypt. Most of our knowledge of the Egyptian form is derived from the Greeks, yet the recent discoveries and better methods of deciphering the inscriptions of the ancient papyri have yielded much original information. The Ebers papyrus dates about the sixteenth century, B. C., and much of the learning there recorded had been traditional for centuries. Certain facts of Egyptian medicine are well established. This art as most of the others was vested in the priests. There was, however, an extensive formulaary combined with many ceremonial rites. Practice in that day was widely specialized each one having his special work, and with but little research there was not much progress from one age to another.

The Hebrews got their medical knowledge from Egypt and are remarkable for their conception of the value of public hygiene and careful sanitation, and from what we gather from history they are considered the originators of this form. In the early history of the Hebrew nation disease and pestilence were considered as a punishment for sin, and the Levites were the only practitioners. They also received some impression from the Assyrian and still later from Greek thought, and we find a class of temple physicians and surgeon specialists, and just preceding the Christian Era we learn of the city physicians who were held in high esteem. Jewish medical records show that these physicians, like the Egyptian, had but little knowledge of anatomy and physiology and their surgical operations were of the crudest imaginable.

The origin of Chinese medicine is lost in tradition and fable, and dates back to about 2600 B. C. They had extensive rules for noting the pulse and a great array of remedies

secured from the animal, the vegetable and the mineral kingdom. They knew but little of anatomy and physiology, and surgery was a far off science to them, but acupuncture, cupping, plasters, fomentations, diet, and fresh air were chief devices in their management of disease.

It is interesting to notice that Greece furnishes us with some significant remnants of medicine. Chiron is reputed to have introduced into Greece the healing art, and had been the preceptor of the great Aesculapius. They erected their temples in the beautiful groves well supplied with good springs and pure air. Here the healing art was practiced. The treatment was in itself peculiar, a remedy to produce emesis and a purgative was about all the drugs used, the rest of the treatment consisted of translating dreams, vicarious sacrifices, careful diet, pure air, bathing, temperate living, and massage, and as we follow on down the ages by the footprints in the sands of time, we have the sacred period, the philosophical period, the rationalist period and the anatomical period.

The latter began at the time of the establishing of the Alexandrian library, which became the center for medical study and research in 320 B. C., when Ptolemy was a great leader in the medical world and gathered about him the wise men for the purpose of dissecting the human body, and in this manner they made many notable discoveries about the structures of the brain, the heart, the lungs, the eye and the intestinal canal. Each period of investigation brought new discoveries. Galen, in his more extended study of anatomy, described every bone in the body, learned the functions of the muscles and recognized and described the sensory and motor nerves. He wished the world to accept his theories and to popularize the further study of anatomy, but he was not successful and at his death the end of the anatomical period came and was not revived again for several centuries.

For a time medical practice again passed into ecclesiastical control, and medical study was not taken up again until the universities of Spain and Italy added medicine to their curricula, and this soon spread to the rising schools of Vienna, Paris and elsewhere. Gilbert and Linacre having studied in these schools, finally founded the College of Physicians of London. But it was not until the sixteenth century that Vesalius succeeded in reviving the study of human anatomy, and in this and the following centuries we find

rapid advances in the anatomical and physiological studies which brought about a revolution in the medical science. The one who in his study found something new and gave a full description of it, had the honor of having the part named for him, and for this reason we have to this day some rather queer nomenclature, as Eustachian tube, Fallopian tube, fissure of Sylvius, circle of Willis, etc. These researches led to other channels and the microscope was brought to completion, and new remedies were added to the *materia medica*. The seventeenth century is marked by some new methods in obstetrics, medical jurisprudence and bedside clinics. Chemistry was recognized as a systematic science and the work of investigation and research went happily on.

HOMEOPATHY

In the beginning of the eighteenth century Hahnemann protested against the large dose of drugs and the excessive depletion by bloodletting, introduced his ideas of Homeopathy, and from that time on we have had the two distinct schools of medicine. Sometimes the rivalry between the two schools was very great, but it is pleasant to say in this age of the world that the lamb and the lion lie down pleasantly and peacefully together. The climax of the eighteenth century was the discovery of vaccination by Jenner. He was persecuted and abused by many in the medical profession but had the pleasure of seeing the world adopt his ideas and to-day it has proved a great blessing to the human family, and it is strange, to say the least, that with all the good results and practically the annihilation of smallpox, so many people, supposed to be intelligent, use every argument and every influence to legislate against it.

MODERN METHODS

The nineteenth century was, without doubt, the great epoch-making century in the history of medicine. Instruments of various kinds to aid in better diagnosis were invented, further research into the hidden mysteries of the human body blazed the way for better results, the investigations and studies of Virchow in his cellular pathology, and the results of Pasteur in his study of putrefaction and fermentation, opened up the way for Lister in his further study of the germ theory of disease, and give to the science of surgery the antiseptic treatment of wounds. And follow-

ing in the study we have Laveran with his malarial bugs; Koch with his string of tubercular bacillus, antitoxines; the X-ray and a host of other theories and methods which have added much to the healing art and the relief of the human family.

All through the years the research goes on, and the twentieth century, with all our learning, still offers much for study and investigation of disease. And happy will be the human family when some researcher discovers an antitoxine or remedy for cancer, the dread of mankind. Yea, they will leap for joy when an antitoxine, serum or antidote for tuberculosis, the great white plague, has been found and proved. The millennium will dawn when we shall have found an antidote, or a serum, or a vaccine for each of the acute diseases and many of the chronic ones, and there will be such an evolution in the field of medicine that ere the sun shall have kissed the western slope of the twentieth century, man will be happy and content, immunized from the attack of all bugs and, living to a good old age, will simply and painlessly pass away.

THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH

Hippocrates, the most celebrated physician of antiquity, long called the father of medicine, was certainly anxious to raise the standard of medicine to a high plane of efficiency, which is proved by the "Hippocratic Oath," of which he was the author, administered to young men in the early days on entering upon the study of medicine: "I swear by Apollo, Panacea and all the gods and goddesses, that according to my ability and judgment I will keep this oath and stipulation: to reckon him who teaches me this art equally dear with my parents; to share my substance with him and to relieve his necessities if required; to look upon his offspring upon the same footing as my own brothers; and to teach them this art if they shall wish to learn it, without fee or stipulation and by precept, lecture and by every other mode of instruction I will impart a knowledge of this art to my own sons, to those of my teachers, and to disciples bound by an oath and stipulation, according to the law of medicine, but to no others. I will follow that system of regimen which, according to my best judgment, I consider best for my patients, and will abstain from whatever is injurious. I will give no deadly medicine to any one if asked nor will I suggest any such counsel. Furthermore, I will not

give to any woman an instrument to procure abortion.

"With purity and holiness will I pass my life and practice my art. I will not cut a person who is suffering with stone, but will leave this to be done by those who are practitioners of such work. Into whatever house I enter I will go for the advantage of the sick, and will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief and corruption, and, further, from the seduction of females or males, bond or free. Whatever in connection with my professional practice, or not in connection with it, I may see or hear, I will not divulge, holding that all such things should be kept secret while I continue to keep this oath inviolate. May it be granted to me to enjoy life and to practice my art, respected always by all men; but should I break through and violate this oath may the reverse be my lot."

This was somewhat changed in the middle ages, yet some of our medical colleges impose similar obligations in the form of admonition today, and the admonition should be very impressive, for in the modern world the temptation to get away from clean hands and a pure heart in the medical art is very great. With the increasing facilities for better sanitation, thus eliminating the causes of disease, the antitoxines, the vaccines and the serums, thereby immunizing and controlling diseases that formerly ran rampant, and the continual influx of young men into the field of medicine, overcrowding the profession, makes it very tempting when gold and silver are offered as a bribe to decoy the unwary son of Hippocrates. But there is no need of accepting the bribe; let all stand fast to that which is good, true and noble, and stimulated by the successes of the past move forward as did the ancestors in medicine from the days of the great father of medicine.

There has been most wonderful progress made, yet there are many things for research and investigation, for the history of medicine all down the ages has been a history of research, sacrifice and charity. If there was one who spent much time in the investigating laboratory seeking out something for the betterment of the human family, it was a medical man. If there was one to devise ways and means to assist nature to restoration from broken laws, it was a medical man. Has there been a man wearing out his life, sacrificing his pleasure, his time, his home, his all for the sake of saving human life, even at the risk of his own, it was a medical man. The poor, the distressed, the weak and the

sick, as well as the strong and the rich demand his time and attention. From the palace to the cottage, from the mansion to the hovel, he goes with equal anxiety and earnestness to the sick and suffering, bringing comfort and consolation, so beautifully expressed in the little poem picked up somewhere, the author of which is not known to the writer:

When in the cottage blessed with love's sweet
store
A babe is born and o'er the rustic door
Is hung the crown of motherhood and fair
Is all within—The doctor's there.

When 'neath the pall of mystic death's weird
spell,
A mother's heart is broken by the knell
Of all that's dear, and on the stair
No baby feet—The doctor's there.

When virtue flees and breath of ruthless lust
Eats into the soul as does the gnawing rust,
When no one else with her the shame will share,
With mother's touch—The doctor's there.

Where blossoms life's sweet bud at blush of day,
Where breath of withered rose at eve-tide steals
away
On the south wind, in joy or care,
An uncrowned king—The doctor's there.

And may it be said of my professional brethren "At all times and in all places that they are always willing to give of their strength to the weak, of their substance to the poor, of their sympathy to the sick and suffering and their heart to God." May it be said that "When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth, that thine alms may be in secret, and thy Father seeth in secret himself shall reward thee openly." The widow who contributed her mite at the altar of the Master received as great a blessing as did the rich man who gave his fortune.

The little newsboy who carries home to his widowed mother the pennies he has so earnestly worked for and so carefully saved, receives his reward in the smile that greets him at the hearthstone and he is satisfied in the consciousness, that in the game of life the part that has fallen to his lot is not neglected. In doing good to others it does not necessarily follow that self-sacrifice shall be the penalty; a tiny rosebud placed by the bed of suffering brings more real joy than a wreath of the most beautiful and costly flowers placed upon the grave when life has departed. A cup of cool water placed to the lips of the famished traveler may mean a soul saved for a life of usefulness; a kindly word spoken to one in

the throes of despondency will do more real good than will the greatest eulogy delivered at the open grave.

In the pathway of life opportunities for doing good towards our fellow-men present themselves each day. By accepting these opportunities and by doing the things which our conscience tells us we ought to do, we not only bring joy and gladness to the hearts of those with whom we come in contact, but in the performance of these acts we are brought nearer the fulfillment of the hope we have always cherished, that our name shall appear on the roll of those who have done their duty. We have read where a certain man lay by the road-side, sick and hungry, stripped of his raiment, among thieves and without friends, and many passed by until there came the good Samaritan, who, without thought of personal reward, ministered to his needs. Yet through this act he received a reward in the consciousness that he had performed a deed of mercy.

PIONEER MEDICAL MEN

The early history of the medical fraternity of Armstrong county, whatever it may have been, was not handed on to us either by legend or written history. Previous to 1863 very little of the records of the profession can be found, except short notes from Smith's history, and rules of ethics. When Armstrong county was founded in 1800, Dr. Simeon Hovey was the only practicing physician and surgeon within its bounds. Dr. Hovey was a scholarly gentleman, a native of Connecticut, a good physician and a skillful surgeon for his day, and for several years he was the only medical adviser for the northern portions of Armstrong and Butler counties and the greater portion of Clarion and Venango counties. He located in the northern part of the county in 1797, and Hovey township bears his name.

In 1804 Dr. Elisha Wall was assessed in Bradys Bend township. From whence he came or whither he went no history can be gathered to tell the tale. Dr. George Hays was the first resident of Kittanning. He located there about 1810. Dr. Samuel S. Neale was a native of New Jersey, born in 1792, and received a good education in the Burlington schools. He studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and located in Kittanning to practice his chosen profession about 1814. He celebrated America's independence day by his marriage to Margaret E.

Brown, daughter of Robert Brown, on the fourth day of July, 1826. He died in 1857, leaving to survive him two daughters and three sons. His one son, Hon. J. B. Neale, served a term as president judge of Armstrong county courts. His grandson, Hon. J. H. Painter, was president judge of the county courts in 1913. Another grandson, Dr. A. P. N. Painter, was an honored and respected physician. As a physician Dr. Neale held the respect of his brethren on account of his skill as well as his observance of professional ethics, and he greatly endeared himself to his patients.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES

In the summer of 1825 Dr. Neale called Dr. Josiah Stevenson to his office to talk over plans for an organization of the medical fraternity, and as a result of this conference the following notice was sent out November 1, 1825, to all physicians in the county:

"Dear Doctor—You are most earnestly requested to meet at the office of Dr. Samuel S. Neale, in Kittanning, Pa., November 16, 1825, for the purpose of organizing a medical society to regulate the practice of medicine, to formulate a standard of ethics and for other purposes."

There were at this time about fifteen physicians in the county, and the writer is sorry that he cannot find any further information of this matter. It may be well said in honor of these pioneers of medicine in that early day that on account of the unsettled condition of the country and the mode of travel it would be a difficult task to follow the trail on horseback for miles to attend such a meeting.

But these brave men met and succeeded in organizing The Armstrong County Medical Society, formulated a constitution and a set of rules of ethics. As the Jews were called an over religious people on account of the many laws they had to observe, so it may be said of these men they were over zealous in adopting a constitution and rules of ethics to cover almost every conceivable thing that might happen, and in later years when the men of '76 were about to organize, a resolution was passed to modify these rules, as they were too voluminous. The original constitution could not be found but the following rules of ethics as they formulated them were found in the files of the *Kittanning Gazette and Columbian*:

At a regular meeting of the Armstrong

county medical society held in Kittanning on Thursday evening, September 24, 1830, the following Code of Medical Ethics was adopted. "The degraded condition of the medical profession, not only of Pennsylvania, but of many other parts of the country, has long been a matter of deep regret to many of the most enlightened and honorable members, and although much of the time and talents of some of the most respectable brethren have been occupied in endeavoring to elevate its standard and dignify its character, it is much to be lamented that they have not been more successful in their laudable attempts."

MEDICAL ETHICS

1. It is the duty of every medical practitioner to treat his patients with steadiness, tenderness and humanity, and to make due allowance for that mental weakness which usually accompanies bodily disease. Secrecy and delicacy should be strictly observed in all cases in which they may seem to be peculiarly required.

2. The strictest observance of temperance cannot be too strongly inculcated in the minds of the practitioners of medicine and surgery—a clear and vigorous intellect and a steady hand being absolutely necessary to the successful practice of those branches of medical science.

3. Unfavorable prognostications should never be made in the presence of patients; yet should there seem to be immediate danger, it becomes the duty of the physician to apprise the patient's friends of that circumstance.

4. In every instance in which one physician has been called on to visit the patient of another, a consultation with the former medical attendant should be proposed. Consultations in difficult cases should always be recommended, and the physician called on for that purpose should always show the greatest degree of respect to the practitioner first employed and allow him the privilege of delivering all the directions agreed upon.

5. Special consultations are sometimes wished for, in such cases, the physician called on should carefully guard against paying another visit, unless he should be requested to continue his services by the patient or some of his friends.

6. When one physician is called on to visit the patient of another in his absence or during short indisposition, he should not manifest a wish to continue in attendance any longer

than the physician first called on should be able to resume the charge of the case, unless a continuance of his services should be expressly wished for by the patient or his friends.

7. Physicians should not visit their patients too frequently, lest seeing them oftener than necessary might produce unsteadiness of treatment.

8. Theoretical discussions should not be too freely indulged in consultations, as they frequently give rise to much perplexity, without any improvement in practice.

9. The junior physician in attendance should always deliver his opinion first, the others according to seniority, and a majority should decide; but in the event of a tie, the physician first in attendance should give the casting vote in regard to the future treatment, and to him should be entrusted the future management of the case, unless the patient or his friends should object to his being continued.

10. Although the possession of a diploma honorably acquired, furnishes presumptive evidence of professional ability, and entitles its possessor to preeminence in the profession, yet, the want of it should not exclude practitioners of experience and sound judgment from the fellowship and respect of the regular graduate.

11. In consultations, punctuality in meeting at the same time should be strictly observed, but the physician who first arrives should wait for a reasonable time for the arrival of the others. A minute examination of the patient, however, should not take place until one or more of the medical attendants are present, except in case of emergency. All subsequent visits should, if practicable, be made by mutual agreement, and no medical discussion should take place in the presence of the patient.

12. Attendance on members of the profession or their families should always be gratuitous, but should not be officiously obtruded. Should the circumstances of the medical practitioner indisposed enable him to make a recompense for medical service rendered to himself or family, it is his duty to do so, especially if he resides at a distance.

13. When one medical practitioner is called on to visit a patient whose recovery has been despaired of by the physician first in attendance and the disease should terminate fatally under his management, he should avoid insinuating to the friends of the deceased, that if he had been called on a day or even a few hours sooner he could have effected a cure.

Such a course of conduct is highly reprehensible and empirical in the extreme. And in the event of the patient's recovery, such a person should not assume all the credit as the cure might have been partly effected by the medicines prescribed before he took charge of the case.

14. The use of nostrums and quack medicines should be discouraged by the faculty, as degrading to the profession, injurious to health and often destructive of life. Should patients laboring under chronic complaints obstinately determine to have recourse to them, a reasonable degree of indulgence should be allowed to their credulity by the physician; but it is his sacred duty to warn them of the fallacy of their expectations and the danger of the experiment and the necessity of strict attention to the effects produced by them, in order that their bad effects, if any, should be timely obviated.

15. No physician should either by precept or example contribute to the circulation of a secret nostrum, whether it be his own invention and exclusive property, or that of another. For if it be of real value, its concealment is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice.

16. In all cases where diversity of opinion and opposition of interest give rise to controversy or contention between two or more members of the profession, the decision should be referred to a sufficient number of physicians, as they are frequently the only persons in the community capable of properly estimating the merits of the dispute. But neither the subject litigated, nor the decision thereon, should be communicated to the public, as individual reputation might suffer, and the credit of the profession generally be injured.

17. A wealthy physician, or one retired from practice, should refuse to give gratuitous advice, unless the danger of the case (in the absence of the practising physician) or the poverty of the patient should warrant him in so doing. In all cases where he may be preferred, he should recommend a consultation with some one engaged in active practice. This rule should be strictly observed, as a contrary course is gratuitously depriving active industry of its proper reward.

18. When a physician is called on suddenly to visit the patient of another in consequence of some unexpected or alarming change in the symptoms, he should adopt a temporary plan of treatment suited to present circumstances.

He is not warranted in interfering afterwards unless requested to take charge of the case, when he should propose an immediate consultation with the physician previously employed.

19. Physicians should never neglect an opportunity for fortifying and promoting the good resolutions of patients suffering under bad effects of intemperate lives and vicious conduct; and, in order that their councils and remonstrances may have due weight, it will readily be seen, that they should have full claim to the blameless life and high moral character which we have stated to be a necessary prerequisite to an honorable stand in the profession.

20. Medical men should "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy"; and visits should, as far as consistent with professional engagements, be made either before or after public worship, or during its intervals.

From the files of the same paper we copy a notice from the secretary which reads "The Armstrong County Medical Society, agreeable to the requirements of its constitution, will hold its regular quarterly meeting in Kittanning at two o'clock P. M. on Tuesday the twentieth day of December, 1831. By order of the President, punctual attendance is required. G. A. Meeker, Secretary."

We are indeed sorry that a list of names of these worthy men cannot be found; but judging from the high tone of the rules of ethics by which they were governed we are ready to take off our hats and bow with the greatest respect to our early pioneers in medical practice, for the interest they manifested to better the condition and raise to a high standard the medical profession as well as the interest they had in mind to better the condition of the laity.

Year after year as the roster of physicians will show, other physicians came into the county, locating in the different villages; Kittanning, Freeport, Leechburg, Apollo and Parkers Landing seemed to be the favored locations, and it is quite easy to understand that on account of the conditions of the country, the kind of roads, the mode of travel and the sparsely settled country districts, all were conducive to direct the physician to the rapidly growing towns, but methinks from the frequent changes from one place to another by some of the most prominent early physicians that the different towns were not all "Lands flowing with milk and honey." In fact there is that desire on the part of some of our modern physicians to flit about from place to place,

but the majority of the men in practice today have been quite stable in their locations.

The first homeopathic physician to locate in Armstrong county was Edward Manso, who came from Germany in 1812 and settled in North Buffalo township. No records can be found regarding his life there, and only the memories of old inhabitants can be drawn upon for what information we have about him.

MODES OF TRAVEL

In the early years of the county, before the roads were well laid out as they are now, the trail was about all there was; horseback, with the saddlebags, was the usual mode of travel. One of the early physicians had rather a funny experience. One night, as he was returning home all tired out by a long hard day and so sleepy that it was very hard to keep awake any longer, he decided to walk and lead his "Old Faithful." On in the still hours of the night he went and finally feeling that he had somewhat overcome sleep, he decided to again mount his faithful steed, only to find the saddle already occupied by an Indian. The doctor remonstrated, but the redface of the forest held to his seat. When every other argument failed the doctor finally thought of his profession, and said "I am a medicine man," and after satisfying the Indian of his identity he at once withdrew and the doctor was rather glad to proceed without his companion.

There was a diversity of choice among the men of the profession as to the color of their horses, some preferred a white horse and some a black horse, in fact there were favorites for each color, style and size. And when a doctor secured one to his fancy, that one was kept as long as he was able to do the work, and then retired on full feed and the best of care. Following the saddle horse, came the cart, and after a few years the buggy and team. Doctors as a rule were very proud of a spirited, well mated span of horses, and Armstrong county physicians were second to none with their fine teams; but the horse is rapidly being replaced by the automobile. The next possibility for speeding the doctor around will be the flying machine.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

The medical profession has always been noted for its progressiveness, always looking for something better, and in the spring of

1863 Dr. Washington Reynolds, believing that an organization of the medical men of the county would be beneficial to the fraternity, as well as to the common public, invited the physicians of the county to his office in Kittanning to form such an organization, the following being present: Dr. David Alter, Freeport; Dr. Robert S. Wallace, Bradys Bend; Dr. Thos. C. McCullough, Kittanning; Dr. Washington Reynolds, Kittanning; Dr. William C. McCullough, Freeport; Dr. Thos. McGill, Freeport; Dr. J. R. Park, Whitesburg; Dr. C. S. Snowden, Freeport, and Dr. J. M. Taylor, Freeport.

The organization was completed, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. David Alter; vice-president, Dr. Robt. S. Wallace; secretary, Dr. Thos. C. McCullough; treasurer, Dr. Washington Reynolds. Dr. Thos. C. McCullough was elected delegate to the State convention, which met in Philadelphia that year, and gave a glowing account of the meeting when he next met with his county society.

The county society was not represented in the State meeting in 1864, but the annual dues were paid and the society was in good standing; the following men identified themselves with the society: Dr. Robt. G. Ralston, Cowansville; Dr. John H. Hughes and Dr. John C. McMunn, Freeport; Dr. W. McBride, Leechburg; Dr. G. W. Burkett, Freeport, and Dr. William McBryor, Apollo. The above officers were reelected in 1864-65.

Dr. Washington Reynolds represented the county society in the State meeting in June of that year at Altoona, and the following was his report: "The undersigned, having been elected a delegate so recently as the 23d day of May, and since that time almost constantly engaged, has had no opportunity to collect material suitable for a report for the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; therefore, no report embracing the geology, geography, medical topography and medical statistics of Armstrong county will at this time be presented. We can only promise, and we think with a great degree of confidence, that a full report on these subjects will be presented at the next regular annual meeting of the society."

The following year new officers were elected, and Dr. R. G. Ralston was elected delegate to the State meeting and gave a full report, thus fulfilling the promise made by Dr. Reynolds. This was the last report of the Armstrong County Medical Society until 1876. And thus another blank occurred in the life

of the society and for several years each physician was a law unto himself. From some of the older physicians we learn that there was strife, jealousy and division. The first organization finally disbanded, the second conception developed into a fully matured county medical society; but for some parasite or microbe of discontent, from malnutrition and neglect its life blood slowly but surely ebbed away, and for a space of ten years Armstrong county was without a medical society. The population of the county was increasing, new industries were multiplying, and men of all pursuits of life began to feel the need of getting together to discuss the common problems, to exchange views and experiences, to gain inspiration and to organize.

Dr. Thos. H. Allison, of Kittanning, and Drs. A. M. Hoover and David Alter of Freeport, held a conference and decided to send out a call to assemble the profession, and on the 28th day of March, 1876, fifteen physicians responded to this call, and met in Freeport at the office of Dr. A. M. Hoover, where they effected a permanent organization with fifteen men as charter members. This organization has grown both in interest and in numbers, and in the year of 1911 every regular practicing physician in the county, except one, was a member in good standing.

The constitution adopted by these good men of '76 remained intact for many years, and reads as follows:

Art. I, The name and title of this society shall be The Armstrong County Medical Society.

Art. II, The objects of this society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character and the promotion of medical science.

Art. III, Sec. 1, Any physician of Armstrong county, who is a regular graduate in medicine of a respectable medical school, may be admitted to membership by a vote of the majority of the members present at the time of his election, and none other than graduates with diplomas or under the laws of the State Medical Society shall be admitted to membership in this society. Sec. 2, Any person who shall procure a patent for any remedy or surgical instrument, who shall sell or deal in or is in any way connected with the sale or proceeds of patent remedies or nostrums or who shall after the establishment of this society give a certificate in favor of a patent remedy or instrument shall be disqualified from becoming a member of this society. Sec. 3, Each person after his election shall sign the con-

stitution and pay to the treasurer the sum of two dollars, before he can exercise the privilege of a member.

Art. IV, Sec. 1, The officers of this society shall be a President, a Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, three Censors and a board of three examiners. Sec. 2, The election of officers shall be by ballot at the last meeting of each year.

Art. V, Sec. 1, The President shall perform all the duties usually pertaining to said office and shall exercise the casting vote in case of a tie. He shall not be eligible to two terms in succession. Sec. 2, In the absence of the President, the Vice-President. He shall not be eligible to two terms in succession. Sec. 3, The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct minute in a book, kept for that purpose, of all the proceedings of the society. Sec. 4, The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence of this society and shall perform all other duties pertaining to this office. Sec. 5, The Treasurer shall receive all monies belonging to the society and disburse the same as directed by the society, preserving vouchers therefor, and shall annually present a financial statement which shall be referred to a committee of auditors at the annual meeting. Sec. 6, It shall be the duty of the Censors to examine all claims to membership and report favorably before any vote can be taken on said applicant for membership or if any member of the society be accused with any infringement of the laws of the society in letter or spirit it shall be the duty of the Censors to fully and thoroughly investigate the case and report thereon to the society. Sec. 7, It shall be the duty of the examiners to examine all applicants for admission as students of medicine into offices of members of this society.

Art. VI, Sec. 1, This society shall meet quarterly, early in April, July, October and December. Sec. 2, The President may call intervening meetings if he thinks it advisable or at the request of three members, giving ten days' notice to the members.

Art. VII, Delegates to the State Medical Society, shall be elected at the first meeting of each year by a majority of the members present.

Art. VIII, This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the society present, provided that three months' notice of such amendment shall have been given, said amendment to be submitted in writing.

This constitution was approved on the first day of May, 1876, by Drs. William Anderson, Wm. M. McConaughy and W. S. Duncan, censors of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania. The following are the charter members subscribing their names and agreeing to stand by the foregoing constitution: Dr. David Alter, Freeport; Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Kittanning; Dr. T. H. Allison, Kittanning; Dr. T. M. Allison, Kittanning; Dr. W. H. Stewart, Kittanning; Dr. C. J. Jessop, Kittanning; Dr. A. G. Thomas, Freeport; Dr. R. P. Hunter, Leechburg; Dr. A. M. Hoover, Freeport; Dr. R. L. McCurdy, Freeport; Dr. R. P. Marshall, Orrsville; Dr. W. B. Ansley, Apollo; Dr. R. E. McAuley, Apollo; Dr. J. K. Maxwell, Worthington; and Dr. H. K. Beatty, Kittanning.

From this time on to the present the organization of the Armstrong County Medical Society has had a happy and successful life. These good men of '76 instilled into its new life sufficient energy to make it fruitful, to multiply and replenish, and it is pleasing to know that of the fifteen charter members of '76, seven of them still survive, and all are members of the Armstrong County Medical Society, except Dr. A. M. Hoover of Parker, who has his membership with the Clarion County Medical Society, and Dr. H. K. Beatty, of Pittsburgh. The home members are Drs. T. M. Allison, C. J. Jessop, and Dr. R. P. Marshall of Kittanning; Dr. R. P. Hunter, of Leechburg; and Dr. R. E. McAuley, of Apollo. All these men have always been active for the best interest of the society. [Drs. Beatty and Hunter have died since this was written.—Ed.]

For a number of years the society met quarterly on the first Tuesday of March, June, September and December. The society was organized in Freeport, but held most of the meetings at the county seat, with an occasional meeting at Leechburg, Freeport and Apollo. The office of Dr. J. G. Cunningham on Jefferson street, Kittanning, was the home of the society until his death, which occurred in 1898, and his successor in office, Dr. F. C. Monks, continued the same courtesy to the society as had his friend, until he was compelled to vacate the rooms which were to be converted into store rooms. For a time through the courtesy of R. A. Steim, proprietor of the Steim House, the society was accorded the privilege of the hotel parlors, for which the society has always felt very grateful. At a regular meeting on Sept. 8, 1908, a resolution was passed by the society arrang-

ing that the regular meetings should be held on the first Tuesday of each month in the Kittanning General Hospital, where it has continued to meet ever since. The officers of the society realizing that a well organized county medical society, utilizing the ability of the men for clinics, papers and operations, would be equal to a post graduate course in a college, decided to improve our society by getting all practicing physicians interested in the work, and with automobiles they started on a missionary tour of the county, and as a result all physicians in the county but one became members and in 1911 the Armstrong County Medical Society was the banner society of the State, and the banner society in attendance at the State meeting of that year in Pittsburgh.

In many places there are strife, jealousy and envy among physicians, but we are happy to say and proud of the fact that in Armstrong county they are a pleasant set of physicians, courteous to each other, always willing to help each other in any kind of difficulty and are meeting more frequently, discussing better methods of caring for the sick and suffering, looking after better methods of business for the physicians. All this has largely eliminated the feeling of distrust and envy and brought us out of the misty cobwebs of selfishness into the clear sunlight of congeniality and brotherly love. Medical ethics are well observed, and this has elevated the profession to a high plateau of loyalty.

Dr. J. B. Donaldson, president of the State Society, after visiting our society was most happy in referring to the good work of the Armstrong County Medical Society. He said it was the best organized and best working medical society in the State, and in his annual address before the State society at Harrisburg, he referred to its work and advised that all eyes should be turned towards Armstrong county. In every field of the practice of medicine there are those people who appreciate the work of the physician and are grateful for the work he does for them and feel that they can never compensate him sufficiently for the great service rendered in times of their distress, while there are others who feel that they can not get enough service for which they could pay but never will as long as it is possible to evade it. They go the rounds until they have their names on every doctor's ledger and they never expect to pay; they form a class in common parlance called "dead beats." This class, on account of the legion of its members, drove the members of the fraternity to organize what they call a "Protective Associa-

tion," whose motto may be defined: "Live in harmony with the rules of ethics of the society, see to it that the former physician has been satisfactorily dismissed before you render service." Many collecting agencies have been organized on account of this class but if the medical fraternity observe the rules of their faith there need be no accounts for any such organizations, for when you read a little extract from an address of Dr. T. N. McKee on this matter you who may follow in the medical ranks will be as pleased with the results as the members now in practice are.

PROTECTION

The Kittanning Physicians' Protective Association was organized June 23, 1908. From that time up to and including the meeting of January 20, 1913, the members reported six hundred and seventy-two persons to the association from whom they were unable to collect for past services. During the same period five hundred and one, or seventy-four and four-tenths per cent of these persons, settled their accounts, thereby not only putting hundreds of dollars into the pockets of the members where it rightfully belonged, but doing to themselves a distinct and lasting service in the lessons of economy and honesty taught. When we consider that many of these accounts were of upwards of twenty years' standing and had been placed with some of the so-called "Collecting Agencies" the results are truly remarkable. And let it be said that worthy charity has been well cared for; the worthy poor have been given ample time to make settlement, but the intentional "dead beat" has been taught the lessor of his life.

It is quite true that there are families into whose homes the physician goes, and instead of charging for the services rendered to the afflicted family he does it gratuitously, and often orders goods from his groceryman to be taken to the afflicted home, and no one knows from whence they come. No one else in all the world gets into the family secrets and learns more of the poverty, the misery and the suffering than does the kind-hearted and conscientious physician, and instead of making a public scene, as would some seeking personal glory, he quietly helps them to tide over the emergency of the hour and goes quietly on with his work as though all were sunshine and song. His work at all times and in all places should be to make bad men good and good men better, as well as to look after their physical condition. The physician stands

alone in the world as the only person who cannot pray for much business. The minister may pray for large salary, lots of weddings and big business, the merchant may pray for lots of customers, to come often and for big orders, the farmer for large crops and full granaries, the laborer may pray for better wages and shorter hours, thus we might muse through all the different walks of life; the physician can only pray for the speedy recovery of his patient, that he may be restored to his former health. And it is with real pleasure that we can say that this is the cast and character of the physicians of Armstrong county. The other business and professional men may lay plans and arrange for an increase of business, while the physicians are always endeavoring to look after better sanitation, teaching people to observe the laws of nature, to care properly for the isolation of the contagious disease and to thoroughly disinfect the residue of the sick room.

In 1905 the Legislature authorized the appointment of a State board of health, with a health inspector in each county, and the counties were divided into districts with a health officer in each district, and with the local boards of health with a physician as a member. All these are working assiduously for safeguarding the public, and thus causing better health of the people and less work for the medical man.

HOSPITALS

For many years the medical fraternity of Armstrong county had hoped for a hospital to care for the sick and injured, and finally the need became so great during the building of the B. R. & P. R. R. that Drs. S. A. S. and C. J. Jessop, doing the surgical work for the contractors, secured a private dwelling, employed nurses, and cared for the sick and injured. This stirred up the minds of public spirited men and women and they saw the crying need for such an institution; a board of directors was soon organized, property was secured and a general hospital was established, ready to care for the sick and injured. This is known as The Kittanning General Hospital. With the increasing industries in the county, and the growing population, the demands for the care of the sick and injured have largely outgrown the present hospital facilities and a move is now on foot for a larger and a modernized hospital; a site on the elevation just back of the county court house has already been secured by public subscription. And it

is the hope of all that in the very near future the anticipations will be realized and the much needed hospital, modern in all its arrangements and details, will adorn the landscape overlooking the beautiful valley of the Allegheny and the town nestling so pleasantly on its banks.

MEETINGS

The officers of the society have always worked for the best interest of the members, the program committee usually prepared the program at the first meeting of the year, and it was usually carried out; if a member were unavoidably prevented from meeting with his society on the day his paper was called, he would read it some subsequent meeting, and during the last year more than ninety per cent responded. Some of the papers were demonstrated with an operation or the patient to illustrate.

Several good clinics have been held in connection with the society meetings. The secretary issues a monthly bulletin containing the names of the officers, the program, a resume of the preceding meeting, interesting short notes of tried and proved new remedies, and occasionally a good paper read before the society. The bulletin is a four page folder and is open for remarks, suggestions and criticism from any of the members.

RELAXATION

The society out of the goodness of its heart occasionally banquets, that is, the physicians and their good wives assemble for an evening, have a good time, a handshake, get better acquainted and close the evening with a good spread. Several years ago it was suggested by a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society that the society should have an outing, where the craft could assemble with their families and spend a day with nature. It was finally agreed to, and the druggists and the dentists with their families were requested to "join the happy band," and as a result the doctors, dentists and druggists' picnic or outing day has become an annual affair and is always looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure. The afternoon and evening are spent in the beautiful Lenape Park. The principal amusements of the afternoon are the annual ball game with the doctors on one side and the druggists and dentists combined on the other, and without exception the doctors came off the victors. Then quoits, horseshoe

pitching, races, jumping, swinging, visiting and a good basket picnic supper, with dancing in the evening. This, too, has had its influence in better feeling among the members of these three professions, it broadens the views on general principles, it widens the circle of friendship and has brought each profession to feel that there is a very close relationship among them.

MEDICAL FEES

The fees of the physicians of Armstrong county have somewhat varied. Very early in the history of the county we find that some of the office work, examinations and consultations, by some of the pioneers in practice were free and they charged a small fee for the medicines, while others were high charges. One would charge twenty-five cents for examination and medicine, another would charge one dollar for the same, their fees for visits varied much also; some men would make a visit into the country for twenty-five cents a mile and others would charge from fifty cents to a dollar a mile, but in those days money was very scarce and hard to get, and many a time the early doctor would take in exchange for his service a bolt of homespun linsey-woolsey, or the raw material, or products of the farm. We learn too that the early doctors were very charitable, where charity was due; but very few of their bills remained unpaid, for many of these people were getting their own homes and in due time would make settlement and "square up when the crops were off."

As time passed on and we find that in addition to farming, fruit growing and fur trapping, new industries were coming into the county, instead of the flax break, the wool carder and the old hand shuttle loom, the woolen mills came, then the blast furnace, remnants of which still remain in different parts of the county to this day. All of these industries brought new people and more doctors, money became plenty and the doctor's fees went soaring high; especially was it true of the villages which were assuming large proportions, becoming citified, and the doctors were busy and well paid. History tells us that this condition existed for some years until the number of physicians were increasing faster than the population; then the cutting of fees began, and rivalry in the ranks of the profession became manifest, and the people began to sit up and take notice and observed, as they always do, that rivalry along any

lines in which they are interested always brings lower charges, and to help the thing along they were willing, at any time, to tell Dr. A. what Dr. B. said about him, which of course would bring a sharp retort from Dr. A., and in this way the rivalry was kept going and the fee cutting moved happily along. Two of the most prominent physicians of the county in that day bid a three hundred dollar per year county job down to the measly sum of eighty dollars per year, where it remained until a few years ago, when two of our bright lights bid the same work down to fifty-seven and a half dollars. This very much lowered the medical standard, and the medical society began to wake up to the fact that such procedure was not conducive to the best interest of the society and requested its members to refrain from fee cutting and bidding on contract work, and a regular fee bill was established and in the main has been adhered to by most of the men of the profession. Yet there are some men in the ranks today, notwithstanding the increased cost of living, the increasing cost of office equipment and the higher cost of educational trend, who are doing twenty-five cent office work and making visits to the country for less than twenty-five cents a mile.

A little experience of one of our doctors is worth relating: A young man whose family lived some five miles from the village doctor called at his office late one night and asked him what his charges were to go out to his father's house. The doctor said, "Well, the roads are rough and the night is dark and stormy; I will charge you about three dollars." The young man heaved a sigh of relief and remained silent until he caught up with his breath. The doctor not understanding the cause of the delay, hurriedly said, "Well, I will go out for two dollars and a half," fearing that the young man might go elsewhere. This was satisfactory to the young man and the doctor got his team ready and off they went, the conversation being principally of the topics of the times, until they neared the home, when the doctor incidentally asked the young man who was sick; and as the young man got out of the buggy he said, "Well doctor, no one is sick; I was anxious to get home and the liveryman wanted to charge me five dollars to send me out home, and it just struck me that you would go out for much less, and here I am home for just half the price asked by the liveryman, and I am certainly much obliged to you. Good Night." The doctor was free to relate that he did some thinking

on his return trip; his fees after that were more in keeping with the dignity of his profession.

Events of this kind and the Cheap John prices of fee cutters bring the blush of shame to the faces of the medical men. This may be the cause of the perpetual blush of the nose of so many of the profession. Of course there are other causes which produce the same results.

LEGISLATION

Physicians as a rule do not have many political aspirations, in fact only a few of them ever digressed from their chosen profession, feeling rather "That he that putteth his hand to the plow and turneth back is not worthy." This, however, does not apply to Dr. R. P. Hunter and Dr. J. W. McKee, who served as legislators, for they were well tried and proved, and went at the earnest solicitation of the medical fraternity. They are always ready and willing to serve their townsmen on the boards of school directors, in the council, or some other office that is full of empty honors, and there is scarcely a precinct in the county that does not have a doctor on one of these boards, if one is to be had. It is with real pleasure that they give of their time and their talents to improve the conditions of the schools, looking after better sanitary conditions, giving better light, securing better grounds and assisting to elevate the standard of morals in the boys and girls of today who are to be the men and women of tomorrow.

In all the bills pertaining to the health laws, the laws of sanitation, the laws of higher education, the laws relating to a more extended course of study preliminary to the study of medicine, the one-board bill and the optometry bill, the Armstrong County Medical Society has always taken an active part, and in many instances has sent her members to Harrisburg to give whatever influence possible for or against them. In fact the society from its earliest inception has been working assiduously for the best interests of the people. The United States has a bureau of health for the pig, the calf and the colt, and has safeguarded them, and we are all proud of the fact that it does so, but the blush of shame comes stealing over the face of the true medical man when he thinks that he has devoted his life to the care and interest of the poor and the distressed and has been using all the power of his soul to have a national bureau of health that the boys and girls may have an

equal chance with the pig, the calf and the colt and has failed to secure it. As these are the hope of some of the resources in the commercial world, so the boys and the girls are the hope of America, the grandest arena God ever gave to man.

The medical men of Armstrong county have always been interested in the national bureau of health, and at some future time it is hoped that these things will come to pass. William Harvey was more than a quarter of a century trying to convince the world that there was a reality in the circulation of the blood, and the abuse he received from the medical world at that time was severe, but he had the courage to persevere and had the satisfaction of proving his claims, of seeing the world adopt his views and put his accusers to flight. This gives us both hope and courage, and the medical profession, true to its convictions, stimulated by its past history will continue to plead at the altar of justice until the powers back of the throne hear our pleadings, and place the boys and girls on equal footing with other offspring of the animal kingdom.

Several cases of malpractice have been instituted in our county courts and while the doctor was vindicated in each case, yet he was caused considerable annoyance and a loss of time from his work, and his attorney's fees and other losses incident to such proceedings.

Membership in the county medical society now eliminates all of this annoyance, for the State society provides all the funds and defends the doctor, and it is well worth the while for each one in the medical profession to take advantage of this, for all that is required is to become a member of the county society and stand by the rules of the same.

Another very nice feature of the State society is a relief fund to assist any of the members of the county society if at any time reverses should come and assistance should be needed, and all the cost connected with all these benefits is the payment of the annual dues, which amount to about three dollars per year, including a subscription to the *State Journal*, a monthly visitor, well worth the amount of the dues.

ATTENDING MEETINGS

Many years ago the Great Physician and Teacher said, "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together." This has been kept in mind by many of the members of the society and the minutes show that those who have been most faithful in attendance at the so-

ciety's meetings have a better knowledge of medicine, and are more frequently called in consultation with other doctors; and they will tell you that membership in the county society and attendance at the meetings has been the source of great benefit to them, for the papers and clinics of the society have always been an inspiration and have been invaluable to them as post graduate work.

It is not the object of the writer to eulogize any member of the society, but somehow he feels that he will be pardoned for referring to a few, two of whom have been so closely connected with the society since 1876; and some who have come in later have been of special value to the society, and it is altogether fitting that a word should be said in acknowledgment of their great worth to the society. Two of the charter members, Dr. C. J. Jessop and Dr. T. M. Allison, have been very active in the society since it was reorganized and no other names appear oftener than these two. Dr. S. A. S. Jessop, who came into the society a few years later with Dr. J. T. Deemar, is one of another strong pair of workers always ready to offer their service to the society. A few years later came Dr. F. C. Monks, and that other member, the present secretary, and they have been always active and have a higher per cent of attendance during their membership than any others in the history of the society for a similar length of membership; the year following, Dr. T. N. M'Kee and Dr. A. P. N. Painter, another strong addition, and some years later came Drs. A. E. Bower, C. A. Rogers, S. P. Hileman, W. J. Ralston and L. D. Allison, who have been the active censors of the society for many years and have been faithful to the best interests of the society, putting to flight any of the sharks who are always ready to swoop down on an unsuspecting people. Dr. D. I. Giarth, Dr. R. P. Marshall, Dr. J. A. Kelly and Dr. R. G. Ralston, who for some reason had withdrawn from the society some years ago, reinstated themselves and have been bright lights ever since.

That the present members may know the interest that some of the early members had in their society we will refer to away back in the eighties. A meeting was held at Leechburg and the members from Kittanning arrived at Kiskiminetas Junction too late for the train to the place of meeting. Here was six miles to cover on foot through the cold November winds, and there was but one who had the courage to brave the winds, the others

returning on the next train; but the secretary's minutes say: "Dr. J. T. Deemar, after walking railroad ties for six miles, reached the meeting place in time to read a most interesting and instructive paper on Ergot. The society tendered a vote of thanks to Dr. Deemar for his very excellent paper."

The officers of the society have been as

follows: From 1863 to 1865—David Alter, president; T. C. McCullough, secretary; Washington Reynolds, treasurer. 1866—T. C. McCullough, president; Washington Reynolds, secretary; J. M. Taylor, treasurer.

No historical data can be obtained after this date until 1876, but from the latter year to the present there is not a break.

Year	President	Secretary	Treasurer
1876	David Alter	H. K. Beatty	T. M. Allison
1878	T. M. Allison	W. J. Cook	R. P. Bowman
1879	T. M. Allison	W. J. Cook	T. M. Allison
1880	T. M. Allison	W. J. Cook	T. M. Allison
1881	T. M. Allison	W. J. Cook	T. M. Allison
1882	T. M. Allison	W. J. Cook	T. M. Allison
1883	J. K. Maxwell	J. T. M'Cullough	W. S. Stewart
1884	T. M. Allison	J. T. M'Cullough	W. S. Stewart
1885	M. H. Alter	W. H. Stewart	T. M. Allison
1886	R. L. M'Curdy	W. H. Stewart	T. M. Allison
1887	R. P. Hunter	J. M. Blain	C. J. Jessop
1888	J. G. Cunningham	J. M. Blain	J. T. Deemar
1889	W. S. M'Bryor	J. M. Blain	J. T. Deemar
1890	J. A. Armstrong	W. H. Stewart	J. T. Deemar
1891	J. K. Maxwell	S. A. S. Jessop	J. T. Deemar
1892	J. D. Orr	H. B. Stone	T. J. Henry
1893	C. J. Jessop	H. B. Stone	A. P. N. Painter
1894	W. W. Leech	H. B. Stone	A. P. N. Painter
1895	F. C. Monks	H. B. Stone	A. P. N. Painter
1896	J. B. F. Wyant	F. C. Monks	A. P. N. Painter
1897	T. N. M'Kee	F. C. Monks	T. M. Allison
1898	J. T. Deemar	F. C. Monks	T. M. Allison
1899	J. T. M'Cullough	F. C. Monks	T. M. Allison
1900	A. P. N. Painter	F. C. Monks	T. M. Allison
1901	S. A. S. Jessop	J. B. F. Wyant	T. M. Allison
1902	A. E. Bower	J. B. F. Wyant	T. M. Allison
1903	C. A. Rogers	J. B. F. Wyant	T. M. Allison
1904	J. G. Allison	J. B. F. Wyant	T. M. Allison
1905	L. D. Allison	J. B. F. Wyant	T. M. Allison
1906	S. P. Hileman	J. B. F. Wyant	T. M. Allison
1907	J. D. Orr	J. B. F. Wyant	T. M. Allison
1908	J. M. Steim	J. B. F. Wyant	T. M. Allison
1909	D. O. Thomas	J. B. F. Wyant	T. M. Allison
1910	R. P. Marshall	J. B. F. Wyant	T. M. Allison
1912	S. E. Ambrose	J. B. F. Wyant	T. M. Allison
1913	J. A. Kelly	J. B. F. Wyant	T. M. Allison

[NOTE—The reason no special record appears for 1877 and 1911 is that the time for election of officers was changed and the president was held over until his successor took office.]

ROSTER OF THE PROFESSION

The following is a list of the names of the physicians who have located in Armstrong county, the year of graduation, the school from which they came and their location:

Year	Name	School	Location
1797	Simeon Hovey	University of Connecticut	Hovey Township
1804	Elisha Wall	University of England	Brady's Bend Township
1819	George Hays		Kittanning
1814	Samuel S. Neale	University of Pennsylvania	Kittanning
1814	Josiah Stevenson		Kittanning
1818	Samuel M. M'Masters		Kittanning
1820	Abner Bainbridge		Kittanning
1821	Malthus Ward		Kittanning
1822	Samuel S. Wallace	University of Pennsylvania	Brady's Bend Township
1824	Samuel Byers		Kittanning
1824	William Simms		Wayne Township
1824	Joseph Beggs		Lawrenceburg
1825	James Goe		Lawrenceburg

Year	Name	School	Location
1832	Charles Snowden		Freeport
1833	J. B. Williamson		Freeport
1836	David Alter		Freeport
1841	D. M. Boreland		Freeport
1842	Andrew Mansel		Freeport
1842	A. M. Barnabe	University of England	Vanburen
1844	Henry Weeks		Freeport
1845	J. R. Crouch	Ohio Medical of Cincinnati	Dayton
1846	Ellis Simpkins		Slatelick
1847	J. W. James	Jefferson	Brady's Bend
1848	J. W. Wick		Putneyville
1849	S. T. Redick		Freeport
1849	Thomas Galbreth		Freeport
1850	J. A. Donaldson		Freeport
1851	John K. Maxwell	University of Pennsylvania	Worthington
1853	Joseph Eggert	Cleveland	Parker's Landing
1853	J. K. Park	Cleveland	Whitesburg
1853	William M'Bryor	University of New York	Apollo
1853	R. L. M. M'Curdy	Western Reserve	Freeport
1854	Thos. M. Allison	Jefferson	Kittanning
1855	Thos. M. M'Gill	Jefferson	Freeport
1855	W. L. Morrow	Jefferson	Freeport
1855	Robert S. Wallace	Jefferson	Brady's Bend
1857	N. E. M'Donald		Freeport
1857	J. C. M'Lelland	Western Reserve	Freeport
1859	W. P. M'Cullough		Freeport
1859	W. B. Wayne	University of Vermont	Parker's Landing
1859	C. B. Gillespie	Philadelphia College	Freeport
1860	W. B. Sturgeon	University District of Columbia	Atwood
1860	Robt. G. Ralston	Jefferson	Cowansville
1860	John Kennedy		Slatelick
1860	J. M. Pedegrew	University District of Columbia	Rural Valley
1865	A. M. Rea	Jefferson	Atwood
1865	A. D. Binkard	Long Island Medical College	Perry Township
1866	J. P. Klingensmith	Jefferson	Plumville
1866	A. G. Thomas	University of New York	Freeport
1866	G. W. Luke	Ohio Medical College	Goheenville
1867	J. A. Armstrong	Jefferson	Leechburg
1867	J. G. Cunningham	Jefferson	Kittanning
1867	Crist Kronpy		Freeport
1868	A. D. Johnson		Slatelick
1869	Robt. P. Hunter	Jefferson	Leechburg
1869	B. F. Goheen	Western Reserve	Parker's Landing
1869	A. M. Hoover	Jefferson	Parker's Landing
1869	W. N. Smith	Hahnemann	Kittanning
1869	J. E. Hall	Jefferson	Parker's Landing
1871	H. K. Beatty	Jefferson	Kittanning
1871	Wm. Plank		Freeport
1871	Robt. M'Auley	Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.	Apollo
1871	W. H. Stewart	Jefferson	Kittanning
1872	T. M. Allison	Jefferson	Kittanning
1872	J. W. M'Kee	University of Cleveland	Cochran's Mills
1873	J. W. Morrow	Jefferson	Cowanshannock Tp.
1873	R. M. Mateer	Jefferson	Elderton
1873	R. P. Marshall	Miami	Kittanning
1873	J. A. Kelly	University of Wooster	Whitesburg
1874	T. C. James	Bellevue	Dayton
1874	C. J. Jessop	Jefferson	Kittanning
1874	W. S. Hosic		Dayton
1874	T. P. Klingensmith		Plumville
1875	M. R. George	Jefferson	Apollo
1875	P. W. Shumaker	Jefferson	South Bethlehem
1875	A. J. Calhoon	Jefferson	Goheenville
1875	L. W. Schnatterly	Philadelphia College	Freeport
1875	J. M. St. Clair	University of Pennsylvania	Elderton
1876	J. H. Smith	Cleveland Medical	Long Run
1876	W. B. Walker	Cincinnati College	Dayton
1876	S. N. Metzler		Phoenix
1877	J. T. M'Cullough	Jefferson	Parker's Landing
1877	M. F. Calhoon	Miami	Dayton
1877	C. R. Litzell	Jefferson	Kittanning

Year	Name	School	Location
1877	J. A. Henry	College of P. and S., Iowa	Dayton
1877	R. P. Bowman		Kittanning
1878	W. C. Bovard	University of Pennsylvania	Elderton
1878	T. F. Stockdale	Jefferson	Rural Valley
1878	M. H. Alter		Kittanning
1878	W. W. Wolfe	Hahnemann	Freeport
1878	J. C. Cheesman	Miami	Slatelick
1878	J. C. M'Kee	Jefferson	Slatelick
1879	S. A. S. Jessop	Jefferson	Kittanning
1879	R. W. Hays		Ford City
1879	J. T. Deemar	Jefferson	Kittanning
1880	U. O. Hileman	Baltimore	Leechburg
1880	W. W. Leech	Jefferson	Apollo
1880	John Hepburn	Jefferson	Goheenville
1880	J. A. Bryson	Ohio Medical College	Worthington
1880	J. T. Shutt	Baltimore	Girty
1880	A. D. Johnson		Slatelick
1881	W. K. Young	Baltimore	Apollo
1881	W. H. Montgomery	Baltimore	Leechburg
1881	W. D. James		Brady's Bend
1881	Byron Clark	Maryland Medical	Dayton
1881	J. M. Blain	Jefferson	Kittanning
1881	R. G. Fairley	Hahnemann	Kittanning
1881	J. L. G. Egertt	Baltimore	Parker's Landing
1882	R. A. Walker	Cleveland Medical	Rockville
1882	W. C. Park	Western Reserve	Cochran's Mills
1882	V. K. Corbett	Jefferson	Oakland
1882	R. C. Beatty	Baltimore	Spring Church
1882	W. C. Bleakney	Fort Wayne	Atwood
1882	C. A. Duff	Fort Wayne	Oakland
1882	C. P. M'Adoo	University of Cleveland	Atwood
1883	G. A. Blose	Jefferson	Eddyville
1883	L. G. Baker	University of Iowa	Parker's Landing
1883	J. N. Harrison	Jefferson	Dayton
1884	W. L. M'Bryor	University of Pennsylvania	Apollo
1884	T. J. Henry	Jefferson	Apollo
1884	A. E. Hileman	Baltimore	Rural Valley
1884	L. W. Raisin	University of Cincinnati	Wattersonville
1884	W. K. Smith	Wooster	Maysville
1884	M. E. Park	Western Reserve, Cleveland	Kelly Station
1884	O. S. Sharp	Jefferson	Dayton
1885	J. M. Patton	Physicians and Surgeons, Balt.	Neale
1885	S. W. Kellar	Western Reserve, Cleveland	Widnoon
1885	W. L. Shields	University of Kentucky	Dayton
1885	J. D. Orr	Jefferson	Leechburg
1886	R. S. Keeler	University of Cincinnati	McVill
1886	M. P. M'Iroy	Hahnemann	Freeport
1886	J. H. King	Western University, Pa.	Worthington
1886	R. C. Moorhead	Cleveland	Mahoning
1887	G. S. Morrow	Baltimore	Dayton
1887	C. S. Mohney	Jefferson	Kittanning
1887	C. M. Ewing	Western University, Pa.	Olivet
1887	J. S. Beck	University of Iowa	Brattonville
1887	C. J. Hoffman	Western University, Pa.	Worthington
1888	J. W. Blair	Western University, Pa.	Kittanning
1888	J. B. Stewart	Cincinnati Coliege	Kittanning
1888	M. C. Housholder	Jefferson	Apollo
1888	J. C. Edghill	Homeopathic, Cleveland	Freeport
1888	J. H. Heagy	Homeopathic, Cleveland	Freeport
1889	W. H. M'Caferty	Western University, Pa.	Freeport
1889	V. F. Thomas	Western University, Pa.	Ford City
1889	D. I. Giarth	Jefferson	Ford City
1889	J. B. F. Wyant	Western University, Pa.	Kittanning
1890	A. P. N. Painter	Jefferson	Kittanning
1890	I. M. Cooley	University of New York	Kittanning
1890	R. M. Powers	Western University, Pa.	Goheenville
1890	T. N. M'Kee	Western University, Pa.	Kittanning
1890	H. B. Stone	Jefferson	Kittanning
1891	H. K. Powers	Western University, Pa.	Kittanning
1891	E. E. M'Adoo	Western University, Pa.	Brick Church
1891	F. E. Henry	Physicians and Surgeons, Balt.	Apollo

Year	Name	School	Location
1891	F. C. Monks		Kittanning
1891	W. S. McCreight	Western University, Pa.	Elderton
1891	C. S. Beck	University of Iowa	Putneyville
1892	T. H. Newcome	Western University, Pa.	Templeton
1892	S. J. Heffner	Western University, Pa.	Oakland
1892	C. J. Steim	Medico-Chirurgical	Kittanning
1892	J. I. Hunter	Curtis	Leechburg
1893	J. C. Hunter	Baltimore	Apollo
1893	J. H. Donnell	Western University, Pa.	Dime
1893	A. D. M'Elroy	Jefferson	Ford City
1894	J. S. Shall	University of Pennsylvania	Leechburg
1894	C. H. Shadle	University of Pennsylvania	Templeton
1894	B. H. Brewster	Western University, Pa.	Parker's Landing
1894	J. A. James	Cleveland Medical	Yatesboro
1894	S. J. Deemar		Ford City
1895	H. M. Tittle	Western University, Pa.	Apollo
1895	W. A. Barnes	Hahnemann	Kittanning
1895	J. G. Allison	Baltimore	McGrann
1896	H. E. Almes	Baltimore	Cochran's Mills
1896	T. W. Kellar	Western University, Pa.	Ford City
1896	D. O. Todd	Baltimore	Cochran's Mills
1896	O. C. Clark	Western University, Pa.	Worthington
1896	J. K. Hosterman	Western University, Pa.	Ford City
1896	H. B. Khuns	Western University, Pa.	Center Valley
1896	F. I. Smith	Jefferson	Kaylor
1897	C. W. M'Kee	Rush	Cochran's Mills
1897	C. A. Rogers	Western University, Pa.	Freeport
1897	J. B. Rough	Western University, Pa.	Spring Church
1897	J. A. Bole	Western University, Pa.	Leechburg
1897	J. A. Osborn	Hahnemann	Freeport
1897	J. E. Stutte	Western University, Pa.	Parker's Landing
1897	W. J. Brewer	Western University, Pa.	Parker's Landing
1897	C. E. Keeler	Baltimore	Elderton
1897	W. J. Bierer	Western University, Pa.	Kittanning
1898	J. L. M. Halstead		Freeport
1898	S. E. Ambrose	Baltimore	Rural Valley
1898	A. E. Bower	University of Pennsylvania	Ford City
1898	J. M. Steim	Medico-Chirurgical	Kittanning
1898	C. H. Furnee	Vanderbilt	Kittanning
1898	D. T. M'Kinney	Louisville	Atwood
1899	T. R. Hillard	University of Illinois	Widnoon
1899	Mary J. Delmore	Woman's, Maryland	Fairmount
1899	A. A. Moore		Parker's Landing
1900	S. P. Hileman	University of Pennsylvania	Kittanning
1900	R. F. Tarr	Maryland Medical	Kittanning
1900	J. F. Sweny	Western University, Pa.	Freeport
1900	E. J. Hetrick Lawson	Western Medical	Kittanning
1900	A. H. Townsend	Western University, Pa.	Apollo
1901	J. H. Ralston	Jefferson	Slatelick
1901	B. H. Hamilton	University of Pennsylvania	Yatesboro
1901	W. C. Stewart	Baltimore	Johnetta
1901	J. K. Kiser	Cleveland Homeopathic	Kittanning
1902	A. M. Hileman	University of Pennsylvania	Butler
1902	W. J. Ralston	Jefferson	Slatelick
1902	L. L. Fichthorn	Western University, Pa.	Ford City
1902	E. K. Shumaker	Western University, Pa.	South Bethlehem
1902	C. W. Berguin	University of Michigan	Parker's Landing
1902	F. W. Hileman	University of Pennsylvania	Kittanning
1902	H. M. Welch	Western University, Pa.	Leechburg
1902	B. W. Schaffner	Jefferson	Templeton
1902	M. L. Ross	University of Pennsylvania	Kaylor
1902	C. D. Bradley	University of Pennsylvania	Ford City
1903	L. D. Allison	Jefferson	Kittanning
1903	R. K. Mead	University of Pennsylvania	Sagamore
1903	W. A. Upperman	Western University, Pa.	Ford City
1904	M. C. Calwell	Western University, Pa.	Ford City
1904	R. E. Shall	Physicians and Surgeons, Balt.	Dayton
1904	Rena M. Hileman	Woman's Medical College	Leechburg
1904	C. M. M'Laughlin	Jefferson	Freeport
1904	J. M. Reed	Medico-Chirurgical	Ford City
1904	O. C. Campbell	Medico-Chirurgical	Ford City

HISTORY OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Year	Name	School	Location
1904	B. J. Longwell	Ohio Medical College	Oakland
1905	F. K. Booth	Western University, Pa.	Ford City
1905	C. V. Hepler	Western University, Pa.	Eddyville
1905	T. L. Aye	Western University, Pa.	Kelly Station
1905	D. H. Riffer	Western University, Pa.	Leechburg
1905	J. C. Boreland	Western University, Pa.	Dayton
1905	R. L. Young	Jefferson	Dayton
1905	C. B. M'Gogney	Western University, Pa.	Kaylor
1905	D. O. Thomas	Baltimore	New Kensington
1905	B. B. Barton	Maryland Medical College	Adrian
1905	J. R. M'Dowell	Western University, Pa.	Freeport
1906	C. M. Young	Baltimore	Queenstown
1906	C. C. Parks	Jefferson	Leechburg
1907	P. R. Deemar	Baltimore	Kittanning
1907	J. A. Lowery	University of Louisville	South Bend
1907	C. C. Ross	Western University, Pa.	Eddyville
1908	M. S. Sell	Western University, Pa.	Leechburg
1908	W. E. Griffith	Baltimore	Yatesboro
1908	E. H. Robinsteen	Hahnemann	Ford City
1908	A. I. Slagle	Western University, Pa.	Templeton
1908	J. E. Ambler	Hahnemann	Ford City
1908	C. F. Seton	Jefferson	Sagamore
1909	J. W. Campbell	Baltimore	Elderton
1909	J. M. Dunkle	Western University, Pa.	Worthington
1909	C. C. A. Bane	Jefferson	Ford City
1909	F. L. Flemming	Medico-Chirurgical	Dayton
1910	R. B. Armstrong	Western University, Pa.	Goheenville
1912	V. E. Van Kirk	Western University, Pa.	Leechburg
1912	J. E. Quigly	University of Maryland	Adrian
1913	McGivern	Medico-Chirurgical	Kittanning
1913	Geo. E. Cramer	Western University, Pa.	Templeton

The following physicians have practiced in the county at different periods, but correct data as to time, place and school, cannot be found:

	Location
Edward Manso	North Buffalo
G. A. Knight	Kaylor
W. J. Cook	Freeport
Fred Deibler	Cochran's Mills
G. W. Barnett	New Salem
W. B. Ansley	Apollo
G. S. Engle	Red Bank
J. W. Bell	Apollo
J. S. M'Nutt	Apollo
O. P. Bollinger	Apollo
T. C. M'Cullough	Kittanning
Will Brown	Apollo
Will Hosack	Dayton
J. A. Meeker	Kittanning
J. A. Carson	Leechburg
Washington Reynolds	Kittanning
J. T. Crawford	Leechburg
James Kiers	Leechburg
Will Wilson	Leechburg
J. P. Pollard	Leechburg
Geo. Marchand	Leechburg
W. L. Wykoff	Leechburg
J. S. Cleveland	Kittanning
Will Aitkins	Rural Valley
John Murdock	Parker's Landing
Andrew B. Otto	Kittanning
John Kiskaden	Apollo
Sherman Bills	Apollo
Ad. Burleigh	Mahoning
Will Kirk	Mahoning

There are now in Armstrong county seventy-nine physicians, or about one physician

to every eight hundred and sixty persons. This proportion is a little higher than in the rest of the United States, for that ratio is about one physician to six hundred and forty. The following named physicians were members in good standing in the Armstrong County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and eligible to membership in The American Medical Association, in 1913:

Name	Location
Allison, Thomas M.	Kittanning
Allison, L. Dent	Kittanning
Allison, James G.	McGrann
Ambler, Jesse E.	Ford City
Ambrose, Samuel E.	Rural Valley
Aye, Thomas L.	Kelly Station
Barton, Blain B.	Adrian
Bierer, William J.	Kittanning
Bower, Albert E.	Ford City
Campbell, Jesse W.	Elderton
Campbell, Orin C.	Ford City
Clark, Omer C.	Worthington
Cooley, John M.	Kittanning
Cramer, Geo. E.	Templeton
Deemar, John T.	Kittanning
Deemar, Roscoe	Kittanning
Dunkle, John M.	Worthington
Flemming, Edward L.	Dayton
Giarrh, David I.	Ford City
Griffith, Wilbert E.	Homer City, Pa.
Hileman, Sharon P.	Phoenix, Arizona
Henry, Thomas J.	Apollo
Hileman, Frank W.	Kittanning
Hileman, Uriah O.	Leechburg

Name	Location
Hunter, James C.	Apollo
Hunter, Joseph I.	Leechburg
Hunter, Robert P.	Leechburg
James, John A.	Yatesboro
Jessop, Charles J.	Kittanning
Jessop, Samuel A. S.	Kittanning
Keeler, Charles E.	Elderton
Kelley, James A.	Whitesburg
Kiser, John K.	Kittanning
Knight, George A.	Kaylor
Lawson, Elenor J.	Kittanning
Longwell, Benj. J.	Seminole
Lowery, John A.	South Bend
M'Cafferty, William H.	Freeport
M'Cright, William S.	Elderton
M'Dowell, James R.	Freeport
M'Auley, Robert E.	Apollo
M'Gogney, Charles B.	Kaylor
McGivern, Chas. S.	Kittanning
M'Kee, Thomas N.	Kittanning
M'Laughlin, Charles M.	Freeport
Marshall, Robert P.	Kittanning
Mead, Ralph K.	Sagamore
Monks, Frederick C.	Kittanning
Morrow, George S.	Dayton
Newcome, Thomas H.	Templeton
Orr, Joseph D.	Leechburg
Parks, Clarence C.	Leechburg
Powers, Henry K.	Oakmont
Quigley, James E.	Adrian
Ralston, Robert G.	Cowansville
Ralston, William J.	Kittanning
Riffer, David H.	Leechburg
Robensteen, Carl H.	Ford City
Rogers, Charles A.	Freeport
Ross, Clarence C.	Echo
Schnatterly, Lewis W.	Freeport
Seaton, Charles F.	Sagamore
Slagle, Augustus I.	New Orleans, La.
Steim, Chas. J.	Kittanning
Steim, Joseph M.	Kittanning
Stockdale, Thomas F.	Rural Valley
Tarr, Robert F.	Kittanning
Thomas, David O.	New Kensington
Townsend, A. Howard	Apollo
Walker, William B.	Dayton
Welch, Howard M.	Leechburg
Wyant, Jay B. F.	Kittanning

The following located in Armstrong county, but are nearer to the meeting place of the Clarion County Medical Society and have their membership with that society:

Name	Location
Hoover, Albert M.	Parker's Landing
Shumaker, Edgar K.	South Bethlehem
Shumaker, Philip W.	South Bethlehem
Stute, John E.	Parker's Landing
Furnee, Charles H.	Kittanning

The following physicians located in the county are not connected with any society:

Name	Location
Adams, William	Furnace Run
Hillard, Thomas R.	Widnoon
Halstead, John L. M.	Freeport
King, Jesse H.	Worthington
Leech, William W.	Apollo
Shadle, Charles H.	Templeton

On account of the progress of the governing principles of the State and National societies, the society found it necessary to change the constitution in 1909 to conform to that of the higher bodies.

BIOGRAPHICAL

DAVID ALTER, M. D.—Chief among the medical men of this county in the past as a man of learning and science was David Alter. In appearance he was retiring, gentle and kindly, with a calm, even temperament, in fact, the very reverse of what one would expect a man of his attainments to be. Yet his name will stand at the head of the roll of those who have given to the world the present methods of microscopic analysis. For this gentle country physician was the discoverer of the great plan of spectrum analysis. By this discovery it is possible to tell the difference between human blood and that of animals, to test the variation between beet and cane sugars, to analyze the various gases and locate them, and even to tell the composition of the sun and stars.

Dr. Alter was also the inventor of a rotating retort for the manufacture of oil from coal and shale, and the pioneer in the discoveries of coloring matter and chemicals from coal tar.

David Alter was born in 1807 in Westmoreland county, within a few miles of Freeport, where he spent most of his life. For many years he practiced in that town and in the township of Buffalo, carrying on whenever he could the study of the refraction of light. In 1854 he published in the *American Journal of Science and Art*, of New York, a paper on "Certain Physical Properties of Light, Produced by the Combustion of Metals in the Electric Spark, Reflected by a Prism." The second article from his pen, in 1855, treated of the effect of the spectrum on gases. These articles antedated all that were published on the subject by others who tried to claim the credit of discovery. In the last article he suggested the application of his discovery to the analysis of the composition of the shooting stars.

Notwithstanding these marvelous discoveries, Dr. Alter never succeeded in acquiring wealth, but remained the simple physician of the town. But as time passes onward and his discovery paves the way to others of still more marvelous character, the memory of his first revelation on light will grow brighter in the memories of the generations who continually

profit from them. After a life of honor and industry, Dr. Alter passed away on September 18th, 1881.

Among the remarkable incidents connected with his discovery was the fact that his first prism was a fragment of glass from the ruins of the fire which destroyed a large glass works in Pittsburgh in 1845. In those days photography was in the beginning, and Dr. Alter was compelled to use the pioneer process of Daguerreotyping to reproduce his spectrum lines. The exposures then required were minutes, in contrast to the fractions of a second that reproduces the rays in modern times.

In a letter to Robert W. Smith, in 1880, Dr. Alter says: "In 1836, while engaged in experimenting in electro-magnetism, in Elderton, I conceived the idea that the galvanic current could be made available for telegraphing by causing the deflection of the magnetic needle, and in accordance made a plan for pointing out the letters of the alphabet by deflection, and was successful at the distance of 120 feet. But having no time nor means to pursue the subject then, I neglected it and did not apply for a patent."

MYRON H. ALTER, son of Dr. David Alter, was born in Freeport, Pa., Jan. 23, 1851. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town and at Mt. Union College, Ohio. Graduating from the latter in 1871, three years later he received his A. M. degree. He then took up the study of medicine with his father and attended the University of Michigan for a time. Returning home, he assisted his father in his laboratory and in the practice of medicine for a few years, then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, from which he graduated in 1878 and located in Kittanning, where he continued in practice for ten years. On account of ill health he sought the mild climate of Southern California, locating in Los Angeles in 1887, where he remained for several years, but not receiving the benefit he hoped for, he returned to Kittanning, after resting a year at his old home in Freeport, and although a sufferer himself from a complication of diseases, he strove to the last to alleviate the suffering of those about him. Having inherited in a large degree his patient, investigating spirit and talent from the father, he was often called upon by his brother physicians to make chemical and microscopical examinations for them in special cases. He was one of nature's noblemen, a man of learning;

in religion he was reticent, but those who knew him well saw clearly his profound reverence for truth and his high regard for the Supreme Being and His relation to mankind. He was a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, The Pennsylvania Medical Society, The American Medical Association, The American and Iron City Microscopical Societies, first president of the Southern California Scientific Association, vice-president and instructor in arts in the School of Design at Los Angeles, Cal., and had several literary titles and degrees. He represented the American Medical Association as a delegate to the British Medical Association in London in 1883, and visited many of the hospitals and colleges across the water in the interest of his profession. In his home he was devoted and loving, in his profession ethical, conscientious and faithful, giving his very best for the betterment of the profession and alleviating suffering, ministering alike to the poor and needy as well as the rich. He died Jan. 22, 1896.

THOMAS H. ALLISON was born June 28, 1820, near West Middletown, Washington Co., Pa., son of Rev. Thomas and Ann Allison. He received his early education in a common subscription school, extended his course into the Florence Academy and finished in Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, after which he entered the office of Dr. A. C. Hamilton, of West Middletown, where he prepared himself for Jefferson Medical College, and graduated from that school in the class of 1854, well at the head. He practiced his chosen profession for a year or so at Murrys ville, and later removed to Elderton, where he practiced until the breaking out of the Civil war. Being largely possessed of patriotic love and devotion for his country, his valor as a soldier, his strong personality soon brought him to the front and he became acting surgeon in the Hammond General Hospital at Point Lookout, Md., and during the invasion of Pennsylvania he was the commissioned surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Emergency Regiment. When the war was over he located at Kittanning, where he had a large practice. Few, if any, men were better known and respected in Western Pennsylvania, not only by his professional brethren but by all who knew him. He was a successful physician, a skillful surgeon, positive in his manner, yet sympathetic and tender, and he possessed a heart overflowing with charity, and all who knew him loved and respected him. In 1843,

he married Miss Mary McFadden, of West Middletown. Two of the children of this union still survive, Mrs. J. S. Moore of Chautauqua, and Dr. Thos. M. Allison of Kittanning. In religious matters he was one of the strongest pillars in the M. E. Church of Kittanning, he was a member of the Armstrong Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He was for many years surgeon for the Allegheny Valley Railroad. He was a member of the Free Masons. His chief diversion from his practice was his devotion to his farm and its products, cattle and sheep, and at an early date he brought into Armstrong County the fine Jersey cows of which he was so proud, and also introduced the Aberdeen Angus, as well as the Spanish Merino, Shropshire and Dorset sheep. He was a member of most of the sheep and cattle clubs and associations of the county.

WILLIAM M'BRYOR was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., on Nov. 29, 1822, and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and attended the school of his native town, but desiring a better education, he entered the Classical Institute of Jefferson, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1847. The same year he entered the office of Dr. John Dixon of Pittsburgh, then attended the University of New York for one term and finally entered into partnership with Dr. John M'Neal of New Salem, Ohio. In 1852 he again entered the University, graduated in medicine in 1853 and located in Apollo the same year to practice his profession, where he remained until his death.

He was interested in the educational institutions of the county and served as president of the once famous Kittanning Academy, which is now only a matter of history. He was largely active in the organization of the Apollo Savings Bank, the Dr. Bois Savings Bank and the Westmoreland and Armstrong County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was an active Christian worker in the Presbyterian Church of Apollo, a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, and often represented that society in the State and national meetings.

JOHN K. MAXWELL, a prominent physician of Armstrong County, was a son of Robert and Jane Maxwell and was born near the present site of Strattonville, Clarion County, October 25, 1825. The coat of arms of the Maxwell family was a wild boar's head, and from legend it is learned that it was given in the

early history of Scotland, when the king of that country, being annoyed by a very wild and fierce boar in one part of his kingdom, declared that the honor of knighthood should be conferred upon the one who would kill the boar. A Maxwell having succeeded in killing the dangerous animal, was knighted and received as his coat of arms a wild boar's head. The Doctor's father, Robert Maxwell, born March 17, 1767, in Franklin County, moved to Clearfield County in 1792, where he built the first house in what is now Clearfield, Pa. There was not another white settler within forty miles of his chosen home. John K. Maxwell grew to manhood, received a good practical education, and at the age of twenty-one was appointed surveyor of Clarion County. In 1845 he took up the study of medicine with Dr. James Ross in Clarion, after which he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1851, and located in Worthington, where he practiced until March 3, 1863, when he enlisted in the Union Army. On account of his ability he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 45th Regiment, Pa. Vols., and served until Aug. 31, 1864, when he was discharged on account of physical disability, and returned to Worthington. After regaining his health he resumed his practice, which was large and lucrative, and continued until the time of his death.

In 1848 he married Hannah Lobaugh, who died in 1871, and in 1872 he married Mrs. Nannie Cowan, by whom he had five children, W. H., John R., Dr. Thomas M., a prominent physician of Butler, Robert C. and Jennie. Dr. Maxwell was one of the strong Christian characters who exerted an influence on all who came in touch with him, a Presbyterian and member of Kittanning Lodge, F. and A. M.

A. P. N. PAINTER was born at Pine Creek Furnace, Armstrong County, Feb. 16, 1869. He was the son of John P. and Rebecca Neale Painter. He attended the old Pine-Furnace school and when he was ten years old his family removed to Kittanning, where he finished his education in the high school in the class of 1885. Soon after this he entered upon the study of medicine, attended the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and graduated from there in 1890. After a short residence in the city of brotherly love he returned to his native county and located in Kittanning, where with his skill and resourcefulness he built up a large family practice. Few, if any young men, succeeded as he did in retaining such a large following. His en-

tire time, talents and attention were devoted to the interests of his patients as well as to his society in medicine. He was ethical in his profession, always willing to assist his brethren, was respected and esteemed by the profession and honored and loved by his patients, and left an unsullied record of manly fidelity to the trust imposed. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of Pennsylvania and the Armstrong Medical Society, having served the latter as president and treasurer. He served on the board of Pension Examiners and was a member of the medical staff of the Kittanning General Hospital from its organization until his death, which occurred on May 2, 1910. He married Elizabeth A. Crawford, daughter of George and Eliza Crawford in 1898. He was survived by her, one son, and two daughters; by his father and three brothers, Charley, engaged in insurance; James M., the banker, and John H., now president judge of the Armstrong County Court. Dr. Painter was a grandson of Dr. Samuel S. Neale, Kittanning's second physician, and like his grandfather he was always anxious for his county medical society's success, was faithful to its best interests and worked for its growth and development.

He was an active worker in Freemasonry, in Lodge No. 244, having passed the chairs by service from the Blue Lodge through the Royal Arch. He was a member of No. 1 Commandery and of Syria Temple.

JOHN A. ARMSTRONG, A. M., was born in Westmoreland county, Aug. 18, 1838, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was a student of nature and grew up in the schools of his native town, pursuing his studies further in the academies of Leechburg and at Pittsburgh; then entered Jefferson College, where he received his A. M. degree in 1862. He then began the study of medicine, but in 1863 his patriotism was aroused and he became a member of Company K, Pennsylvania militia. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, 205th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He then resumed his medical studies and the same year he entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1867 and located in Leechburg, where he was one of the leading men of his profession. He was an ardent devotee to his chosen calling, always working in harmony with his fellow practitioners for the advancement of the medical profession. He was a member of

the State and National Medical Societies, an active worker in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, a scholarly and a Christian gentleman. He died on the 12th day of July, 1912.

WILLIAM WESLEY WOLFF was born in Bethel township, Armstrong county. Practically all of his professional career was pursued in Allegheny, Pa., but his affections were deeply implanted in Kittanning, where his brother, Findley P. Wolff, is a prominent attorney. His early education was obtained in the schools of Kittanning and the Freeport Academy. Later he was employed, during four or five years, as teacher in the public schools, in Armstrong and Clarion counties, and for about two years was a dry goods clerk in Kittanning and Oil City. He then took up a two-year course of reading medicine under the direction of Dr. W. W. Smith of Kittanning, and in October, 1878, he entered the Homeopathic Medical College in Cleveland, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., in March, 1880. Early in the summer of the same year he began the practice of medicine in Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., and being the only physician of the Homeopathic school within the bounds of his location his practice readily became considerable and his success very gratifying. But having long entertained a dream of the possibilities and opportunities incident to a city practice, when an opening, having promise of such advantages, presented itself, he removed from Freeport and located in Allegheny in the spring of 1884. Inspired with the dignity and benevolency of his profession he devoted himself unreservedly to the science and practice of cure. His success as a practitioner has been commendable, and he has taken high standing as a citizen and as a useful member of society; and his appreciation by his neighbors and contemporaries has been evidenced by their conferring upon him many positions of preferment and distinction. He has long been an office bearer in the North Avenue M. E. church, and he manifests a lively interest in the spiritual activity and growth of that church. He has also been actively and conspicuously identified with the leading fraternities, notably the Masonic brotherhood and the Royal Arcanum, and has been repeatedly called upon to fill honorable stations in the supreme council of the latter order.

On the fourteenth day of June, 1899, Dr. Wolff was married to Miss Ada Byron Swindell, an estimable young lady of Allegheny, the marriage having been solemnized by Rev.

J. N. Bruce, D. D., in Westminster Presbyterian church. To brighten their already comfortable home on the heights, on Perryville Avenue, three children came: William Edward, Harrold Swindell and Ada Elinor.

ROBERT M. MATEER was born in Pine township, now Boggs township, Armstrong county, on the 5th day of October, 1848, and died at Shelocta, Indiana county, on the 18th day of June, 1900. His father, Samuel Mateer, was one of the well known and well-to-do farmers of Armstrong county, and had preceded him to the spirit world only two months, and was the first to break the large and closely knit family circle. Eliza Mateer, his mother, was a daughter of the late Benjamin Ambrose, and survived the doctor a little more than two years, dying Aug. 7, 1903. The doctor is survived by six brothers: James E. B., Harvey J., Samuel S. and Alex M. Mateer, all of Boggs township, and B. Frank, of Kittanning, all of whom are prosperous farmers, and Ambrose M. Mateer, of Ford City, who carries on a large merchandising business in that place. Also at the time of his death the doctor was survived by three sisters: Annie J. Calhoun, wife of William C. Calhoun, a farmer of Boggs township; Maggie, wife of Findley P. Wolff, an attorney of Kittanning, and Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Banks, of Kittanning.

Dr. Mateer's preparatory schooling was received in the public school and in Glade Run Academy, and later he was employed four or five years as teacher in the public schools. He read medicine about two years under the supervision of Dr. J. M. Pedegrew, of Rural Village, and entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in October, 1871, and graduated with the degree of M. D., in the class of 1873. In April of that year he began the practice of medicine in Elderton, where by careful attention to business and fair treatment to all he soon found himself engaged in a large and interesting practice. During his last nine or ten years in Elderton, in company with Harvey Rankin as partner, he was engaged in the drug business. He was also the postmaster.

On Jan. 18, 1874, Dr. Mateer was married to Miss Mary J. Donnelly, an accomplished and highly esteemed young lady of Elderton, who, with their two daughters, Mrs. Maude Lowman, wife of Ab. H. Lowman, now of Butler, Pa., and Mattie Mateer, since married to John Whitehead of Vandergrift, Pa., survive the doctor.

HAMILTON KELLY BEATTY was the eldest son of William W. Beatty, late of Manorville, who was for many years a prosperous dealer in and manufacturer of lumber, and while working in the lumber mills, the doctor acquired not only a fair knowledge of business and business methods and a valuable acquaintance with machinery, but also a large, robust, healthful frame which gave him a strong, imposing personality and enabled him to go through the trying and embarrassing vicissitudes to be met with in a practice so varied in range and character as was that in which he first began his professional career. He was born in the township of Bethel, Armstrong county, in the month of April, 1847. He was the eldest member of a family of five, but all of these had preceded him in death except one brother, William W. Beatty, Jr., of Wilkinsburg, who, with the doctor's wife, formerly Miss Belle Robinson, of Kittanning, are the only near relatives to survive. In July, 1863, when the doctor was just past the age of sixteen, he enlisted for three months' service in the Civil war, in Company "B," Second Battalion, Pennsylvania Infantry. His battalion was employed during the time guarding the bridge across the north branch of the Potomac, near Cumberland, Md., on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; and in January, 1864, their term of service having expired, the boys were discharged and sent home. In July of that year the doctor again enlisted, this time for a period of one year, in Company "G," 193rd Infantry, later transferred to the Ninety-seventh; and all or nearly all of this term of service was given to bridge guarding on Gunpowder river, near Baltimore. The doctor, although yet under the age of nineteen, was advanced to the rank of sergeant of the company, and in June, 1865, their services being no longer required, they were again mustered out and sent home.

Immediately after his return from the army Dr. Beatty continued his medical education. After a brief period spent in preparatory studies at Leechburg Academy, he, in company with the late Charles S. Bovard of Manorville, entered upon the college course at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., and in the fall of 1869, having had the advantage of a course of preparatory reading of medicine under the supervision of the late Dr. T. C. McCullough of Kittanning, entered and enrolled as a student in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1871, he opened an office in Kittanning, where he practiced for

nine years, then removing to Allegheny, where he remained until his death in 1913. He was interred in the Kittanning cemetery beside his

son. Dr. Beatty was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, and one of the board of trustees of Western Theological Seminary.

CHAPTER XII

KITTANNING BOROUGH—WICKBORO

ARMSTRONG'S EXPEDITION—THE DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIAN FORT—CASUALTIES—OLD KITTANNING—EARLY SETTLERS—THE ARMSTRONG PURCHASE—NEW KITTANNING—"THE WHITE ELEPHANT"—KITTANNING IN 1820—EARLY INDUSTRIES—FERRIES AND BRIDGES—FLOODS AND CASUALTIES—OFFICIALS—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—LIGHT AND WATER—FIRE PROTECTION—NEWSPAPERS—LIBRARIES—ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS—BANKS—CHURCHES—IRON INDUSTRIES—OTHER INDUSTRIES—POPULATION—GEOLOGY—GREATER KITTANNING—WICKBORO—GLASS WORKS—WICK POTTERIES

An explosion heavy enough to be heard distinctly some forty miles away was a thing to marvel at in Western Pennsylvania in the middle of the eighteenth century. That explosion, sounding down the quiet valley of the Allegheny on the ninth September morning of the year 1756, occasioned a great stir at the French Fort Duquesne. The whole garrison probably crowded onto the parade ground to listen for a repetition of this startling sound. But never again did such a portentous note disturb the serenity of the valley. It sounded the knell of the French occupation of Pennsylvania and crushed at one blow the ruinous rule of the Latins and their Indian allies.

The commandant of the fort at once sent a detachment to inquire the cause of this explosion—for he knew that nothing but gunpowder could have caused so great a sound. When these troops reached the site of Kittanning they realized all that their fears had foretold to them. The great stronghold of the Delawares was a smoking ruin, the tepees and cabins a pile of embers, the cornfields laid waste and the savage inhabitants lying in the ruins. Among the dead was their famous ally, Captain Jacobs, the leader of the marauders who had for years terrorized the English settlers of this section of Pennsylvania.

This event marks the beginning of recorded history of the now thriving city which is the seat of Armstrong county and was the culmination of the plan of retaliation made by the English for innumerable atrocities perpetrated by the French and Indians among the settlements west of the Susquehanna. These raids had culminated in the capture of Fort Granville in 1756, the prisoners from that place having been marched to the then great Indian village of Kittanning. Immediately after the

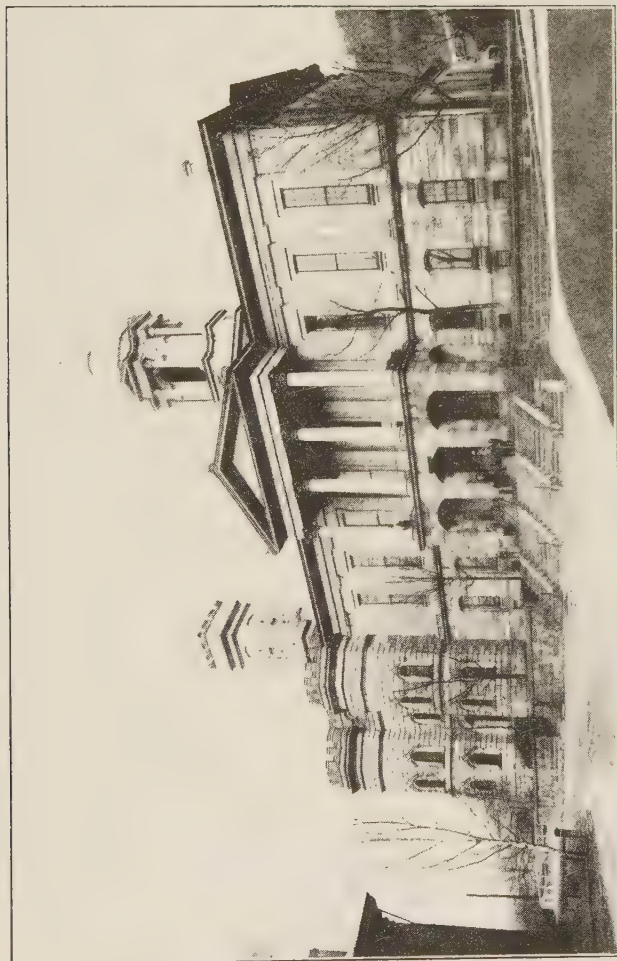
news of the fall of that fort reached the English commander at Fort Shirley he notified the governor and council at Carlisle, who at once sent Col. John Armstrong, with Captains Hamilton, Mercer, Ward and Potter and eight hundred men, to destroy the Indian village. They left Fort Shirley on Sept. 3, 1756, marched up the Juniata, over the mountains and westward over the well defined Indian trail that led to Kittanning.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIAN FORT

The troops reached the town before daylight, being guided to the spot by the whooping of the braves and the sound of their war drums. Creeping down the cliff just behind the present courthouse they hid in a field of corn until the dawn appeared. At one time they feared that they had been discovered by hearing a strange low whistle from one of the savages, but it proved to be only a brave calling to his son.

As the sun rose over the steep hillside and rendered all objects distinct the attack was suddenly begun. At the first firing Captain Jacobs, like the great leader he was, sent the women to the woods and marshaled his braves and fortified themselves in the log dwellings near the center of the village. When he heard the cries of the English he said: "The whites are come at last. Now we shall have scalps enough."

For a time, in the shelter of their cabins, the Indians held the besiegers at bay, but finally certain bold spirits among the attacking force ran forward and fired the roofs of the houses that sheltered the savages, and soon the defenders, though fighting bravely, were compelled to surrender. John Ferguson was



COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

the hero of the day. Braving the constant fire of the natives who were sheltered in the largest of the houses, he stood beneath the walls and held a piece of burning bark against the side until it was in flames. This was the storehouse of a quantity of gunpowder which the Indians were saving to use in a general campaign to destroy the whites. In a few moments it blew up, sending the fragments of the defenders into the air and causing the tremendous sound whose echoes resounded even to Fort Duquesne.

Captain Jacobs refused to surrender and probably perished in this explosion. His scalp was afterward shown to Colonel Armstrong. The power of the Delawares was broken, the French alliance severed and the future of the colonists secured. Burdened with their wounded, the surviving members of the expedition returned to Fort Littleton in triumph.

Sad to say, several of the soldiers had deserted when the action was at its height and these were met the afternoon of the fight by Armstrong near where he had the night before left Lieutenant Hogg to protect his rear with twelve men. They reported that the few Indians that had then been discovered near a campfire had developed into a large war party, and after attacking them Lieutenant Hogg was mortally wounded and his force deserted him. From the number of the blankets afterwards found here the spot has since been called "Blanket Hill."

In addition to the loss of the lieutenant, Armstrong suffered the curtailing of his horses, which were frightened away, thus greatly delaying him in the retreat.

Colonel Armstrong reported to Governor Denny the results of his expedition in a document that is interesting and graphic, but as it has been printed in several histories in the past and is quite lengthy, we will only mention it and depend on the facts here stated to enlighten our readers.

Colonel Armstrong, in his report, said that he had reason to believe that Captain Mercer, being wounded, was induced by Ensign John Scott and others to leave the main body and try a nearer way, and thereby became separated from them and lost. Thinking thus, he had sent a detachment back to seek him, but they returning reported that he was seen with a small party to take a different road. In this they were wrong, for Mercer had fallen in with the Indians who had attacked Lieutenant Hogg. Seeing them approaching he seized a horse and, notwithstanding a broken arm, es-

caped. For many days, during which he lost the horse, he subsisted on roots and berries, and finally, after a long series of hardships, succeeded in reaching Fort Littleton.

The list furnished by Armstrong of the killed, wounded and missing is as follows: In Lieut. Col. John Armstrong's company—Thomas Power and John McCormick, killed; Lieut. Col. Armstrong, James Carruthers, James Strickland and Thomas Foster, wounded. Capt. Hamilton's company—John Kelly, killed. Captain Mercer's company—John Baker, John McCartney, Patrick Mullen, Cornelius McGinnes, Theophilus Thompson, Dennis Kilpatrick and Bryan Carrigan, killed; Capt. Hugh Mercer and Richard Fitzgibbons, wounded; Ensign John Scott, Emanuel Minshy, John Taylor, John ———, Francis Phillips, Robert Morrow, Thomas Burk and Philip Pendergrass, missing. Captain Armstrong's company—Lieut. James Hogg, James Anderson, Holdcraft Stinger, Edward O'Brians, James Higgins, John Lasson, killed; William Lindley, Robert Robinson, John Ferrall, Thomas Camplin, Charles O'Neal, wounded; John Lewis, William Hunter, William Baker, George Appleby, Anthony Grissy, Thomas Swan, missing. Capt. Ward's company—William Welsh, killed; Ephraim Bratton, wounded; Patrick Myers, Lawrence Donnahow, Samuel Chambers, missing. Captain Potter's company—Ensign James Potter and Andrew Douglass, wounded. Rev. Capt. Steele's company—Terrence Cannaberry, missing.

The English prisoners recaptured from the Indians at Kittanning were Ann McCord, wife of John McCord, and Martha Thorn, about seven years old, captured at Fort McCord; Barbara Hicks, captured at Conolloway's; Catherine Smith, a German child, captured near Shamokin; Margaret Hood, captured near the mouth of Conogocheague, Md.; Thomas Girty, captured at Fort Granville; Sarah Kelly, captured near Winchester, Va.; and one woman, a boy, and two little girls, who were with Capt. Mercer and Ensign Scott when they separated from the main body, and who had not reached Fort Littleton when Colonel Armstrong made his report.

The original of the following voucher and signatures is in the family of the late Judge Buffington, who obtained it from a kinsman of Captain Potter:

"We, the Subscribers, Acknowledge that we have Received our full pay from the time Capt. James Potter came into Colonel John Armstrong's Company to the first day of August, 1759.

"John Brady, Serg't; Hugh Hunter, Serg't; Wm. Brady, Corp.; Andrew ^{His} ~~X~~ Halleday, Josh ^{mark} ~~X~~ Leany, John ~~X~~ Neal, George ~~X~~ Clark, John ~~X~~ Cunningham, John ~~X~~ Cahaner, Jarema ~~X~~ Daytny, Wm. ~~X~~ Craylor, Robert ~~X~~ Huston, George Gould, John Mason, John ~~X~~ Dougherty, Wm. Kyle, Wm. Bennet, Jos. McFerren, William Layser, Alexander ~~X~~ Booth, Thos ~~X~~ Christy, John ~~X~~ Devine, William ~~X~~ Mullan, Dennis ~~X~~ Miller, James ~~X~~ Lamon, James Semple, Thos ~~X~~ Canlay, Michael ~~X~~ Colman, Robert ~~X~~ Colman, Rob. ~~X~~ Huston, John Burd, George Ross, Thos. D. ~~X~~ Henlay, Potter ~~X~~ Lappan, Robert McCullough, James ~~X~~ McElroy, James Marces, William Waugh, Wm Little, Archibald Marshall, Andrew Pollock."

For the successful results of his raid the corporation of the city of Philadelphia voted Colonel Armstrong the thanks of the city and a medal, besides donating gifts to the amount of £150 to the surviving members of the expedition.

OLD KITTANNING

Kittanning, the Indian town that was thus so tragically destroyed, was for many years a great center among the Indians west of the Alleghenies.

It is known that the Delawares had a village there before 1730, and it is not unlikely that there was a town there long before that. A mysterious earthwork located not far from the present site of Kittanning, and attributed to the so-called "mound-builders," would seem to indicate that Kittanning was an important point perhaps many centuries ago.

Fort Armstrong was built near the site of the old Indian town about the close of the Revolutionary war. Some time early in 1779 Washington wrote to Colonel Brodhead:

"I have directed Colonel Rawlings' corps, consisting of three companies, to march from Fort Frederick, Md., to Fort Pitt as soon as he is relieved by militia. Upon his arrival you are to detach him with his own corps and as many more as will make up 100, should his company be short of that number, to take post at Kittanning and immediately throw up a stockade fort for the security of the convoys."

On July 3d of that same year Colonel Brodhead wrote to Washington:

"A complete stockade fort is erected at Kittanning and is now called Fort Armstrong."

This fort, which stood about two miles below Kittanning, was not built by Colonel Rawlings after all, but by Lieutenant Colonel Bayard. It played little or no part in pioneer history. The garrison was withdrawn in No-

vember, 1779, and it was never occupied thereafter.

EARLY SETTLERS

Settlement within the limits of what is now Armstrong county began soon after the establishment of this futile fort. James Claypoole was perhaps the first settler within the present limits of Kittanning. He settled at the mouth of Truby's run in the spring of 1791, building his cabin near what is now the north-west corner of Arch and Water streets.

Claypoole stayed there just a year. His horses came running past the cabin in terror one day in the spring following his settlement, and upon asking a friendly Indian what their action meant, he was advised to get away. He took the advice at once. He made a raft, put his wife and younger children thereon, and started down the river for Pittsburgh. His two boys started down the river by land at the same time, driving their horses and cattle. The Claypooles reached Pittsburgh in safety.

Another Armstrong county pioneer, who started for Pittsburgh in the same fashion and met a less happy fate, was Capt. Andrew Sharp, who settled in the Plum creek district about 1784. His story has been related in a previous chapter.

Robert Brown, who came into Armstrong county with some hunters in 1798, was one of the first permanent settlers. Patrick Daugherty and Andrew Hunter came in about the same time.

The western and southwestern portions of what is now Westmoreland, and the southeastern part of what is now Armstrong, were settled about the year 1769, the next year after the proprietary of Pennsylvania had purchased the country from the Indians as far west as the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. In 1769 the land office, for the sale or location of the lately purchased land, was opened. Several thousands of locations were applied for on the first day. The settlement on the east side of the Monongahela and Allegheny was very rapidly extended from the Monongahela forty miles northward, as far as Crooked creek, and the first settlers were generally a more sober, orderly people than commonly happens in the first settlement of new countries.

At that time all Pennsylvania west of the western boundary of Lancaster was in Cumberland county. Whatever people had then settled in what is now Armstrong county



JONAS BOWSER HOMESTEAD, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP
(See page 277)



A ONCE FAMOUS INN OR TAVERN SITUATED ON THE ALLEGHENY RIVER
OPPOSITE KITTANNING

must have been few. Among the petitions sent to the governor, in 1774, from inhabitants near Hanna's Town, imploring protection and relief in one, it was, among other things, set forth that the petitioners were rendered very uneasy by the order of removal of the troops, that had been raised for their general assistance and protection, "to Kittanning, a place at least twenty-five or thirty miles distant from any of the settlements."

THE ARMSTRONG PURCHASE

General Armstrong purchased from the proprietors of the then Province of Pennsylvania 556½ acres with the usual allowances. The tract was surveyed to him by virtue of a proprietary letter to the secretary, dated May 29, 1771, on Nov. 5, 1794. The patent for that tract bears date March 22, 1775. This tract of land was fittingly called by him "Victory," and included all of the present limits of Kittanning north of the rolling mill and south of Cowanshannock creek.

NEW KITTANNING

The present town of Kittanning dates from 1800. In that year the Legislature passed an act establishing the seat of the county on the river "at a distance not greater than five miles from Old Kittanning Town."

Armstrong's heirs deeded 150 acres for the site of the town, stipulating that they should receive one-half of the money realized by the sale of lots. The town was laid out in 1803. There were 248 in-lots and 27 out-lots. The former sold at an average of \$11.45 per lot.

Armstrong county was organized judicially in 1805 and the first court was held in a log house located on lot 121. The "bench" was a bench in every sense of the word—a carpenter's bench—and the judge's chair was a slit-bottom hickory. The opening of court was heralded by the blowing of a dinner horn in the hands of the town crier, James Hannegan.

The first courthouse, a high-roofed building with a cupola for a bell, was begun in 1809, and not completed till 1819. This building served till 1850, when the second courthouse was built. This was a two-story brick building that seems to have fallen short of the expectations of the people of the county, for we read that when it burned in 1858 nobody was sorry. The third courthouse, the present building, was built in 1858-60 at a cost of \$32,000. It is a handsome and dignified building with a fine Corinthian portico and a

graceful dome. It is, however, entirely too small for the transaction of the business of the county in these days, is cold and cheerless in winter and constricted and hot in summer. Although it was a fine building in its day, that day is done, and the present generation should erect a modern and artistic structure, similar to those of other less favored localities, which their children could view with the admiration due the monuments of their ancestors' architectural skill and foresight.

"THE WHITE ELEPHANT"

The first jail was built in 1805 and the second in 1850 when the second courthouse was built. The third, built in 1870-73, was one of the best prison buildings in the United States in its early days. It is still a building worthy of note among county jails. And, indeed, it ought to be a good jail, so the folks of Armstrong county think, for it cost them \$252,000. They used to call it "The White Elephant." It could be duplicated now for one-third the original cost.

Kittanning was incorporated as a borough in 1821. Its population was then 325. A little later the era of steamboat navigation on the Allegheny began and thenceforth the town gained in importance rapidly.

STEAMBOATS

The first steamboat came to Kittanning in April, 1827. Then the "Albion" came up from Pittsburgh, with the river five feet above low water. Her arrival was the occasion of a great rejoicing, and forthwith an excursion was arranged. The captain of the "Albion" started up the river with a party of 120, including forty ladies, but he was presently forced to return to port because of the exuberance of certain gentlemen who let their enthusiasm get the better of their discretion.

In 1830 the "Allegheny" was built especially for the Allegheny river trade. This boat, designed for running in anything deeper than a heavy dew, once ran up the river as far as Olean, N. Y. Thenceforward till the Allegheny Valley railroad came through to Kittanning in 1856 river traffic flourished.

Notable among the relics of the early days of Kittanning that lingered on into the days of the generation now passing was the old Bowser Tavern, which stood on the west side of the river, near where the steel bridge now comes to the west bank. A picture of this old hostelry, taken from an old photographic plate, is printed herewith.

SETTLERS

To give a list of all those who settled in Kittanning in the days of its beginning would occupy needless space. From the assessment list of 1804 are gleaned the following facts: William Hannegan, tailor; James Hannegan, hatter (also first court crier); Joseph Miller, storekeeper; Bernard Mahan, shoemaker; James McIlhenny, wheelwright; Abraham Parkinson, mason; William Reynolds, tanner; John Shaeffer, joiner.

David Crawford was the first blacksmith, coming here in 1805. The first hotelkeeper was Michael Mechling. David Reynolds also came at the same time as Mechling and established his tavern, the "Kittanning Inn," on the corner of Market and Jefferson, from which corner his descendants are still dispensing hospitality to the traveler. The "Reynolds House" is now kept by the popular landlord, Harry Reynolds, who succeeded his father, the late Absalom Reynolds.

The first resident lawyer was Samuel Massey. For a list of those subsequent to him the reader is referred to the chapter on the bench and bar of the county.

The early settlers were dependent on Dr. George Hays, who came here in 1810, for medical attention. In the chapter on the medical profession of the county will be found a complete list of the later arrivals in Kittanning.

KITTANNING IN 1820

To afford a contrast to the present vigorous city and list in a few words the industries of Old Kittanning, we will review the appearance of the town to the eyes of James McCullough, Sr., who lived here at that date and was alive in 1880.

There were then on Water street nineteen dwellings and business houses, two of which were brick. Jacob Truby's gun shop, Henry Rouse's cooper shop, the leather store of William Reynolds, Samuel McKee's saddlery, Joseph Irwin's inn kept in the stone house built by David Lawson, Robert Robinson's store and post office, and an inn kept by Walter Sloan.

There were twenty-three houses on Jefferson street, two of which, including the courthouse, were of brick. John Gillespie's shoe shop was on the corner of Arch, the *Columbian* printing office on the old courthouse square, William Small's tailor shop and Hugh Rogers' hat shop on the corner of Jacob, James Reichert's chair and wheel shop on the

site of the Presbyterian church, and David Crawford's blacksmith shop on the corner of the alley.

There were seven dwellings and business houses, besides the jail, on McKean street; Robert Speer's nail factory at the corner of the alley, Isaac Scott's pottery at the opposite corner.

There were no dwellings or business houses on Grant avenue, High, Vine, Arch or Mulberry streets.

There were eight dwelling and business houses on Market street, including the "Eagle House" block, then almost completed. Samuel Houston's store, Michael Mechling's inn, David Reynolds' inn, Hamilton & McConnell's store, Joseph Shields' hat shop, James Monteith's store in the "Eagle House" block, William Hannegan's tailor shop, Henry Jack's store, and his saddlery further down in the same block.

There were on Jacob and Walnut streets a tannery and a dwelling. In 1830 the number of dwellings was ninety and of stores ten.

EARLY INDUSTRIES

Gristmills, operated by hand and power, were established in the town by several of the pioneers, but the first practical one was that of Andrew Arnold, who built a steam grist mill on Jacob and Water streets in 1834. Charles Cumpsley, a manufacturer of wagons, mowing machines and wheelbarrows, was the next miller, in 1860.

Henry Worts was the first tanner. Many other tanneries were operated in the interval between 1804 and 1874, when the last one, that of John S. Alexander, was closed. The business is abandoned now, the large Eastern tanneries taking care of the trade.

Hugh Fullerton was the first to manufacture yarn and cloth in this borough in 1822. The next and only industry of this kind to attain importance here was the fulling mill of J. Kennerdell & Co., in 1860. This plant developed from a small foundation to a factory of \$70,000 capital. About five hundred yards of jeans, flannels, cassimeres and blankets were produced daily and about fifty men employed. It was owned by Goodell & Company, in 1874, when destroyed by fire.

The first planing mill was started in 1866 by Heiner Bros., who developed an extensive trade by 1874.

One of the most interesting of the old-time workers was John Clugston, who, in 1828, made eight-day and thirty-hour clocks,

several of which are now in use, and greatly treasured by their owners.

FERRIES AND BRIDGES

In the earlier years after the first settlement of Kittanning by the whites, the facilities for crossing the river were by skiffs and flatboats, when the water was too high for fording, which were either rowed or poled from one side to the other. The first ferry was some distance below the rolling mill, known as Sloan's ferry. Brown's ferry was established at a later period, higher up the river, at the mouth of Jacob street. Cunningham's ferry was established by William Cunningham, at the mouth of Market street, which was, in 1834, a chain ferry, much like the *pont volant*, or flying bridge, long known to French military engineers. The ferry-boat was borne across the river in about five minutes by the force of the current, by means of a strong wire, fastened to a tree about four hundred yards above the landing on the west side, the other end of the wire being fastened to the boat by stay-ropes, by which it could be brought to any desired angle with the current, the wire being kept out of the water by several buoys resembling small boats which crossed the river simultaneously with the large boat. The foremost end of the latter, being slightly turned up stream, was impelled across the river by the oblique action of the water against its side. Those buoys looked like so many goslings swimming with their mother.

That ferry was subsequently owned by Philip Mechling, who kept it up until the bridge was erected. The above-mentioned mode was changed to that of the chain ferry by fastening the wire to trees or posts on both sides of the stream, dispensing with the buoys, connecting the boat to a pulley running along the wire by means of chains or smaller wires, turning the foremost end of the boat upstream, and thus causing it to be impelled across by the oblique action of the current of water on its side.

By the act of April 2, 1838, the Kittanning Bridge Company was incorporated. The charter thus granted lay dormant until about 1855, when, the requisite number of shares of stock having been taken, the work of building the bridge was begun, and was completed in March, 1856. The foundation consisted of two stone abutments and four stone piers, substantially built. The first superstructure was chiefly wooden. In a few weeks after its

completion, April 12, 1856, it was struck by a violent tornado and blown into the river.

The bridge company having been authorized by the act of April 19, 1856, to issue preferred stock, replaced the lost superstructure by a wooden one on a different plan, that was firmly bound to the abutments and piers. It was covered. It lasted until 1874, when it was removed and the present graceful, durable, iron structure, with five channel arches, was substituted. The length of this bridge is nine hundred and sixteen feet. The total cost of the abutments, piers, superstructure and repairs was \$60,000.

FLOODS AND OTHER CASUALTIES

Several times in the history of Kittanning and the county has the Allegheny menaced their lives and property. Floods occurred in 1832, 1835, 1837, 1865, 1875 and 1913. The latter was the highest on record, most of the cellars and the store basements on the lower end of the town being flooded.

Ice gorges occurred in 1837 and 1875. In the former year some of the streets were rendered impassable by the cakes of ice, which did not melt for three months. In the first ice gorge the people were compelled to abandon the main part of the town and the ice floes covered Water street for a depth of fifteen feet. No lives were lost in either instance.

Another terrific ice gorge occurred in the second week of March, 1875. For several days the ice accumulated above and below Kittanning for miles each day. It was called the "ten-mile gorge." The severely cold weather which had prevailed through the winter made the ice very thick and hard. Though it was not piled up as high as it was in 1837, the gorge was considerably longer, and, for a few days, there was apprehension that immense damage would be done by sweeping away the bridge and parts of the town, which would probably have been the case if the water had risen suddenly and rapidly.

On March 17, 1865, the water reached five and a quarter feet above the pavement at the corner of Arch and Water streets; two feet, nine and one-half inches, corner of Water and Jacob streets; and six and one-half feet, corner of Water and Mulberry streets. The water reached to within three inches of the door-sill on Market, a few feet above McKean street, and filled every cellar between the latter street and the river, except General Orr's.

The flood Dec. 13, 1873, raised the water at

the corner of Arch and Water streets three feet above the pavement; corner of Water and Jacob streets, one foot, nine and one-half inches; and at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, four feet.

During the flood of 1913 most of the business houses were inundated and several compelled to close. Only one restaurant, George's Cafe, was able to open, but not only did Mr. George continue to serve the public, but with commendable public spirit he refused to raise his prices and kept his bakery in operation day and night to supply bread to both Kittanning and Ford City.

At the residence of Dr. S. A. S. Jessop, corner of Walnut and South Jefferson streets, are the marks of the two great floods, lined off on the walls of his house, with the dates inscribed below. The mark of the flood of March 17, 1865, is two feet above the level of the pavement, while that of 1913 is eighteen inches higher. Both of the great floods occurred in the month of March, the one of 1913 being on the 26th.

An earthquake of moderate effect and short duration was felt on March 9, 1828.

About 1811 a tornado crossed the Allegheny near Kittanning, prostrating trees, unroofing houses and doing other damage. Another tornado in 1860 started near Middlesex, passed northeasterly through Armstrong, left the county about a mile north of South Bethlehem and created much damage in Clarion county. It destroyed many houses, leveled forests and killed two women and one man. Many had narrow escapes from death.

TOWN OFFICIALS

No records whatever were kept in the early days of the town's history, so nothing can be said regarding the officials of those days. The only data at hand are the minutes of the town council of 1823, by which it is seen that David Reynolds was burgess, David Crawford, Frederick Rohrer, Joseph Shields, Isaac Scott and Michael Truby were councilmen. James E. Brown was clerk.

Too much space would be occupied to recite the names of the later officials, so those of the year 1913 are given. They are:

Burgess, Harry P. Boarts; town council, P. J. Hoey, R. E. Kennerdell, H. N. Sankey, E. F. McGivern, Frank Neubert, W. C. Heidersdorf; borough treasurer, Harry E. Ellermeyer; borough solicitor, R. A. McCullough; borough clerk, J. D. Curren; chief of police, W. E. Gallagher; policemen, Matt Dosch,

Joseph Glenn; street commissioner, John Tarr; overseers of the poor, James Baker, William Geidel; clerk to the overseers, Roy W. Pollock; assessors, L. B. Croll, H. J. Hays; tax collector, James King; auditors, W. E. Miller, Fred Lindeman, A. W. Dosch.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF KITTANNING

The first town hall was built in 1859 by Charles Schotte for \$1,000, and was located on Market street, on the old public square. The lower story was used as a council chamber and for a post office, the rear housing the hose cart and ladders. The upper story was first used as a schoolhouse and for public meetings and later as the office of the *Armstrong Republican*. It was destroyed by fire in 1895, but soon after rebuilt. The present building is larger and more commodious than the old one, and is occupied by the Armstrong Trust Company, and the city lockup on the first floor, Fire Company No. 2 and the borough offices being on the second and third floors. A large tower at the corner houses the fire bell.

An opera house was built by a joint stock company on Market street in 1874. It was a frame structure, 49x60 feet, and cost \$6,000. The interior was not very commodious and the acoustics were poor.

Wick's Theatre, constructed in 1913, is the first substantial building for strictly amusement purposes ever erected in Kittanning, and will stand for years to come as a substantial and artistic monument to the enterprise of John Wick, Jr. It is of concrete and steel and is strictly fire-proof, in addition, having eighteen exits, by which it can be emptied of an audience in a few minutes. Steam heat, electric lights, sanitary walls, soft carpets, comfortable seats and harmonious decorations make it the ideal of what a theatre should be. In addition the audience can see every part of the stage and the acoustics are perfect.

One of the remarkable features with the erection of this mammoth building was the knowledge displayed by Mr. Wick, who started to build this modern playhouse on May 22d, without any plans or contractor. He gave it his own supervision, looked after every minor detail and completed it in record building time. For the last month he had from forty-five to fifty people working night and day. The wages were the highest ever paid on any building constructed in Armstrong county. The laborers received \$2.25 per day

of nine hours; the carpenters, \$3.50 to \$3.75; the plasterers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; electricians, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

During the progress of the work Mr. Wick had many volunteer advisers as to the details of construction and he often adopted their suggestions, where practicable, taking the comments with perfect good nature. When the last touches were made to the outside he had his name and date of erection affixed across the front of the top. By a carelessness on the part of the concrete workman, the figures and the name were formed in a ludicrous way. Wick permitted the arrangement to remain for several days in order to give his volunteer assistants something to talk about, and then had the arrangement of the letters made more artistic.

Plans for the enlargement of the courthouse are being worked out by the county commissioners, and will be put into effect as soon as the newly elected judge, J. W. King, takes his seat in January, 1914.

POSTAL FACILITIES

The earliest records of the post office here are missing, but it is known that the first postmaster was Joseph Miller, appointed in 1807. He kept a store on the corner of Arch and Water streets. His immediate successor was David Lawson, in 1810.

At that date there was a weekly mail, carried by horseback from Greensburg, via Freeport. Still later the famous Josiah Copley, while learning the printing trade, carried the mail from Indiana, by way of Woodward's Mill, to Kittanning. When he arrived at the hill on the edge of town he sounded his horn, thus informing the residents of his coming, so that by the time of his arrival at the post office quite a crowd was gathered to witness the opening of the mail.

In the years that have intervened between that time and the present, many improvements have been introduced into the mail service, among them being the rural and the parcel post. A wonderful advance in the handling of the mails has been made and a large force of clerks is needed to receive and distribute it now. In these modern times the work of the Kittanning post office is conducted by the following gentlemen, who are universally popular with their townspeople and the traveling public for their courtesy and efficient work: S. F. Booher, postmaster; J. M. Baker, assistant; Gordon B. Baum, James H. Stivan-son, W. H. Reichert, G. R. Crawford and An-

drew Shawl, clerks; C. Dargue, H. Walters, A. Cook, F. S. Geiger, William Leeger, carriers; A. Say, parcel post carrier.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES

The Kittanning Telephone Company is a local company, connecting with the many independent lines throughout the country. The service is excellent, the instruments are modern and the plant is well kept up. The officials of the company are: C. J. Jessop, president; E. S. Hutchison, vice president; K. B. Schotte, secretary, treasurer and manager, F. C. Monks, R. M. Trollinger, Charles Truby, Charles E. Meals, Charles Neubert, directors.

The Pittsburgh & Allegheny Telephone Company, one of the competitors of the Bell system, has an exchange here, connecting with its long distance lines in the various cities and towns of the State.

LIGHTING AND WATER SUPPLY

The Kittanning Gas Company was incorporated in 1858, with a capital stock of \$20,000, but did not carry out the requirements of its charter. By the act of 1859 the Armstrong Gas Company started in to erect a plant with a capital of \$50,000, but was prevented from completing the works and sold out by the sheriff in 1862. The Kittanning Gas Company was reincorporated in 1868 and began business in 1872, supplying the citizens and the borough. The plant cost \$31,000 and was located on McKean street, between Jacob and Mulberry.

The introduction of natural gas in 1878 caused the company to close their works, as they could not compete with the new fuel, and their plant was old and the mains were simply logs, hollowed out for the purpose and useless for the installation of the new system. Another item to reckon with was the rapid introduction of electricity for lighting purposes, and the old company did not have enterprise enough to enter the field of electricity themselves.

J. G. Henry, George H. Fox and A. H. Stitt were the pioneers in the natural gas industry in that section, having drilled the first well at Cowanshannock in 1875.

There are seven companies in this county at present, one of which, the American Natural Gas Company, supplies Kittanning with light and heat to some extent, having most of the mains in operation into private homes and factories.

The Armstrong Electric Company came into being soon after the development of natural gas in the county. Until the consolidation of the Kittanning Electric Light Company and the West Penn Electric Company this company operated its own plant, supplying light and power to the town and surrounding territory. All of the companies are now consolidated, the power coming from Connellsville. In the latter part of 1913 the Public Service Commission of the State has compelled an adjustment of rates in this section, thus increasing the prices in many instances to consumers.

A charter was granted the Kittanning Water Company in 1866, and in 1872 it commenced to supply the town with water from the Allegheny. In 1886 the company was reorganized under the name of Armstrong Water Company, to whom a charter was granted giving exclusive rights in the town. But in the following year this charter was revoked by the State and a new one granted, which did not contain the objectionable monopolistic clause. The plant of the company has been gradually increased in size since the time of commencing operations and is at present ample to supply the borough. Two reservoirs, an old and a new one, are located near the town of Wickboro, just above the line of Kittanning. The only trouble the company has to contend with is the difficulty of obtaining a pure supply of water in the dry seasons when the Allegheny is low. Great expense would be incurred in damming the Cowanshannock, and there is always danger of contamination by the mines and mills of this vicinity. The problem will, however, be worked out in the coming years.

FIRE PROTECTION

Kittanning's first fire company was formed at a meeting held in the courthouse in 1826, and the following year the borough purchased a hand fire engine for \$76.65, also erected a frame house for it at a cost of \$60, on the east side of Jefferson, below Market street. Buckets were supplied by the citizens and the borough. Two hooks and two ladders were also procured. Such were the means provided for the extinguishing of fires until the burning of L. C. Pinney's carriage factory in 1854.

After that event the citizens petitioned for better protection and a special tax was levied and a hand fire engine purchased for \$2,500. It was better than the old one, but hardly good enough for the rapidly growing borough.

This was the only means of extinguishing fires until 1871, when the borough entered into a contract with the Kittanning Water Company to put in twenty-three fire plugs for \$2,783. The company also contracted to supply the town with water for fire extinguishing for the annual sum of \$500.

After that date the town depended upon volunteers to extinguish all fires, as the company had disbanded. In 1875, when Fire Company No. 1 was organized, the borough bought the old First Presbyterian church for headquarters. The fire company completely renovated the interior and fitted it up for social purposes. The interior is handsomely decorated, and contains a dance hall, parlors, engine house and pool tables on the ground floor. The borough has only borne the cost of outside repairs, pays the company \$5 for each fire that requires the use of the hose, rebates the tax on members for occupations and defrays a part of the lighting bills. The company has recently bought a \$4,000 Lange auto-truck from a Pittsburgh firm, for which the borough donated \$1,000. The truck is a very large one, is fitted with ladders and hose and two chemical tanks of 70 gallons capacity. Its speed is such that but a few minutes are required to arrive at fires in the remotest part of the town.

The members of No. 1 are as follows: P. J. Hoey, president; Burt Milson, vice president; Fred Lindeman, treasurer; E. H. McIlwain, recording secretary; William F. George, financial secretary; M. B. Oswald, Lon. O'Donnell, David McMasters, trustees; Madison Dosch, chief; Ray Dosch and M. C. Linnon, assistants; L. L. Thompson, foreman hook and ladder truck; members, Fred. E. Blaney, William Blaney, William Bowser, Frank Keener, Earl Dosch, Harry Daugherty, J. E. Bush, Walter Bush, A. W. Dosch, William Leeger, Wiley Thompson, Joseph Rush, Clarence Davis, Harry Blaney, John Schlosser, Thomas Gough, Jr., Miles Mobley.

Fire Company No. 2 is located in the city hall building, where there are rooms for games and recreation. It has the old style hand hose reel cart, but expects to purchase a better equipment soon.

Fire Company No. 3 is located in a home of its own on North Jefferson street, where all the conveniences of a first-class club are provided for members. They have an auto truck and hose reel, somewhat smaller than that of No. 1, but of the latest pattern. The cost was \$3,000, most of which was defrayed by the members. This company also gives

entertainments and dances in its hall, but the dances are sometimes more exclusive than those of No. 1, although at one time they were well advertised in the papers of the whole country through the stag dinner and dance that was held in their hall at that time. The present members of No. 3 are: John Borger, president; C. K. Stivanson and A. F. Cook, chiefs; Gordon Baum, J. H. Stivanson, Hoyt Truitt, Herman Heidersdorf, H. T. Crissman, Ray Smith, M. Todd, John Stivanson, D. E. Stivanson, H. J. Walter, Charles Witmer, L. B. Mohoney, Harry Streiber, Fred Weaver.

The Gamewell system is used for sounding alarms. The borough is divided into districts, each telephone bearing the number of the district in which it is located. When a fire occurs the nearest telephone is used to notify the operator of the district and the exact house. The operator plugs in the number on the switchboard and the alarm bell is automatically rung until the plug is removed. Scarcely three minutes elapse ere the trucks are at the spot, and by the time of their arrival the water pressure on that line has been increased to the emergency load. The pressure is ample to send a stream to the top of any of the buildings in town. All the townspeople work in harmony with the fire companies and so far no difficulty has been experienced in coping with the most threatening conflagration.

All of the three companies have a joint relief fund for sickness and accident, and the State relief fund averages \$500 per year, being used as a nucleus by them.

NEWSPAPERS OF KITTANNING

The first newspaper in Kittanning was the *Western Eagle*, established by Capt. James Alexander in 1810. It was discontinued while the proprietor was in the War of 1812, but revived for a short time after his return in 1814. The office in which it was published was located in a log building on the north side of Market street near the public alley, which was afterward destroyed by fire while occupied by the late Nathaniel Henry.

The *Columbian and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser* was started in 1819 by the Rohrer brothers, Frederick and George. It was merged with the *Gazette* in 1831.

The *Kittanning Gazette* was established in 1825 by Josiah Copley and John Croll, and published under the name of Copley, Croll & Co. until 1829, when Copley withdrew. After merging with the *Columbian* in 1831

it was issued as the *Gazette and Columbian* by Simon Torney and John Croll, until 1832, when Croll withdrew and Copley resumed the editorship, publishing it for the estate of Torney, who had died the year previous. He dropped the *Columbian* part of the name, and in 1838 the paper passed into the hands of Benjamin Oswald, who changed the name to *Democratic Press* in 1841 and later into *Kittanning Free Press*, which name it retained until 1864. The plant was then purchased from Oswald's widow by a company, who changed the name to *Union Free Press*. Marshall B. Oswald succeeded the association as publisher, in 1876 selling an interest to James B. Neale, who after his election to the bench transferred his half to G. S. Crosby, in 1881. After Crosby's death A. D. Glenn purchased his interest. Mr. Glenn was at the time superintendent of the county schools, and was later appointed to a position in the Department of Public Instruction at Harrisburg. He sold his interest to Judge Buffington, Orr Buffington and R. T. Knox of Pittsburgh, who conducted the paper under the firm name of Oswald, Knox & Buffington. The Buffingtons and Knox later withdrew and M. B. Oswald bought all of their shares, changed the name of the paper to *Kittanning Free Press* and published it until his death in 1900. His son, M. B. Oswald, then assumed control, and after his mother's death became part owner. His nephew, W. W. Oswald, now has an interest in the plant. This is the oldest paper in the county and the building is constructed especially for printing purposes. It is a typical old time printing office, with the homelike air of those famous schools of printing and journalism. One of the oldest printing presses in the United States is still in a good state of repair in the office, and is occasionally used for small work. It was the second of the makes of press used after the old wooden Franklin press, and is a relic of historical value. Joseph G. Stivanson is another member of the working force.

The late Judge Joseph Buffington, in 1830, began the publication of the *Armstrong Advertiser*, which was afterward continued by William Badger until 1833, when the type and machinery were removed to Freeport to print the *Olive Branch*.

The *Armstrong Democrat* was established in 1834 by Frederick Rohrer and John Croll. It continued to be a Democratic paper under their management, and that of Andrew J. Faulk and William McWilliams, until 1864, when its politics was changed and the name

became *Armstrong Republican*. It was owned and conducted for several years by A. G. Henry and his son, W. M. Henry, the latter becoming editor in 1880. The widow of A. G. Henry retained the ownership until 1903, the last editor being Squire Isaac Miller, after which date the plant was sold to the Advance Printing Co., who removed it to their plant in Leechburg.

The Mentor was established in 1862 by J. A. Fulton, who sold it in 1863 to an association, they changing the name to *Democratic Sentinel*. It was edited and published by John W. Rohrer and his son, Frederick, for a number of years. After the son's death his father sold the paper to John T. and Roland B. Simpson in 1909, who began the issuing of the *Armstrong Democrat and Sentinel* (weekly), with Roland Simpson as editor. They have gained a fine circulation and are firmly fixed as part of the growing borough of Kittanning.

John T. Simpson after he had sold his interest in the *Daily Times*, which he had edited for eleven years, started the publication of a daily the title of which was *Simpson's Daily Leader*. This was in 1909, and so great was his prestige as a newspaper man that now, in December, 1913, he has a sworn circulation averaging from 2,850 to 3,100 daily, the largest in the county. His paper is independent in politics and fearless in publication as to questions of the hour.

The Centennial was an amateur juvenile weekly, first issued in 1874 by William and Adam Reichert. They soon enlarged it to "man's size" and changed the name to *County Standard*. It passed out of existence in 1903.

The Valley Times was transferred from Freeport to Kittanning in 1876, being published by Oswald & Simpson as a weekly. Their office was in the Reynolds building. The name was altered to *Kittanning Times* in 1880. After Oswald's retirement in 1884 the paper was conducted by John T. Simpson until the year 1890, when F. T. Fries bought a half interest in it. In 1898 a daily was started, called the *Daily Times*. Simpson sold out to Fries in 1909 and started another daily. Mr. Fries has continued the two papers, daily and weekly *Times*, since the dissolution of partnership, and has been very successful. He is remarkable as one of the few blind men in the United States now living, to be editor and proprietor of a daily paper. The *Times* is housed in a specially constructed building, with all conveniences for the production of the two papers and the large commer-

cial job printing which is a side line of the establishment. The paper was the first successful daily in the county and the first to install a modern typesetting machine. Mr. Fries has been blind for the last seven years, but this fact has not prevented his successful management of the multifarious details of a daily paper.

The *Daily Advertiser* was issued in 1884 from the office of the *Armstrong Republican* by Robert O. Moore. Later he took into partnership W. W. Titzell, changed the paper to a weekly and renamed it the *Kittanning Globe*. In two years it was sold to W. G. Reynolds and R. A. McCullough, who made it Democratic in political complexion. It was returned to the Republican fold in 1893, and the name made *Kittanning Tribune*, which name it bears now. It is owned by a stock company.

The *County Light* was the name of a paper which was established in 1893 by a stock company, with D. L. Nulton as editor, and ran for about three years, after which the outfit was sold to local printers.

The *Armstrong County Record* came on a visit of less than two years from Leechburg to Kittanning. Holmes & Marshall were the publishers. For one and a half years they ran it as a daily, but finally Holmes sold to O. S. Marshall and the latter removed it to Rural Valley, where it suffered other vicissitudes, which can be found in the sketch of that town.

The Electric Printery is an up-to-date establishment owned and operated by Neal Heilman, on North McKean street. He has a large trade of the better class of users of printing material. He is seriously contemplating a material enlargement of his plant. He has as an assistant in the composing room Edward T. McElwain.

Edgar A. Brodhead, a descendant of the famous Capt. Daniel Brodhead, is the proprietor of a well equipped job printing office on South Jefferson street, near Jacob. He has a fine and growing trade.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

About 1820 the nucleus of a public library was created by contributions from Thomas Hamilton and Thomas R. Peters and others. Several hundred volumes, mostly historical, were accumulated and housed for a few years in the courthouse. After accumulating much dust through neglect they were finally distributed among various citizens, who probably took better care of them.

It remained for the Jewish young people of Kittanning to revive the matter of a public library, in 1913. At a meeting held in this year a constitution and bylaws were adopted, and the following officers elected: President, Morris Silberblatt; vice president, Joseph Newman; recording secretary, Harry Rambach; financial secretary and treasurer, Louis Gruskin; librarian, Ruth Adelson. There were thirty-five members in the organization, most of them young people. They have already collected many volumes on Jewish history, and will establish a public library for all classes of citizens.

KITTANNING ACADEMY

This institution was authorized by an act of Assembly and approved April 2, 1821. The trustees first named were Thomas Hamilton, James Monteith, Robert Robinson, Samuel Matthews, David Reynolds and Samuel S. Harrison. The first meeting of the trustees was held Sept. 4, 1821. In the fall of 1824 a building was contracted for at a cost of \$1,130. This building was located on Jefferson street near the corner of the then-existing public square.

In February, 1827, Charles G. Snowden was engaged to open the school. He received a salary of \$16 per quarter out of the public funds in addition to private subscriptions as a compensation. Other teachers, the exact dates of whose service cannot be ascertained, were Alexander Shirran, Rev. J. N. Stark, Rev. Joseph Painter, D. D., and Rev. E. D. Barrett.

The second story of the building was not finished until the summer of 1834. A fence was erected and a cupola placed over the bell in 1842. For several years the upper story of the Academy was used for school purposes and the lower for family residences. In 1864 the Academy was closed and the buildings and grounds reverted to the county, largely on account of the Civil war. In 1886 all that remained of the institute was a fund of \$5,000, which was loaned to the county and to the school board. During the early history of the Academy, the only facilities in this county for acquiring an education in the higher branches were afforded by this institution.

After the funds had accumulated for several years, the trustees decided to revive the charter. Meanwhile a Mr. Ritchie came to Kittanning and opened a school, which he called the Kittanning Academy. His success induced the trustees to finance the enterprise,

and the Academy was reopened under the old charter, with Professor Ritchie as principal. The project was so successful that a brick building was erected on North Jefferson street in 1899. After the departure of Professor Ritchie, Rev. Robert A. Barner was placed in charge of the institution. In the fall of 1902 Professor J. C. Tinstman was elected principal, and was succeeded by Professor C. V. Smith in 1906. The Academy was again closed in 1908, and the building occupied by the high school, while the new high school building was in process of construction. In 1911 the building was offered to the State National Guard for \$10,000, which offer was accepted conditionally. The building is occupied at present by the local militia company as an armory.

LAMBETH COLLEGE

A charter was granted to the Episcopalian diocese in 1868 for the establishment of an educational institution at Kittanning and the same year Lambeth College was opened by them. The incorporators included members of the churches of Kittanning, Brady's Bend, Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Erie, Clearfield, Rochester and Sewickley. For ten years under competent instructors it held sway, but finally support ceased, and lack of necessary buildings and financial encouragement caused its final suspension.

UNIVERSITY OF KITTANNING

The name of this institution was about as long as its existence. The charter was granted in 1858 with very extensive powers and for a time the outlook was favorable, but after a deal of discussion and amendment as to the charter the first session opened in 1868 with 114 pupils, ran five months and closed forever.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In accordance with the custom of pioneer times a log schoolhouse was built on a lot between Water and Jefferson streets, on an alley, the site being then the most convenient. This lot was later owned by Mrs. Mary A. Craig. The first school teacher was Adam Elliott. Several of his pupils were living in 1880. They stated that the school was probably opened in 1805. It continued to be used until the completion of the first jail, when the school was opened in one of the upper rooms of that edifice. Finally it was transferred to

a private house on the corner of Jacob and Jefferson streets.

After the transfer of the log schoolhouse various subscription schools were started, carried on for a time and with varying success until the establishment of the public school system. One of these subscription schools was kept by a Mr. Jones and was located at the corner of an alley running parallel to Market street. Another was kept by David Simpson in a frame building on Jacob street. Still another was the one taught by Dr. Meeker, on Water street. The Houston schoolhouse was on the west side of Jefferson, near Jacob street, and was built for school purposes by Samuel Houston. It was carried on at various irregular periods by Thomas Cunningham, Jonathan E. Meredith and George Fidler, from 1830 to 1836.

The inauguration of the free school system in 1834 was a welcome innovation to the parents who had to exercise such care in the selection of a proper school for their children from the many good, bad and indifferent private ones that so far had failed to supply the necessary educational facilities.

The first school board election for the borough of Kittanning resulted in the election of Frank Rohrer, Samuel McKee, Findley Patterson, John R. Johnston, Joseph M. Jordan and Richard Graham.

The first schoolhouse erected under the new law was on the south side of Jacob street, and was one story, frame, contained two rooms and was heated by a stove. Notwithstanding repeated enlargements it finally was abandoned from lack of capacity for the growing throng of knowledge-seeking youngsters. In 1842 Judge Boggs taught there, being engaged in all for fifteen months. Although the increase of capacity was long desired there was difficulty for several years in finding a suitable lot on which to build a larger structure. Finally, through the generosity of General Orr, the acre on which the present schoolhouses are located was purchased for \$3,500 in 1871.

The second building was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$29,700. For a time it proved adequate for the purpose, but necessity compelled its replacement in 1886 by the present large schoolhouse.

The schoolhouse last mentioned is a fine example of the architecture of nearly thirty years ago, and is commodious and conveniently arranged. It does not present a great contrast to the modern and business-like high school adjoining it.

The high school was built in 1910 and is ample in size, convenient in arrangement and handsome in appearance. The lower floor is used for classrooms and the manual training department. The second floor has the principal's office, classrooms and the finest auditorium in the county, where graduation exercises, lectures and meetings of the educational associations are held. The heating of the building is of the most improved design, and all modern methods of lighting and ventilation combine to make it a model schoolhouse. The total cost was \$75,000.

The high school, in addition to the usual classical courses and the manual training departments, has a commercial and typewriting course.

Professor T. C. Cheeseman is the principal of the high school and Professor F. W. Goodwin has supervision over both the grade and high schools.

In 1913 the number of grades was 24; average months taught, 9; male teachers, 7; female teachers, 19; average salaries, male, \$112.93; female, \$62.83; male scholars, 502; female scholars, 465; average attendance, 735; cost per month, \$2.51; tax levied, \$21,283.56; received from State, \$4,127.82; other sources, \$31,531.51; value of schoolhouses, \$166,500; teachers' wages, \$18,316.86; fuel, fees, etc., \$16,755.63.

The school directors are: George G. Titzell, president; Hon. John H. Painter, secretary; James E. Bush, treasurer; John A. Fox, L. E. Biehl.

BANKS OF KITTANNING

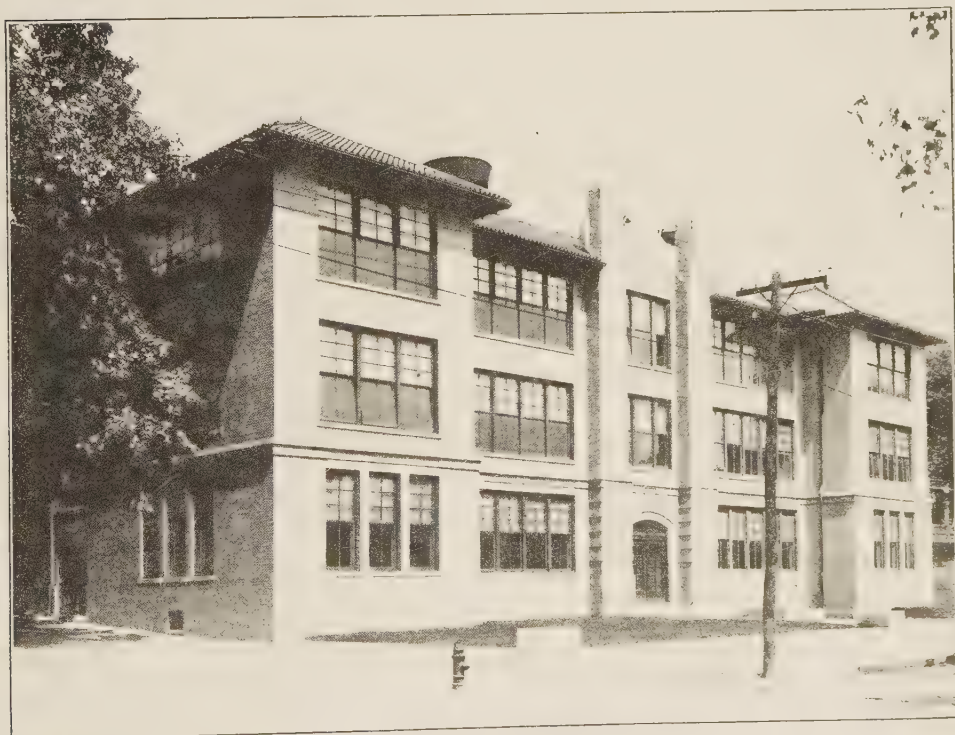
At a meeting held in the grand jury room of the courthouse at Kittanning on Feb. 17, 1836, the first banking association was formed. Its title was the Mechanics' Savings Fund Company, and the officers were: William F. Johnston, president; William Matthews, secretary; Joseph M. Jordan, treasurer; Frederick Rohrer, Nathaniel Henry, Francis Debbs, Hugh Campbell and Archibald Dickey, directors. The stockholders were almost exclusively mechanics, and it operated almost entirely among the workingmen. After a brief existence it was dissolved.

The Kittanning Bank was incorporated in 1857 with a capital of \$200,000. It weathered the specie payment suspension of 1858 and continued in business until 1866, when it was changed to a national bank. In the following year it ceased existence.

Soon after the passage of the national bank



KITTANNING PUBLIC SCHOOL



KITTANNING HIGH SCHOOL

act in 1863 the First National Bank of Kittanning was organized (1863), beginning business in 1867. The Kittanning Bank having closed, most of the business reverted to the new bank and the cashier also transferred his position to it. The capital stock of the First National was \$200,000. At the expiration of the charter in 1883 this bank was closed.

The Allegheny Valley Bank was established in 1872, with a capital of \$100,000, and continued in business for several years. The officers were: Dr. T. M. Allison, president; Simon Truby, vice president; James S. Moore, cashier.

The Farmers' National Bank was established in 1884. The capital is \$100,000. Its present officers are: J. A. Gault, president; George G. Titzell, cashier; George B. Fleming, assistant cashier; Charles R. Moesta, bookkeeper; J. A. Gault, Harry A. Arnold, Harry R. Gault, H. A. Colwell, Floy C. Jones, W. Pollock and George G. Titzell, directors.

The Safe Deposit and Title Guaranty Company was established in 1890, with a capital of \$135,000. The officers are: W. B. Meredith, president; James McCullough, Jr., vice president; John A. Fox, secretary and treasurer; Frank J. Atkins, assistant treasurer; Freda Gerheim, teller; Fred Ashe, teller; James McCullough, H. A. Heilman, Irwin T. Campbell, W. B. Meredith, Frank Neubert and John A. Fox, directors.

The Merchants' National Bank was organized in 1897, with a capital of \$100,000. The present officials are: G. W. McNees, president; J. R. Einstein, vice president; James M. Painter, cashier; Paul L. McKenrick, assistant cashier; George W. McNees, J. Frank Graff, John H. Painter, C. T. N. Painter, J. R. Einstein, James E. Brown, Paul L. McKenrick and James M. Painter, directors.

The Armstrong County Trust Company was incorporated in 1902, with a capital stock of \$125,000. The present officials are: Harry R. Gault, president; Oliver W. Gilpin, vice president; H. G. Gates, secretary and treasurer; A. L. Sheridan, assistant secretary and treasurer; Frederick McGregor, teller; Ned Lee, bookkeeper; Harry R. Gault, Dwight C. Morgan, George W. Reese, S. H. McCain, D. B. Heiner, Floy C. Jones, James H. Corbett, W. A. Loudon, Oliver W. Gilpin, J. R. Einstein and H. G. Gates, directors.

The National Kittanning Bank was chartered in 1902, with a capital of \$200,000. The present officers are: H. A. Colwell, president; W. Pollock, cashier; F. S. Noble, assistant cashier; J. Douglass White, bookkeeper; H.

A. Colwell, James McCullough, Jr., H. G. Luker, John D. Galbraith, W. Pollock, F. S. Noble and Harvey Claypool, directors. Mr. William Pollock, the cashier of this bank, was also the cashier of the old Kittanning Bank, and has been continuously in the banking business for over fifty years. His keenness of judgment is still unimpaired.

The Kittanning Insurance Company was incorporated in 1853 and for some years did a fine business all over the Union, but bad management caused it to suspend in 1890.

Miss Freda Gerheim has the honor of being the only lady bank official in Armstrong county, holding the position of teller in the Safe Deposit and Title Guaranty Company, where her admirable tact and constant cheerfulness have won her the esteem and confidence of a large clientele.

MEDICAL MEN

The resident physicians of Kittanning are: Thomas M. Allison, L. Dent Allison, William J. Bierer, John M. Cooley, Frank W. Hileman, John T. Deemar, Roscoe Deemar, Charles J. Jessop, Samuel A. S. Jessop, Charles H. Furnee, Thomas N. McKee, John K. Kiser, Elenor J. Lawson, Charles S. McGiven, Robert P. Marshall, Frederick C. Monks, Charles J. Steim, Joseph J. Steim, Robert F. Tarr, Jay B. F. Wyant.

The Kittanning General Hospital is under the charge of Boyd S. Henry, with a competent corps of nurses and assistants.

A number of the leading citizens of the county have organized for the purpose of building and equipping an institution for the use of the public, under the title of Armstrong County General Hospital. Subscriptions are being obtained and the requisite buildings are soon to be built in Kittanning, on their lots adjoining the court house, at a cost of \$100,000.

The dental profession is represented by Drs. E. H. Wright, J. D. Sedgwick, Charles E. Manon, J. K. Eyler, H. W. Schall. The optical profession of Kittanning is composed of Profs. J. M. Logue and J. A. McMillen. Dr. D. A. Gorman is resident veterinarian.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

As Kittanning is the county seat and the courthouse is located here the majority of the legal profession are residents of the borough, so a list of them would only be a repetition of the sketch of the bench and bar of the county. We will refer the reader to that

sketch for a complete list of the members of the legal profession who have in the past made their home here, as well as those now resident in Kittanning.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Daguerreotyping was introduced in 1860 and the old wet plate process took its place in 1863. C. C. Shadle was one of the first operators in Kittanning, coming here from Apollo in 1869. Walter S. Otto began business here in 1887 and is still located on Market street. A. S. Schreckengost started in for himself in 1890 and is located on Market, near the city hall. The leading artist in this line is John R. Leister, who lately purchased the studio of Mr. Shadle, and has the best equipped establishment in the county. Mr. Leister is also a prominent member of the musical circle of the town and especially popular with the younger set.

DAUGHERTY VISIBLE TYPEWRITER

If Kittanning is to be known in history in the future it will be at least famous among the mechanics of the world as the home of James Denny Daugherty, the inventor of the first visible typewriter in the world, the class of machine that has gradually forced itself to the front of the writing machine trade. For a time none of the standard machine manufacturers would accept the innovation, but at the present time the typewriter that is "blind" has little sale.

Mr. Daugherty, who is the court stenographer of Armstrong county and one of the leading lawyers of the county, as well as a facile and famous speaker, is also a natural mechanic. When he left college in 1879 he decided to study stenography, then in its infancy, and with commendable enterprise he bought one of the old Sholes-Glidden typewriters, afterward the Remington. Even with this slow and crude machine he became able to take testimony without the use of stenographic notes. The annoyance of raising the carriage of the machine caused him to work out the idea of a visible writer and in 1881 he made the first working model of a typewriter with writing in sight. A successful working model made of iron was developed by him in 1883.

For a time his other duties prevented a continuance of the typewriter development, but in 1889 he had his idea patented. In 1891 Mr. Daugherty, together with Joseph Buffington, Charles J. Moesta and William Rumbaugh, formed the Daugherty Typewriter

Company, and contracted with the Crandall Typewriter Company, of Groton, N. Y., to manufacture two thousand of the machines according to the Daugherty model. Mr. Daugherty went to Groton and personally supervised the work.

In 1894 the business had grown so extensive that the present brick factory was built at Kittanning and the work entered into with a complete new equipment, under the management of Mr. Daugherty. From that date until the present time the works have run full time, with the exception of seven and one-half months, caused by the temporary embarrassment of the firm.

In 1897, through the incompetency of a manager of the factory, a lot of 2,500 machines were cast into the scrap heap. This was a severe blow to the little company, as they had never caught up with their orders and the hundreds of agents around the country demanded deliveries at once or cancellation of contracts would be made. As they could not get out the orders, the firm was compelled to suspend, and in 1897 the plant was sold to a company, who renamed the machine the Pittsburgh Visible Typewriter.

This company later sold the Daugherty patents to the Union Typewriter Company, who control all of the factories in the "trust," and thus the other machines were soon fitted with the necessary visible feature. For a time Mr. Daugherty was a member of the experimental staff of the Union Company, but in 1913 severed his connection, and has now associated himself with the Underwood Typewriter Company, being consulting mechanical expert for the president, John Underwood. The Underwood has taken most of the speed prizes, but is now having Mr. Daugherty design an adding, subtracting and multiplying attachment, to be built into the Underwood as an integral part of the machine. So far Mr. Daugherty has progressed toward the completion of this addition to his other original improvements to writing machines with encouraging speed, and it is to be believed that in the coming year he will have again introduced a radical change in the construction of the typewriter. This invention, however, will not be rejected and ridiculed as his first one was by the short-sighted public, but will have the hearty cooperation of one of the largest factories of typewriters in the world.

KITTANNING IRON AND STEEL COMPANY

Nails were made by John Miller, Alexander Colwell and Robert Speer at different periods

from 1811 to 1825. The iron from which the nails were made was packed over the Alleghenies from the East.

The first foundry was started by Adams & Thompson in 1843, and was first operated by horsepower. They made plows and other agricultural implements of those days. The next foundry was that of Anderson & Buffington, in 1853. It produced stove and other castings. Hulings & Robinson's foundry began in 1857, and was also a stove foundry. A severe explosion, which injured no one but damaged the home of Judge Boggs, occurred in 1870 at this foundry, which was then called Robinson & Crawford's. McCullough's National Foundry started in 1873.

The rolling mill was built in 1847, and was put in operation in January, 1848. The cost was chiefly furnished by the solid men of Kittanning. The original firm name was the Kittanning Iron Works. Then in the mutations of ownership the firm names were Brown, Phillips & Co., Brown, Floyd & Co., R. L. Brown & Co., Martin, Brickel & Co., and Meredith, Neale & Titzell. Connected with it were a foundry and nail factory. The products were common bar, rod, sheet and hoop iron, nails, and castings. It gave employment, while in full operation, to about 150 men.

The buildings and machinery were so much injured by fire Wednesday night, Dec. 18, 1867, that the then proprietors, Martin, Brickel & Co., did not repair them, but subsequently sold their interest therein to Meredith, Neale & Titzell, who rebuilt the plant and operated it until 1873, when the panic caused a suspension of the business. The works consisted of sixteen puddling furnaces, three trains of rolls, twenty-two nail machines and one squeezer. The annual capacity was 7,000 tons of iron.

The Kittanning Iron Company, Limited, was organized in October, 1879, with a capital of \$150,000. The firm was composed of James E. Brown, James Mosgrove, J. A. Colwell and C. T. Neale, of Kittanning, together with the firm of Graff, Bennett & Co., of Pittsburgh, the members of which were John Graff, James J. Bennett and Robert Marshall. Henry King was also associated with the firm. The property of Meredith, Neale & Titzell was bought, greatly enlarged and improved, and in 1880 they began to operate again. New puddling furnaces were constructed and the capacity of the blast furnace was increased to 50,000 tons per annum. Fully \$100,000 was expended

at different periods by the company in the way of improvements.

The company then owned several thousand acres of iron land and leased several thousand more in the Allegheny valley, in Armstrong and Clarion counties, the ore from which was used without admixture in their blast furnace. When the pig-iron went to the puddling furnaces it was mingled with about one-fourth of its own bulk or weight of Lake Superior ore. The coke used was also manufactured at works from coal mined in the immediate vicinity.

About a year after the company began business they purchased a gas well, about three miles west of the works, which had been struck by parties boring for oil three years before. The gas from this well was conveyed to the works in 3¼-inch pipes, and this has since been the only fuel used in the puddling process.

The company gave employment in its furnace, mill and coal bank to about 400 men and to about 300 more elsewhere, chiefly in its iron mines.

In 1907 a new furnace stack, 19 feet across the bosh and 80 feet high, was erected and went into blast in 1909. The production is 250 tons per day, or 75,000 tons a year. The train of three high muck rolls turns out 20,000 tons of muck bar in a year.

The company ceased to operate its mines in 1903, and now purchases the coke and ore used in the furnace. The old gas well is still producing moderately, the company also having bored others, and buys additional gas from outside wells.

The number of employees in the plant averages 300 during the working periods. The capitalization of the plant is impossible of estimation, owing to the many frequent additions and improvements that have been made in the past.

The officers of the present Kittanning Iron & Steel Company are: F. C. Neale, president; H. A. Colwell, vice president and superintendent; John D. Galbraith, treasurer, and Lamont Bixler, secretary.

BRICK AND CLAY MANUFACTURES

The pottery manufacture had its inception in the shop of John Black in 1814. He was also a schoolmaster whenever the trade slackened. Isaac Scott, George Gabel, John M. Dosch and John Volk were his successors at different times in later years. Earthenware was the product.

Brickmaking was started in 1805 by Paul Morrow, in the northern limits of the town. He supplied the brick for the first courthouse. John Hunt, James Daugherty and William Sirwell were his successors. This plant was the predecessor of the one of Daugherty Bros. Brick Co., on Grant avenue, now in operation. They have 4 kilns, employ 10 men and produce 10,000 brick per day.

The largest works is that of the Kittanning Brick & Fire Clay Company, at the end of the borough limits, in the hollow below the cemetery. They have 20 kilns, using gas from their own wells, and their capacity is 100,000 brick per day. Employees, 100. The officers of the company are: S. C. Marshall, president; R. G. Yingling, secretary and treasurer; S. E. Martin, superintendent.

The Kittanning Clay Manufacturing Company are on Oak avenue, and operate 13 kilns, employing 65 men. Their output is 35,000 brick per day. The officers are: John H. Painter, president; George W. McNees, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

BREWERIES

What was called "strong beer" was brewed on a small scale between 1820 and 1830, on Water street. After that there was an interval of cessation of the industry until 1849, when the brewing of lager beer was introduced. At the present time there are two breweries of lager beer in Kittanning, the Elk Brewing Company and the Kittanning Brewing Company. Their output is marketed all over the county and those adjoining.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

The principal confectionery and ice cream parlor in town is that of Paul Libarakis, who is a native of Sparta. He is very popular with his townsmen and has become identified with the progressive business men of Kittanning.

Kittanning is well supplied with hotels. The Reynolds House, kept by Harry Reynolds, is the oldest and is still a popular resort for the traveling public. The Citizens Hotel is a quiet hostelry next to the Hotel Steim, and is noted for its home-cooked meals. The Hotel Steim is the most modern and largest establishment, on the corner of Market and Grant avenue. The old Eagle House is the original rivermen's resort in early days, and from its doors the old-time stages used to depart to various points in this and adjoining counties. The Elderton stage is the last rem-

nant of those pioneer vehicles still in service. Other hotels are the Central, Alexander, Vernon, Linnon and Nulton. The Dugan Hotel, kept by the late Nish Dugan, was a famous old-time hostelry but now out of commission.

The jewelers of Kittanning are: E. S. Hutchison, H. H. Weylman, William B. Hutchison and John A. Rupp.

Cigar factories are operated by William F. Kirst and Neurohr Bros.

The automobile industry is well provided for in Kittanning by the following firms, most of whom operate garages: Moorhead Motor Car Company, Walker & Crim Motor Company, Kittanning Motor & Traffic Company, Kittanning Auto Company, and Fisher & Lambing.

James McMasters operates the only carriage works in town, and the High Street Flouring Mills are operated by L. Pollock.

The Crown Bottling Works, under the management of George Gould, are producers of many varieties of bottled soft drinks.

The Peerless Laundry Company occupies the old Armstrong Electric Company building, and has an up-to-date establishment, fitted out with the latest machinery for clothes cleansing.

The local undertakers are George E. Kline, H. E. Montgomery, C. E. Walker and John W. Rhodes.

Hoey & Gallagher, Loudon & Smith and the Kittanning Foundry Company are the local steel and iron foundries.

Architect—Robert H. Megraw.

Bakers—A. L. George, C. Huth, W. J. Mason.

Books and stationery—Furnee & Kennerdell.

Builders' supplies—American Planing Mill Company, Heilman Bros., J. S. Claypool Lumber Company.

Church pew manufacturers—Kittanning Seating Company.

Clothing—Joseph & Kennerdell, I. R. Gruskin, M. Silberblatt.

Coal dealers—Snyder Bros. Coal Company.

Contractors—James M. Heilman, O. C. Rairigh, B. L. Willard, Daugherty Bros.

Department stores—J. A. Gault & Company, Kinter Dry Goods Company, The Arcade, B. Nevins, People's Store, Pittsburgh Store.

Florists—J. W. Glenn, Brodhead Bros.

Gas and oil—T. W. Phillips Gas & Oil Company.

Gas and oil well contractors—Louden & Smith Company.

Grocers—McClister, Wray & Company, C.

E. Ritchey, Banks Bros., Bowser Bros., G. W. Fennell, Charles A. Gerheim, Joseph W. Glenn, W. C. Heidersdorf, Lesser & Baker, Harry Lurie, Moore & Bruner, McClurg Bros., Thomas Norr, William Stewart & Son.

Hardware—James McCullough, H. G. Luker & Company, McConnell & Watterson, Kittanning Supply Company.

Harness—George P. Kron.

House furnishings—Kittanning Supply Company.

Insurance—H. E. J. Putney.

Liverymen—H. E. Montgomery, H. T. Frailey, G. A. Dodge, Louis Haverstroh.

Loans and mortgages—A. L. Ivory & Sons.

Lumber—J. S. Claypool Lumber Co., American Planing Mill Company, Henry Schaffer Lumber Company.

Meat markets—Frank Blaney, Ellermeyer Bros.

Monuments and stone work—Philip M. Entertine, Joseph A. Schaffer & Son.

Oils—Atlantic Refining Company.

Pianos—W. F. Frederick Piano Company.

Produce, wholesale—Daniel Schaffer.

Real estate and insurance agents—H. E. J. Putney, Roy W. Pollock, A. L. Ivory & Sons, George H. Burns, Fox & Stone, H. A. Arnold.

Restaurants—A. L. George, James Baker.

Shoes—M. L. Bowser, O. N. Wilson.

Tailors—F. Moesta & Son, P. H. Bush, P. M. Feilbach, Charles Gura.

CEMETERIES

The dead of this town were at first interred in a plat on McKean street, near Arch, donated by Dr. John Armstrong. This plat was later sold and the bodies removed. A few of the ancestors of the present citizens were buried in the little cemetery on Pine Run, in East Franklin township. A part of a field on Market street, near the river, was once used as a burying ground, Robert Duncan, one of the proprietors of the Manor, being interred there.

The old burying ground on Jefferson street was donated to the county commissioners in 1818 by Paul Morrow and his wife, in trust for the use of the citizens of Kittanning. The company having control of this cemetery was incorporated in 1844. Many of the pioneers and their children were laid here to rest, but the place is disturbed now by the incursions of predatory animals and fowls, while trash and old rubbish are sometimes dumped there. Some of the descendants of the occupants of this ground removed the bodies of their pro-

genitors, but many of the graves are in a sad state of neglect and decay. Some of the early tombstones bear odd and interesting epitaphs. One of them is as follows: "Margaret, consort of Michael Mechling and formerly widow of Daniel Torney, Sr., near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., who died Sept. 14, 1829, in the 70th year of her age. She left eleven children, 55 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren of the Torney family. Peace be with her ashes."

The first Catholic cemetery was situated in the rear of the church. Another was laid out in 1870 in the upper part of what is now Wickboro. The German Catholics are buried in the cemetery on Troy Hill.

The Kittanning Cemetery Company was incorporated in 1853. The site, in the northeastern part of the borough, is an ideal one, the slope of the hill allowing much opportunity for beautifying the grounds. Considerable money has been expended upon it by the trustees and the lot owners, so that year by year this city of the dead is becoming more beautiful and attractive alike to residents and visitors. Here lie the remains of those of this section who fell in the Civil war and also their comrades who have in the years since followed them to their final resting place.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

Kittanning Lodge, No. 244, F. & A. M., was instituted March 12, 1850. Its place of meeting was in the third story, fronting on Market street, in the brick building on the southwest corner of Market and Jefferson streets, on lot No. 126, until it was transferred to the third story of the brick building on the southeast corner of Market and Jefferson streets, on the old courthouse square.

The Orient Chapter, No. 247, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted in June, 1874.

Lodge No. 340, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted March 31, 1849. Its charter was surrendered Dec. 5, 1853. This lodge was resuscitated and reorganized Aug. 10, 1857.

Ariel Lodge, No. 688, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in November, 1869.

Echo Encampment, a branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted Nov. 19, 1873.

Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 321, was organized May 10, 1871.

Other societies are, Modern Woodmen of America, Loyal Order of Moose, Benevolent

and Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Improved Order of Red Men, Royal Arcanum, Order of Foresters, Knights of Malta, Knights of Columbus, Knights of the Maccabees, Tribe of Ben Hur, Improved Order of Heptasophs, German Beneficial Union, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

The Armstrong Guards were organized in 1830 and reorganized in 1844. The next organization was the Independent Blues, in 1836. Other military societies were the Washington Blues, Armstrong Rifles, German Yagers and Brady Alpines.

The Sons of Veterans are an organization of the sons of those who fought in the Civil war. There is also a society of the veterans of the Spanish-American war.

Company K, 16th Regt., N. G. Pa., meets twice a month in the old Kittanning Academy building.

Joseph F. Croll Post, Grand Army of the Republic, is the local society of the Grand Army of Civil war veterans. S. W. Furnee is post commander and D. W. Shaeffer, adjutant.

SOCIAL SOCIETIES

One of the first societies for amusement and recreation was the Thespians, in 1840, who gave frequent dramatic and social exhibitions until 1845. These affairs were held in the old Briney gristmill.

The Literary and Scientific Institute was organized in 1854 with fair prospects, its members being business and professional men and ladies. At first frequent meetings were held and debates carried on with great ardor, but interest languished and it went the way of its predecessors. Finally the library was sold and the society disbanded. The only incident of note in its brief history was the lecture of the late Bishop Potter on the "Life of Washington," given under the auspices of the Institute in the court house.

A Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1867 and carried on with irregularity until 1875. The meetings were held in the different churches until 1868 and then in McCulloch's Hall, on the old court house square. The burning of the rolling mill in 1867 enabled them to exercise their charity in caring for the destitution of those thus thrown out of employment. A small library and reading room was for a time sustained, and lectures arranged for during the winter.

Many famous speakers were brought to Kittanning by this organization, and the people for a time patronized the meetings with eagerness. But like all of such societies, even at the present time, interest gradually languished and finding the venture becoming a financial burden the members withdrew their subscriptions and the Association passed away. There is no Y. M. C. A. here now, although such a society is more needed in these days of irreligion and dissipation than ever before.

The German Benefit Union is an organization of citizens of Kittanning born in the Fatherland, and their descendants. The organization is large in numbers and its benevolent purposes are well conducted by the following officers: Edward Reinsel, president; Fred Dubrock, vice president; William F. Kirst, secretary; Joseph Volk, treasurer; William Sirwell, marshal; Charles Gura, trustee; John Schwetz, guide.

Although numerous temperance societies were organized at various times between 1830 and 1876, they had only evanescent life, and perhaps did some good, although the effect was not then manifest. We hear so many old inhabitants railing against the present times and decrying the immorality of the twentieth century, yet on the cold pages of history the old days do not show very clean records. When this county was in the first days of its prosperity there were distilleries at every convenient location and the product was sold direct to the people. Drunkenness was not considered a fault—merely an indiscretion. Most public men drank whisky. Fighting was common and the man with the biggest muscle far overshadowed the student.

In the present day we have our faults, but drunkenness is not so prevalent. The man who drinks publicly is censured and often loses caste with the best people. In most of the townships and some of the boroughs liquor is not now sold openly or legally. The largest rye whisky distillery is located in one of our boroughs where prohibition rules, and not one pint of the firm's product can be bought in the town. We have only occasional fights, but it is not the accepted way to settle disputes, and the man of literary inclinations may travel far upon the road to advancement, with every opportunity given him to smooth his way.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning was organized Aug. 31, 1822, with



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, KITTANNING, PA.

twenty-two members, by Rev. Thomas Davis of the Presbytery of Redstone. Services had been conducted from time to time in the courthouse for over sixteen years by supplies appointed by the Presbytery. The first of these services was conducted by Rev. Joseph Henderson, on June 8, 1806, probably the first sermon preached in the town. From that date until the organization the people depended upon supplies, among them being Revs. Robert Lee, David Porter, James Galbraith, Thomas Hunt, James Stockton, James Graham, James Coe, John Reed, David Barclay and Thomas Davis.

The original members of the church were: David Johnston, Thomas Hamilton, John Patrick, Mrs. Phoebe B. Brown, Mary Patrick, Barbara Patrick, Ann Pinks, Mary Matthews, Lydia Robinson, David Maxwell, James Monteith, Samuel Matthews, Mrs. Patton, Sarah Harrison, Mary Robinson, David Coulter, Maria McKee, Susannah Johnston, Samuel McMasters, Susannah McMasters and Mary Johnston. John Patrick, David Johnston and Thomas Hamilton were elected ruling elders.

The following were the pew holders from 1832 to 1840: James M. Brown, Robert Daugherty, B. Oswald, Joseph D. Bowser, James Cowan, Richard Graham, Foster and Totten, S. S. Harrison, James McCullough, Alexander Colwell, James Thompson, John Brown, John A. Colwell, Philip Templeton, Chambers Orr, John Ritchart, G. W. Smith, Hugh Rogers, Samuel Houston, R. Robinson, W. W. Hastings, W. Irvine, Douglass and Donaldson, Frederick Rohrer, J. S. Torney, David Johnston, William Cunningham, Elijah Horner, Samuel McKee, Mrs. John Cunningham, William Colwell, Isabella Cogley, James Louther, James E. Brown, J. M. Jordan, A. Arnold, Robert Orr, Richard Bailey, J. R. Johnston, J. S. Quigley, Bonner and Hutchinson, George Ross, Josiah Copley, David Crawford, John Hood, John Taylor, Thomas T. Taylor, A. L. Robinson, H. N. Lee, Philip Mechling, Nancy Monteith, Robert Brown, Jr., Rev. Joseph Painter, Dr. John Gilpin, Joseph McCartney, Joseph Buffington, James Galbraith, Phelps and Meredith, Charles Montgomery, Samuel Bryson.

For a time after its organization the congregation depended upon supplies until 1825, when Rev. Nathaniel Snowden was engaged as stated supply for two years. After his departure in 1827 there were supplies until 1830, when the first pastor of the church was installed, Rev. James Campbell. He preached here three fourths of his time, until his resig-

nation in 1831. Again the supplies were depended upon until the arrival of Rev. Joseph Painter in 1834, who remained until 1873. During Rev. Mr. Painter's incumbency he assisted in the organization of several churches in the county and preached at different points whenever his labors at Kittanning permitted. During his pastorate the church increased in prosperity and numbers, the membership in 1864 being 146. In that year Rev. T. D. Ewing was called to assist Dr. Painter, and on May 10th was installed as assistant pastor. While Rev. Mr. Ewing was in the church the work continued to prosper, during the next ten years 267 persons being received into fellowship. In 1858, John G. Parr, James E. Brown and W. H. Jack were elected ruling elders. In 1877 James Martin, G. W. Doverspike and Robert S. Slaymaker were elders. In 1873 Dr. Painter died in Kittanning.

The election of Mr. Ewing to the presidency of Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, in 1880, left the pulpit vacant, and Rev. H. L. Mayers was called. He served faithfully until his death in 1909. During his term Andrew Thompson, Robert W. Cowan and Findley P. Wolff were elected ruling elders.

Rev. William J. Hutchison, the present pastor, was called, and installed on Nov. 3, 1909. During his pastorate the present splendid house of worship was planned and erected. Mr. Hutchison is an extremely popular pastor and an enterprising citizen, the management and success of the series of Chautauquas held in present years being largely due to his untiring enthusiasm and labors.

The first church building was erected in 1830 at the corner of Jefferson and Jacob streets, was of brick and cost \$1,510.57. It finally became so dilapidated by 1855 that Dr. Painter took steps to have it replaced, and in the following year a brick edifice was built at a cost of \$3,900. This building was used until 1890, when the third church, a handsome and artistic structure, was built on the corner of Arch and Jefferson streets at a cost of \$70,000. Dr. Mayers' death left the congregation without a pastor and five weeks later (in 1909) they were without a church, fire having completely gutted the splendid building. The burden of replacing the ruins with a home rested upon Dr. Hutchison, and it is worthy of note that the work of demolition began one year after the fire, the work of rebuilding one year before the dedication, and the laying of the cornerstone took place almost twenty years after the dedication of the previous structure.

The present building is a fine example of

the Romanesque style of architecture, in brownstone, and is greatly similar to its predecessor, the tower having remained intact. The auditorium is of cruciform plan, with a vaulted ceiling and exposed oak trusses. Beautiful memorial windows surround it. The Sabbath school seats 800, and there are other rooms for various purposes adjoining. The heating, ventilating and furnishings are perfect. This is one of the largest and most beautiful of the church buildings of Kittanning.

The present officers of the church are: Elders—Findley P. Wolff, John D. Galbraith, Paul L. McKenrick, E. Taylor Hutchison, A. L. Ivory, O. N. Wilson, James G. McCullough, Andrew Brymer, William H. Leard, R. A. McCullough, Dr. Russell Rudolph, M. L. Bowser, Frank M. Shubert; trustees—E. E. Kinter, J. P. Culbertson, Harry R. Gault, John S. Porter, E. S. Hutchison, H. G. Gates, H. A. Arnold, Boyd S. Henry, Samuel H. McCain; deacons—Harry McClure, Boyd S. Henry, Roland B. Simpson, James M. Stone, Lamont Bixler, Charles Dargue; treasurer—Chris K. Leard; Sunday school—Lamont Bixler, superintendent; J. P. Culbertson, assistant superintendent; Wylie Thompson, secretary; Miss Ilma Fox, organist.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

On the last day of the year 1884 a committee composed of Rev. George W. Mechlin, Rev. Henry L. Mayers, Rev. Samuel J. Glass, Rev. J. Horner Kerr, and Elders Robert S. Slaymaker and Samuel S. Caldwell, met in the town hall and organized the Second Presbyterian Church in Kittanning. Certificates from forty-two members of the United Presbyterian Church were presented and two others were received upon confession of faith. William Gates, Charles S. Bovard, William Nesbit and James H. McCain were elected ruling elders. At this meeting a call was issued to Rev. Samuel J. Glass, who came as the first pastor.

Plans for a home were submitted at a meeting held in April of the next year, and a building committee, D. A. Ralston, James H. McCain and William Gates, and a finance committee, J. P. Colter, J. Muckle and C. S. Bovard, appointed. Under their efficient control the present handsome church building was constructed at a cost of \$3,500, the lot costing \$1,800.

The successor of Rev. S. J. Glass in 1887 was Rev. DeWitt M. Benham, who remained

until 1889. Rev. Mr. Glass was a United Presbyterian minister, who had a disagreement with his superiors and, with the forty-two members mentioned above, separated to form this congregation. They bought the lot on which the present Baptist church stands and erected the brick building which, with many alterations, is the present home of the latter denomination. The Second Presbyterian Church, however, did not seem to find a footing in Kittanning and was soon after 1889 disbanded and the church property sold.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS

Before the organization of the Associate Reformed Church in 1845, Rev. John Dickey and other clergymen of the "Seceder" or "Union" Church sometimes preached to gatherings in Kittanning courthouse. At that time the late David Reynolds drew up a subscription paper and collected \$76 for the support of Rev. Mr. Dickey. Application had previously been made by persons in this vicinity to the Presbytery of the Lakes for the organization of a congregation, and by order of that body in 1846, Rev. Isaiah Niblock, S. G. Purvis and A. P. Ormond met and received forty persons into the fellowship of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. John Cunningham, Moses Patterson, Hugh Rodger and Alexander Henry were ordained ruling elders. Rev. J. K. Riddle became stated supply. He was followed in 1848 by Rev. Joseph Buchanan, who remained until 1849.

A call was made in the next spring for Rev. John N. Dick, D. D., who served as pastor until 1876. At this date there were thirty-two members. From this time until 1886 the church depended upon supplies. In that year Rev. David McCall accepted the pulpit and served faithfully until his resignation in 1894. Again there were supplies until the arrival of Rev. William J. Reed in 1896. Mr. Reed remained until 1900 and was succeeded by Rev. F. S. McBride in 1901. After Mr. McBride came the present pastor, Rev. A. E. Curry, in November, 1910.

The Associate Reformed Church was incorporated in 1850 and the Associate Presbyterians united with them in 1858, forming the present organization. The trustees of the Associate Reformed were James Colwell, Robert Speer and Samuel C. King. The council of deacons in 1859 were George Bovard, John M. Daily, William McClelland, Samuel M. Sloan and John Barnett. The two congregations were incorporated June 15, 1859, as the United Presbyterian Church of Kittanning.

The first and present church building was begun in 1860 and finished in 1864. It is a large and substantial brick structure, and was at the time of its construction the finest church in Kittanning.

The ruling elders in 1913 are J. J. Dunmire, William Nesbitt, Dr. J. G. Allison and William Marshall. The membership is 250 and the Sabbath school numbers over 300.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Methodist congregation is the result of a class meeting and preaching held one day over eighty years ago in a private house that used to stand on Market street, and was the culmination of many years' intermittent preaching by traveling ministers of that denomination. Between 1816 and 1821 three circuit preachers, Revs. Bair, Baker and Hudson, on their rounds, sometimes held services in Kittanning in private homes and the courthouse. After 1861 this point became a station, the pastors who served the congregation being: Revs. E. Hingeley, two years; A. H. Thomas, three years; Aaron Goodell, one year; M. W. Dallas, one year; W. P. Turner, three years; N. G. Miller, three years; J. B. Uber, one year; M. J. Sleppy, three years; J. F. Jones, three years; Homer J. Smith, two years; J. B. Risk, one year; John W. Rightor, three years; J. W. McIntyre, three years; H. H. Pershing, three years; L. R. Jones, three years; A. J. Ashe, three years; S. M. Mackay, three years; John F. Jones, one year; W. C. Davis, six months; L. R. Braun, one year; S. E. Rookey, three years; J. B. Taylor, five years. R. M. Mansell is the present pastor.

Their first religious home was a one-story brick, on the south side of Market street, and was probably built in 1839. After the congregation grew too large for this little edifice another brick, two stories high, was built on the old jail lot on McKean street, in 1862. The congregation was incorporated in 1871, with the following trustees: James Piper, Daniel B. Heiner, Samuel C. Davis, W. D. Mullen and W. R. Millun.

In 1909 the present elegant and commodious building was erected on the corner of Vine and Jefferson streets.

ST. LUKE'S REFORMED CHURCH

With a membership of twenty-five in 1869, this congregation was organized, Frederick Smith was elected elder and David Knoble and Diedrich Stoelzing, deacons.

Prior to this organization Rev. C. A. Limberg, of Butler, preached to the people in German, as supply, from 1858 to 1859, when the Clarion Classis ordered the services held in English, and Rev. J. F. Wiant came as stated supply. He was relieved in 1872 and Rev. L. B. Leasure, of Irwin, Pa., was stationed here until the coming in 1873 of Rev. D. S. Dieffenbacher as regular pastor. The membership at that date was 156; Sabbath school, eighty-five.

Rev. Mr. Dieffenbacher continued his work, with missionary aid and the support of a congregation at Mt. Union, in Valley township, until May, 1885, during which time the charges became self-sustaining.

Rev. R. C. Bowling, of Emlenton, Pa., succeeded Rev. Mr. Dieffenbacher in 1885, and is the present pastor. During his term the present church was built and the congregation has grown greatly in numbers.

During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Wiant, a committee, consisting of himself, Dr. Knoble, Fred Moesta, D. Stoelzing and Fred Smith, was appointed to secure a proper building for services, and their efforts resulted in the purchase of the first church for \$2,500, from the Baptist congregation. During the following year the edifice was overhauled and completely furnished, being dedicated in October, practically free from debt.

Services were continued in the old church on Jacob street until 1898, when the need of a more commodious building in a different locality became very apparent, so the present commodious and modern church, on the corner of McKean and High streets, was erected. The original cost of the building was over \$25,000, and since the date of erection the property in that territory has greatly improved in value. The building is well arranged, comfortable, and has a seating capacity of 500, and a Sabbath school room and other necessary conveniences in the basement. A fine pipe organ of melodious tone is an adornment of the auditorium.

The parsonage adjoining is a remodeled structure of sufficient size to accommodate the pastor and family. It is interesting to note that the old church on Jacob street was sold to the Methodist Protestant denomination for the same price which the Reformed congregation had paid for it, \$2,500.

The growth of the church was so gratifying that in 1892 the country congregation was detached, leaving St. Luke's self-sustaining. At the present time the membership is 330, with a Sunday school enrollment of over 200. The

present officers are: R. C. Bowling, D. D., pastor; Henry Bauer, F. S. Knoble, C. R. Moesta, D. W. Smith, elders; Charles Barnhart, H. C. Adams, Chris. Bauer, H. N. Sankey, Robert Kinnard and H. C. Holley, deacons.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

This is an offshoot of the Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1880 by Rev. S. F. Crothers, who remained as the first pastor until 1883. The membership at first was forty-one, but in one year had grown to sixty-six, and at the present time is 185, with 151 Sunday school scholars. The subsequent pastors after Rev. Mr. Crothers were Revs. E. A. Brindley, 1883-85; J. H. Lucas, 1885-86; F. N. Aunks, 1886-87; John Gregory, 1887-89; J. J. Wagoner, 1889-90; William Phillips, supply, 1890-91; J. B. Shively, 1891-93; B. F. Sadler, 1893-94; J. B. Shively, 1894-95; J. F. Dyer, 1895-97; S. F. Crothers, 1897-99; J. F. Dyer, 1899-1900; W. B. Reed, 1900-01; J. H. Lamberson, 1902-06; J. H. Shimp, 1906-07; O. H. Boughton, 1907-10; J. F. Dyer, four months; W. S. Martin, 1910-13; O. C. Carlile, 1913-14.

The congregation first purchased a lot on South Jefferson street and built a frame church, which they later sold to the local G. A. R. Post, who use it for a meeting hall. Next they bought the old First Presbyterian church building, used it until badly damaged by fire, and then sold it to Fire Company No. 1, who now occupy it as an engine house and hall. The last real estate investment of the congregation was the purchase of the building formerly used by the St. Luke's Reformed congregation, on Jacob street. This they have altered and improved and now occupy. The church and parsonage are valued at \$12,000.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CONGREGATION

We must rely entirely upon tradition to supply us with the early history of this congregation, as there are few records extant of its origin and organization. It is believed that the first actual corporate body was formed in 1820 and from that date until 1840 most of the services were held in the German language by Revs. Adam Mohler, G. A. Reichert, Burnheimer and Stackfeld. From 1840 to 1858 the pastors who occasionally preached here were Revs. George F. Ehrenfeldt, W. A. Passavant, Asa Waters, Michael Sweigart and Michael Steck, the sermons being in both German and English.

The Germans and the English members separated in 1858, the English taking the title of St. John's and the Germans that of Trinity.

At the time of the division Rev. Gabriel A. Reichert was recalled as pastor, serving until his death in 1877. Rev. Michael Sweigert next served as pastor from 1878 till 1884, when he resigned because of advancing age. Following came Revs. Munsch, Gaudian, Coleman and Robert Barner, the last pastor, after whose time the congregation was merged into the English Church.

In 1830 the Lutherans united with the Episcopalians in the erection of a brick building, with a tower, on Water street, near Arch, where the residence of Mr. George Reese is now located. This was occupied by them until 1845, when the violent storm of that year almost destroyed the structure. After this the congregation worshiped in the old Methodist church, in the schoolhouse, and in the church now occupied by the Methodist Protestant congregation. They then purchased the frame building on Jacob street from the United Presbyterians and used it until their dissolution in 1905.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The history of this congregation dates from its separation from the German branch in 1858, the first pastor being Rev. J. A. Ernest, who remained until 1867, being succeeded by Rev. J. A. Kribbs in that year. Rev. Mr. Kribbs remained until and was followed by Rev. J. C. Kuntzmann, D. D., in 1879. The succeeding pastors were Revs. J. H. A. Kitzmiller, 1882-91; H. W. Elson, Ph. G., 1891-95; G. W. Spiggle, 1895-1903.

The pastor at present is Rev. George U. Preuss, who came in 1903 and to whom most of the improvements and advancement of the church are due. The present name of the church was adopted in September, 1866.

After the separation of the congregations the present church was built on the east side of North Jefferson street, between Arch and Vine, at a cost of \$10,000. In 1904 additions were made to the building at a cost of \$8,000, a large pipe organ having previously been installed in the auditorium, valued at \$1,500.

On Jan. 23, 1911, a commodious and artistic parish house was dedicated on the same lot as the church and parsonage, which cost \$11,000. Here are a gymnasium, library, pastor's study and rooms for various society meetings and physical culture classes. The sewing school for little girls was only in existence three weeks when the membership amounted to sixty-nine ambitious little future housewives. These social and industrial features are the only ones

in town in connection with a church, and are of great value in moulding the minds and bodies of prospective citizens and fitting them for a better and more Christian life.

The parsonage adjoining the church is comfortable and substantial and in harmony with the church's dignified and home-like appearance. The value of the parsonage is \$3,000.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

A number of persons belonging to St. John's Lutheran Church separated from their fellow members in 1899 and formed an organization under the name of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Their pastor has been Rev. Charles H. Tilp from the first, and meetings are held in the Odd Fellows Hall.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

With a membership of one hundred, the Baptists first organized in Kittanning, Oct. 13, 1896, the first deacons being J. H. Bowser and J. M. Hook, who have served in those positions ever since. The trustees were J. S. Claypool, J. C. Lamb, C. A. Shaffer, and George Rooney.

The first permanent pastor was Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, who remained with the congregation for two years. Rev. S. Shank came next for one year, being succeeded by Revs. J. H. Higby, four years; P. S. Calvin, four years; T. F. Taylor, three years. Rev. George M. Hulme is the present pastor.

The present trustees are C. A. Shaffer, E. E. Shaffer, Thomas Shaner, J. S. Claypool, John Snyder, W. A. Nicholson and John Henry. The membership is now 463, and the Sunday school (J. H. Bowser, superintendent) has a membership of 350.

The congregation upon organization purchased the building formerly occupied by the United Presbyterians and made extensive improvements in its exterior and interior. In 1913 they made the third addition to their home, which is now valued at \$25,000. Such has been the transformation of the edifice that the original owners would scarcely recognize it were they to see it. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 400 and there are six separate classrooms. The interior is artistic in decoration, comfortable in seating arrangement, and the acoustics are perfect. A spirit of enthusiasm and kindness prevails in the congregation and a welcoming hand is extended to the stranger at all times.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The first member of this church to take up residence in Kittanning was Maurice Coleman,

who settled here in 1834. His death occurred in 1863 and he lies in the cemetery near the present church. The next known member was Mrs. John Golden, who settled here in 1842, and at her death in 1886 was interred in the same burial plot. After these two of the old membership arrived the Catholics slowly gained in numbers, the offering of the Mass being made in the home of Col. William Sirwell for the first time in 1847, by Father Cody, who had as a parish the entire district between Pittsburgh and Erie. Until 1851 Mass was celebrated in the old academy, the courthouse, and in the homes of Henry Rush and Colonel Sirwell, by the missionary Fathers Gray, Mitchell, Lopez, Morgan and Chilian.

In 1852 Rev. Eugene Gray bought lot No. 1 of the Armstrong tract, where the present church was founded by him and partially completed. The first members were: Maurice Coleman, Michael Henry, John Lambing, Patrick McGary, Thomas Casserly, George Kron, Patrick Hoey, John Steinmetz, Henry Rush, William Sirwell, John Shields, Hugh McGiven, Thomas McGiven, Patrick McManus, Edward McBride, George Schuey, Casper Easley, John Beck, Frank Byers, Frank Fritz and Thomas Nugent.

Once in two months visits were made to the congregation by Fathers Phelan and Hickey, until 1863, when Rev. J. O'G. Scanlon came as resident pastor. He carried the work of the church to completion and in 1864 it was dedicated by Bishop Domenic.

Father J. A. O'Rourke took up the work of the parish in 1865 and during his service the tower of the church was rebuilt, it having been blown off in a storm in 1856. John Gilpin, who was not a member of the church, generously donated a bell for the tower and paid most of the expense of reconstruction. At his death he left a fund of \$100 to provide for the ringing of the bell on the 8th of October of every year, in memory of his birthday, a request that is always followed by the church.

Rev. A. A. Lambing, who became pastor in 1871, completed the work on the church and the congregation grew to such an extent as to necessitate the installation of Father R. C. Christy as assistant pastor. Father Christy had been chaplain of the 78th Regiment, Pa. Vols. Father Rittich was also at one time assistant in the work.

The succeeding pastors were Fathers Thomas Howley, 1878 until his death here in 1883; P. Brady, 1883-88; John Conway, 1888-89; F. P. Kettle, 1889-91; J. Nash, 1891-92; F. J. McCabe, 1892-93; L. P. McEvoy, 1893 until

his death in 1895; R. J. Maloney, 1895-99; Patrick O'Neil, 1899-1903; L. A. Carroll, 1903-13. The present pastor, Rev. Father Charles F. Sullivan, came to this parish in the year 1913.

The church committee is composed of Messrs. John C. Carmody, B. P. Dunnigan, Walter Ellermeyer, Theodore Lehner, Charles Rhodes, A. L. Sheridan, Charles Welsh and Harry Cornman.

The building used by the congregation is the same first erected, but has been improved and repaired from time to time. The parochial school near the church was built and opened in 1906, while under the charge of Father Carroll. It has a similar curriculum as the public schools, as well as private classes for drawing, painting, music and the other arts for which the Sisters of St. Joseph are famous. The present number of scholars is 165.

The following children of the Church have taken up religious lives since the foundation: Kate Lambing (Sister Ildefonse), formerly at a mission in New Mexico; Sadie Kahler (Sister Petronella), missionary in Peru; Hannah Glenn (Sister Mary Claire); Kate Sheridan (Sister Salome), Allegheny, Pa.; Margaret Coyle (Sister Clare), Abingdon, Ky.; Mary Hirtenberger, in the foreign mission field; Ella Diamond, Pittsburgh; Katherine Kurst, Baden, Pa.; and Kate Kennedy, Pittsburgh.

The old cemetery which was beside the church was abandoned during the pastorate of Father Kettle, and the remains removed to the cemetery above Wickboro. The site of the old cemetery was used for the erection of a commodious parsonage.

The first priest ordained from this parish was Rev. A. A. Lambing, the historian at Wilkesburg, Pa., who was a native of Manor township. Others following were Father M. A. Lambing, the temperance advocate; Rev. John Hirtenberger, a missionary to Brazil, who recently visited Kittanning after an absence of many years, and Father William D. Fries, now stationed at Charleroi, Pa. The last priest to be ordained here was Rev. Charles H. Fries, now located at Cullman, Alabama.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

As early as 1822 efforts were made by the Episcopalians of Kittanning to secure aid in founding a church here. A letter was about that time written by Dr. Samuel Neale to the Society for the Advancement of Christianity at Philadelphia, asking that a missionary be

employed to serve the members of that denomination in Kittanning. Assisted by Robert Brown, Dr. Neale was successful in 1824 in establishing the first congregation of Protestant Episcopalians in the county.

Occasional preaching was had before 1824 by Rev. Mr. Thompson, who used the ever-ready courthouse. After 1830 the congregation occupied the joint edifice erected in partnership with the Lutherans, on Water street. When this building was destroyed by a storm in 1845 they prepared to build a home of their own, completing and dedicating it in 1846, Bishop Potter delivering the dedicatory sermon. This building was a small brick structure and stood on Water street, where the present church stands.

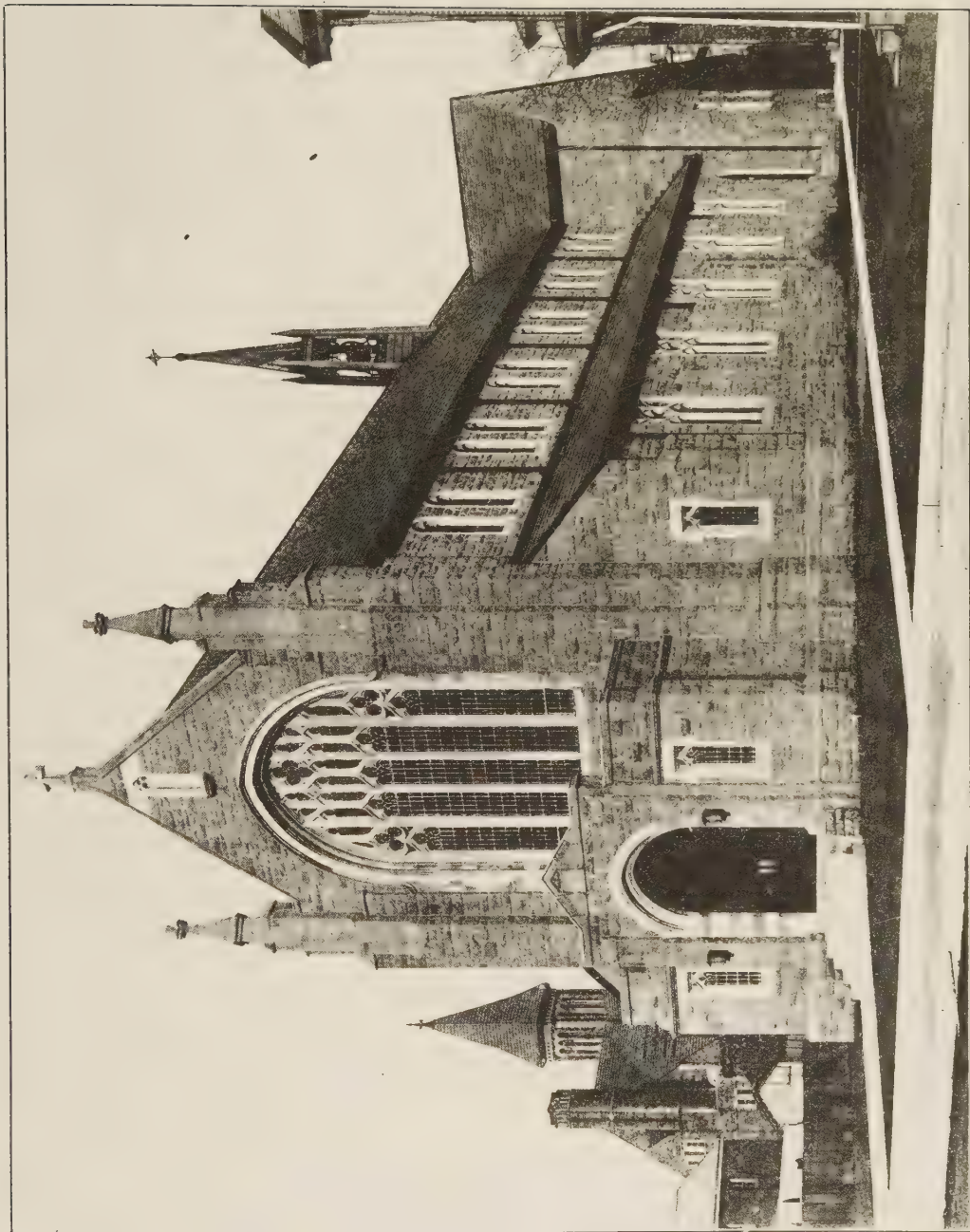
This church was incorporated in 1846, the wardens being David Patterson and Joseph Boney, and the vestrymen Robert Brown, Joseph Buffington, John Portsmouth, Ephraim Buffington and George W. Smith.

The first rector was Rev. Moses P. Bennett, from 1824 to 1827; followed by Rev. William Hilton, 1829 to 1832 and 1839 to 1871; Rev. B. B. Killikelly, D. D., 1834-39; Rev. O. S. Taylor, 1871-74; Rev. R. W. Micou, 1874-81. The following rectors were Revs. R. W. Gough, Edward Biddinger, W. W. Wilson, Charles Larosch, Charles Pardee, Francis C. Hartshorn and W. E. H. Neiler.

The present church, probably the largest and most artistic of the Protestant edifices in the county, was founded in 1911, but a fire in the stone cutting department of the firm engaged in the contract delayed the completion until 1913. The building is of two kinds of limestone, from Ohio and Indiana, and cost for the structure alone over \$42,000. The beautiful English memorial window in the rear of the pulpit cost \$6,000, being contributed by a member of the congregation, Mr. George W. Rohrer. The altar, choir stalls, pulpit and lectern were given by different members. The seating cost \$1,500 and the chancel furnishings \$4,000. Two choir robing rooms are on one side of the altar and a neat chapel on the other side. The total cost of the church and furnishings is estimated at over \$60,000. The manse adjoining the church was built in 1874 at a cost of \$6,000. The architecture of the new church is a modified Gothic, and the heating, lighting and ventilation are all that science could design for the comfort of the worshipers.

FIRST CHRISTIAN (CAMPELLITE) CHURCH

This congregation, organized in 1853, had a short life. During the five or six years of



ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, KITTANNING, PA.

their existence they succeeded in erecting a two-story building and holding occasional services there, but the membership was small and no inducements were offered that could attract additional ones, so they finally disbanded and sold their holdings to J. E. Meredith.

HEBREW SYNAGOGUE

Knesseth Israel Congregation was organized in 1912 with Rev. A. H. Dolgoff as the rabbi in charge. The services were held in various rented buildings.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

In the person of C. B. Schotte this borough was favored with a man of remarkable musical talents. Had he not been so retiring and devoted to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, Kittanning might have become a musical center. In 1858 he organized and drilled a band of twelve pieces, which was used by the recruiting officers in the organization of the 8th Reserves. For many years this band was present at all the different meetings and parades of the county. Disagreements occurring in the membership caused Mr. Schotte to withdraw, to the great loss of the organization, which soon thereafter disbanded.

A cornet band was organized in 1872 but did not have an extensive history. It was composed of fifteen pieces.

After 1872 several bands were organized, but were short lived, until the Kittanning Band came into being in 1895, under the direction of Charles H. Golden. They purchased a complete set of instruments in 1877 and became the leading organization of the county, making many trips to other parts of the State, being at their best under the direction of A. J. Bowser, in 1903-04. After Mr. Bowser left the band did not keep up its standard, and finally disbanded.

At present there are several bands of various degrees of proficiency in the county, the best of these being the Ford City Band, under the leadership of George W. Neurohr. This band includes many of the old Kittanning Band members.

The Kittanning Musical Club was organized in 1909 and included most of the leading musicians of the vicinity, but disbanded in 1913. At present there are several small orchestras, playing principally for dances.

POPULATION

The growth of Kittanning has been steady and not a year has passed without a slight gain

in numbers. The first national census of 1850 gave the population as 1,561. In 1860 it was 1,686; in 1870, 1,889; in 1880, 2,624; in 1890, 3,095; in 1900, 3,902; in 1910, 4,311.

First Ward—The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number mills, 5; value, \$99,360; houses and lots, 257, valued at \$425,705, average, \$1,656.44; horses, 75, valued at \$2,690, average, \$35.86; cows, 6, value, \$120, average, \$20; taxable occupations, 530, amount, \$25,100; total valuation, \$553,065. Money at interest, \$62,395.16.

Second Ward—The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of mills, 3, value, \$13,500; houses and lots, 550, value, \$1,066,189, average, \$1,938.52; horses, 98, value, \$3,475, average, \$35.45; cows, 9, value, \$180, average, \$20; taxable occupations, 947, amount, \$54,605; total valuation, \$1,137,949. Money at interest, \$119,195.

GEOLOGICAL

As is usual in this section, Kittanning is underlaid by the ferriferous limestone, 16 feet thick, filled with many minute fossils. Coal was mined by the Reynolds in earlier times in the upper part of the borough and brick is made from the shales and clays in the eastern part. Lime was burned on their farm by the Reynolds in the seventies. The elevation of Kittanning above the sea is 809.94 feet at the corner of Market street and Grant avenue.

GREATER KITTANNING

On Dec. 29, 1913, the voters of Kittanning and Wickboro decided by a majority of 469 to consolidate the two towns, thus making a city of 7,086, with every prospect of reaching ten thousand in the next ten years.

The consolidation of the towns will enable Greater Kittanning to issue bonds for a municipal water and lighting plant, a much needed department of the city's organization. It will also automatically reduce the fares of the trolley line between Ford City and Wickboro, as the electric railway charter provides for one fare between Kittanning and Ford City. Great opposition was experienced before the election from the electric lighting, waterworks and railway companies, who expected to lose revenue from the consolidation.

The vote was: Kittanning, first ward, for, 162, against, 22; Second ward, for, 313, against, 53. Total, 475 for, 75 against. Wickboro, 283 for, 14 against. Total in both boroughs, 758 for, 89 against.

The council of the consolidated boroughs will consist of thirteen members and the justices of the peace will be reduced to three, after the terms of two of the five at present expire.

WICKBORO

Almost all of the land upon which the thriving new town of Wickboro is located was formerly owned by Capt. John Armstrong. In 1872 George H. Fox and Valentine Neubert laid out the town of "Germantown" and sold forty-eight lots. By 1876 twenty-one dwelling houses were built here. The place did not gain much in population, however, as there were no manufactories here, except the Quigley sawmill and the brick works of Ross Reynolds, both of which were built some years previously.

Here, also, in 1866 were started the limekilns of Franklin and Ross Reynolds, who operated them until 1890.

The famous "Donaldson Nurseries" were located in the center of the plat on which Wickboro is now standing. John Donaldson here built three hothouses in 1843, and by 1878 was shipping 20,000 trees a year to all parts of the Union. He had 300,000 trees of many kinds on his farm, and operated a truck garden as well, employing twenty or more men in the season. But the march of progress overwhelmed his nursery, and it was leveled to make room for this industrial city.

The borough of Wick, or Wickboro, as it is called, was laid out in the year 1894 by John Wick, Jr., on a plat of 300 acres which he had acquired. Mr. Wick with characteristic energy put the project through to completion in a very short time and the sales of lots proceeded with encouraging speed. He donated the ground for a fine schoolhouse and not content with this contribution, in a short time added the sum of \$3,000 to the fund of the builders. He had in 1889 started the large pottery here as a foundation of the town's prosperity, and later, in order to increase the population and give it work, gave land for the Kittanning Plate Glass Company and the Kittanning Brick & Fire Clay Company, both of whom have extensive plants here.

The china works were first organized as the Wick Chinaware Company in 1889. The plant, until closed down at a recent date, was operated by the Pennsylvania China Company. The plant employed several hundred workmen of the highest skill, producing the finest grades of tableware, plain and decorated jar-

dinieres and ornamental vases. Seven different materials were used, two of the clays being imported from England and one coming from Florida. Another clay, as well as the feldspar and flint, are procured in Pennsylvania.

In the latter part of 1913 the pottery closed down indefinitely, all of the workmen being laid off without warning. This was a heavy blow to the men, as most of them had bought homes and made investments in Wickboro, and were compelled to sacrifice their property in order to leave for other cities where employment could be had. At this date the works were on the market for sale, with several buyers in sight. The W. H. George Pottery Company, of East Palestine, Ohio, was one of the bidders.

The Kittanning Plate Glass Company give employment to a large number of men, both in their plant in Wickboro and in the sand and coal works across the Allegheny in East Franklin township. The sand is conveyed across that stream by wire conveyor system. The officers of the company are: George W. Reese, president; Henry Moesta, secretary; H. J. Lindeman, treasurer; J. C. Gipe, superintendent; John Brymer, general sales agent.

The Kittanning Brick & Fire Clay Company produce several varieties of building and paving brick, employing over one hundred workmen and operating their own mines of coal and fire clay.

An interesting industry is the Wickboro Mirror Company, which was established here in 1901. The officers of the company, who are also the workmen, are: Christ. Bauer, president; John Bauer, vice president; William F. Bauer, secretary; Henry Bauer, treasurer. The glass is obtained from the Kittanning Plate Glass Company and silvered, beveled and polished by the firm. The plant employs about twelve men, and is capitalized at \$15,000.

Most of the residents of Wickboro are supplied with water by the Armstrong Water Company, of Kittanning, but a number of them, headed by Dr. Jay B. F. Wyant, decided to secure a more healthful and economical supply, so they formed an association of seventy-five shareholders and proceeded to install their own plant. Two wells, 55 feet deep, were drilled and fine water struck. An automatic pressure system was put in with a motor pump, at an individual cost of only \$81.00 to the stockholders. By this system they not only get the most healthful water supply, but at a large saving over the past charges of the Kittanning firm. Formerly they

paid an average of \$3.00 per month each. Now the per capita cost is 75 cents, 50 cents of which pays the expense of operation and 25 cents goes into a sinking fund to pay for replacement and repairs. In installing the plant they encountered the opposition of the Kittanning company, who went so far as to try to obtain an injunction against them, but the application was refused. Others of the citizens of Wickboro are preparing to install similar plants. The State Water Commission has asked for a description of this plant, as an illustration of a model semi-public water installation in the exhibits made at Harrisburg.

Two volunteer fire companies aid in extinguishing any incipient blaze, with the aid of the mains of the Armstrong Water Company, of Kittanning. The reservoir of that company is located on the hill just above Wickboro. Near it is the cemetery of St. Mary's Catholic Church of Kittanning, established herein by that church in 1873, owing to the crowded condition of the old cemetery in the heart of that town.

Near the site of Wickboro, in the year 1837, was located the "Doanville Seminary," under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Rev. B. B. Killikelly was principal, who was succeeded in 1839 by Mrs. Eliza Warren. Up to that time it had received State aid under the act of 1838. In 1849 Rev. Mr. Killikelly returned, and opening the school called it "Minnesota Point Seminary." Several annexes were made to the dwelling house in which the institution was housed and the number of pupils reached 160. Revs. Hall and Carter served as principals for varying terms from 1855 to 1863, when Rev. Mr. Killikelly again assumed the chair, and changing the name to "Glen Mary Hall" conducted the school till 1865. After that date Miss Behton, Miss Lena Hughes and Rev. B. B. Killikelly, Jr., were principals, until finally in 1868 the school was consolidated with Lambeth College.

The first trustees in 1838 were: B. B. Killikelly, Joseph Buffington, Alexander Caldwell (Colwell), Robert E. Brown, George W. Smith, William P. Rupp and William F. Johnston of this, Charles C. Gaskill of Jefferson, and Daniel Stanard of Indiana county.

In 1913 the number of schools was 12; months taught, 9; male teachers, 3; female

teachers, 11; average salaries, male, \$76.66; female, \$56.99; male scholars, 290; female scholars, 297; average attendance, 587; cost of each scholar per month, \$1.63; tax levied, \$11,752.75; received from State, \$2,851.61; from other sources, \$13,643.91; value of schoolhouses, \$29,000; teachers' wages, \$7,535.63; other expenditures, \$5,337.30.

The school commissioners were: P. M. Enterline, president; Charles A. Wolfe, secretary; Armstrong County Trust Company, treasurer; W. A. Cook, E. H. Shaffer, David Foster.

Wickboro was incorporated in 1900. The first burgess was Robert L. Brown and his successors were: Thomas Bowen, E. T. Hutchins, E. E. Ritchey and Edward Starr. The present officials are: E. E. Seyler, burgess; George W. King, assessor; E. T. Crissman, tax collector; E. T. Hutchison, auditor.

The first census report made after the incorporation of the town is that of 1910, which gives the population as 2,775. In this year (1913) it is probably over 4,000.

Thus through the efforts and energy of John Wick, Jr., employment has been given to over 3,000 persons and a city brought into being in ten years that so far overshadowed Kittanning that the latter borough has made overtures for their consolidation, the proposition being put before the voters of both boroughs, with a unanimous vote of acceptance.

Mrs. John Wick, Jr., formerly Miss Ursilla B. Kinsey, was the first lady telephone operator in the United States, being located at the time at East Liverpool, Ohio.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 39½, valued at \$75,500; houses and lots, 799, value, \$418,885, average, \$524.13; horses, 50, value, \$2,030, average, \$40.60; cows, 6, value, \$140, average, \$23.33; taxable occupations, 921, amount, \$34,780; total valuation, \$620,085. Money at interest, \$84,027.14.

Wickboro has one drug store, one hotel and several stores. The population depend mainly upon the Kittanning stores for service.

Trinity Lutheran Church, organized in 1899, is served by Rev. W. Roy Goff. The Wickboro Free Methodist congregation is served in 1913 by Rev. W. G. Long. The Brethren in Christ Church is served by Rev. William Tantlinger.

CHAPTER XIII

FORD CITY BOROUGH

NATURAL GAS—CAPTAIN JOHN B. FORD—PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS WORKS—EARLY HISTORY—
GROWTH AND INDUSTRIES — BANKS — HOTELS, STORES, ETC. — PROFESSIONAL — SCHOOLS —
CHURCHES—MUNICIPAL—MISCELLANEOUS

Natural gas was the foundation of Ford City, and this abundant and clean fuel, together with admirable natural advantages and a supply of suitable materials, caused the late Capt. John B. Ford to select the site for the present immense plate glass works, around which the city has grown.

Captain Ford's first venture in the plate glass industry was at New Albany, Ind., where he became financially embarrassed, but although an old man then, he again established himself at Creighton, Pa. As there were no plate glass polishers in this country, he persuaded Matthias R. Pepper to come from England to take the position of chief of the polishing department, and with his help the business was put upon a firm foundation.

In 1888 he visited the portion of Manor township south of Kittanning and at once took steps to purchase the land on which Ford City now stands. With him were interested Hon. John H. Painter, Marcus D. Wayman and Matthias R. Pepper, and jointly they started the Ford Plate Glass Company. Mr. Pepper, who was the first plate glass polisher in America, was made superintendent of the works, while the machinery was designed and installed by Wayman. From this start arose the thriving and populous city which bears the name of its founder.

On Nov. 17, 1891, a statue of Captain Ford was unveiled in the park at Ford City, in honor of his birthday, by the contributions of 3,000 workmen connected with the plate glass works. Captain Ford, although eighty years of age, was able to attend the unveiling and deliver an address to his grateful employees. His death occurred in 1893, at the age of eighty-two, after a life of many ups and downs, finally crowned with success.

The works started to operate in 1889 with a few workmen and a moderate equipment, and now the plant is the largest in the world,

covering twenty acres of ground and employing over 2,000 men. The sand for the manufacture of the glass is secured from Kemmerton, Pa., and the rock in the quarries across the Allegheny from the town is transferred by wire rope transmission to the main plant, after being crushed to sand, and used for grinding the plate glass. Thirteen and one-half million square feet of the finest grade of plate glass is produced here in one year and marketed in all parts of the world. The heart and life of Ford City is the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. The local manager is R. C. Beatty, and the superintendents are G. C. Taylor and H. A. Reynolds.

HOW PLATE GLASS IS MADE

In view of the fact that the largest plant for the manufacture of plate glass in the world is located in Ford City it is not inappropriate to give a description of the methods of manufacture, as there will probably be many a reader of this history who has never been in a plate glass factory.

Plate glass, although of the same composition in the main as ordinary window glass, is made by an altogether different process. The surface of window glass is wave-like in appearance, owing to having been blown like a soap bubble, while plate glass is ground to a level surface by machinery.

Glass was known to the Egyptians 4,000 years ago, but plate glass was first made in France about 200 years ago. The principal ingredients of modern plate glass are white sand, carbonate of soda, arsenic and charcoal, the proportions being variable, and the formulas are prized secrets of the different firms. To make the glass and grind it brings into use a number of materials, such as fireclay for the crucibles, sand for the mixture, coarse sand for grinding, limestone for fluxing, felt and

peroxide of iron for polishing, and coal and natural gas for melting. Were it not for the cheapness and nearness of the coal and natural gas there would not be a glass factory in Armstrong county.

POTS A COSTLY ITEM

Pots of fire clay take so important a part in the successful manufacture of plate glass that the subject deserves especial notice. The different clays after being mined are exposed to the weather for some time to bring about disintegration. At the proper stage finely sifted raw clay is mixed with coarse, burned clay, and water. This reduces liability of shrinkage and cracking. It then is "pugged," or kneaded in a mill; kept a long time (sometimes a year) in storage bins to ripen, and afterwards goes through the laborious process of "treading." Nothing has thus far been found in machinery by which the right kind of plasticity can be developed as does this primitive treading by the bare feet of men. The clay must be treated, not once or twice, but many times. The building of the pots is a slow, tedious, and time killing affair, but this is most essential.

Without extreme care, some elements used in the making of the pots might be fused into glass while undergoing the intense heat of the furnace; or they might break in the handling. The average pot must hold about a ton of molten glass, and the average furnace heat necessary is about 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The work is not continuous. Each workman has several pots in hand at a time and passes from one to another, adding only a few inches a day to each pot, so that a proper interval for seasoning be given. After completion, comes the proper drying out of the pots; and this is another feature in which the greatest scientific care is required. No pot may be used until it has been left to season for at least three months, and even a year is desirable. And after all this trouble, the pot has but twenty-five days' of usefulness. The pots form one of the heavy items of expense in plate glass manufacture, and upon their safety great things depend.

The pot, having first been brought to the necessary high temperature, is filled with its mixed "batch" of ground silica, soda, lime, etc. Melting reduces the bulk so much that the pot is filled three times before it contains a sufficient charge of metal. When the proper molten stage is reached the pot is lifted out of the furnace by a crane, is first carefully skimmed

to remove surface impurities, and then carried overhead by an electric tramway to the casting table. This is a massive, flat table of iron, having as an attachment a heavy iron roller which covers the full width, and arranged so as to roll the entire length of the table. The sides of the table are fitted with adjustable strips which permit the producing of plates of different thicknesses. The pasty, or half fluid glass metal, now is poured upon the table from the melting pot, and the roller quickly passes over it, leaving a layer of uniform thickness. The heavy roller then is moved out of the way, and by means of a stowing tool the red hot plate is shoved into an annealing oven.

SKILL AND SPEED ESSENTIAL

All of these stages of the work have to be performed with remarkable speed, and by men of long training and experience. The plates remain for several days in the annealing oven, where the temperature is gradually reduced from an intense heat at first, until at the end of the required period it is no hotter than an ordinary room.

When the plate is taken from the annealing oven it has a rough, opaque, almost undulating appearance on the surface. It is only the surface, however, for within it is as clear as crystal. First, it is submitted for careful inspection, so that bubbles or other defects may be marked for cutting out. It then goes to the cutter, who takes off the rough edges and squares it into the right dimensions, and thence to the grinding room.

The grinding table is a large, flat, revolving platform made of iron, 25 feet or more in diameter. The plate must be carried from the annealing oven to the grinding machines, and thence to the racks, by men skilled in the art. Twenty men are required to carry the large plates of glass, ten on each side, using leather straps and stepping together in perfect time. The lockstep is absolutely essential to prevent accident as the top of the glass waves like a sheet of cardboard.

The grinding table is prepared by being flooded with plaster of paris and water; then the glass is carefully lowered and a number of men mount upon the plate and tramp it into place until it is set. After this greater security is obtained by pegging around the edges with prepared wooden pins; and then the table is set in motion. The grinding is done by revolving runners which pass over every part of the table in concentric circles. Sharp sand

is fed upon the table and a stream of water constantly flows over it. After the first cutting by the sand, emery is used in a similar manner.

BIG WASTE IN MANUFACTURE

The plates are inspected after leaving the grinding room, and if any scratches or defects of any kind are found they are marked. Some of these can be rubbed down by hand. There also are not infrequently nicks and fractures found at this stage, and in such case the plate must again be cut and squared. Afterward comes the polishing, which is done on another special table. The polishing material is rouge or iron peroxide, applied with water, and the rubbing is done by blocks of felt. Reciprocating machinery is so arranged that every part of the plate is brought underneath the rubbing surface.

The grinding and polishing has taken away from the original plate half of its thickness, sometimes more. There is no saving of the material; it has all been washed away. When to this waste is added the fact that fully half of the original weight of lime and soda has been released by the heat of the surface, escaping into the atmosphere in fumes and acids, one may begin to understand something of the cost of converting the rough materials of sand, limestone, and soda into beautiful plate glass.

One of the serious questions in the manufacture and handling of plate glass is that of transportation, the greatest single item of carrying expense being that of the finished product. The carrying of large finished plates constitutes a difficult problem and a tremendous one. They must be packed and crated with the utmost care; the trucks for hauling them must be of special construction, and even special cranes are found necessary where an unusual amount of plate glass traffic exists.

To what extent the plate glass industry of the county has grown may be understood when it is stated that the Ford City works in the course of a single year will use 47,000 tons of white sand, 300,000 tons of grinding sand, 287,000 pounds of polishing felt, and 180,000 tons of coal.

The cost of the finished plate glass is explained when it is stated that at least ten cars of raw materials are used to make one car of the finished product.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CITY

On the site of Ford City many stirring scenes were enacted in the days of the settle-

ment of this county. Here was situated the Claypoole blockhouse in 1790-5, built upon a still more ancient fortification of the prehistoric mound builders. George Cook, a famous scout and soldier, was a resident of this section of the Manor, and others at that and subsequent dates were Richard Bailey, James McFarland, Jeremiah Cook, James Barr, John Monroe, Joel Monroe, Jonathan Mason and Parker Truitt.

The owners of the land on which the city was laid out were, in 1876, J. Fowler, D. S. Herrold, J. C. Herrold, C. Bailey, E. Herrold, A. B. Starr, George Shoup, J. Iseman and E. S. Golden.

The first house built on the site of the city was the brick store of Sam Nelson, in 1889. One of the first storekeepers was A. M. Ma-teer, who now conducts one of the most complete establishments in the city.

GROWTH AND INDUSTRIES

Ford City was incorporated in 1889 and in the space of less than twenty-five years has grown to greater numerical strength than any other borough in the county. Not only is it the largest borough in Armstrong, but it is also the most modern in construction and arrangement, everything necessary to keep it in the front rank of cities of its size in the State being carried out by the various successive burgesses and commissioners. With such a vast foreign population, it is wonderful how much has been done to improve the appearance and condition of the city.

The population of Ford City in 1890 was 1,255; in 1900, 2,870; in 1910, 4,850, and at present over 5,000.

The Ford City Potteries were started in 1898 by John Wick, Jr., of Wickboro, and Captain Ford, and in a short time became the greatest plant in the United States. Later on they came into the hands of the Pennsylvania China Co., who at the time of their suspension were manufacturing only insulators for all kinds of electric transmission lines, and fixtures. Formerly the product was chinaware and decorative tableware. The plant is valued at \$240,000.

The Fawcus Machine Company, with offices in Pittsburgh, are manufacturers of mill machinery, special gear wheels and general foundrymen. Their number of employes is usually 100 and the industry is of importance to the industrial life of the city.

The Ford City Brick Company, A. La Verne Ivory, president; E. D. Ivory, secretary and

treasurer, have a large and growing plant here. The proprietors are Kittanning men.

The Hileman Distilling Company is a development of the old Hileman works in Kittanning township, and does a good business with other States.

BANKING FACILITIES

The First National Bank was organized in July, 1898, with a capital of \$50,000. Business has greatly increased in the years that have intervened since that date and the present and this institution is now one of the strongest in the county. The officers are: D. B. Heiner, president; H. McD. McCue, vice president; Daniel D. Core, cashier; Calvin E. Miller, assistant cashier; A. W. Mellon, W. G. Heiner, H. McD. McCue, G. W. Larkins, D. B. Heiner, William Hileman and J. R. Christy, directors.

The People's State Bank of Ford City came into being in 1913, with a capital of \$50,000. The officers elected at the first meeting were: A. M. Mateer, president; N. L. Strong, I. T. Campbell, John Fox, William Jack, Abe Greenbaum, and Harrison Walker, directors.

HOTELS, STORES AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

The hotels of the city are: American, M. Paffrath; Ford City, F. J. Bellamy; Teddy, E. A. Burns; Commercial, W. H. Morrow, Joseph Schubert; Fifth Avenue, C. Stenger; Park, D. A. Goldman.

Adolph Heymeyer operates a wagon factory; H. F. Berndt & Son are the principal liverymen; Abe Greenbaum is the leading furniture dealer; the Plumbers' Supply Company are all their name implies; Geo. Hassinger and C. F. Huth are the bakers for the town; Frank Aschrel, Nick Keener and Schall Bros. carry on the meat markets; and Frank Gablas, Kavolsky Bros., Fritz Reitler, H. Shoemaker and George Szafran are the wholesale liquor dealers.

George E. Kettle, McClelland Bros. and E. J. Rihn are the leading druggists, and the storekeepers who carry various necessary commodities in stock are: A. P. Allen, Artman & Heilman, John S. Bryan, Nick Cieply, Thomas Flynn Company, Ford City Merchandise Company, I. Friedman, George Criss, T. A. Heilman, Conrad Krahe & Son, G. W. Larkins, I. Lefkowsky, N. Liberto, A. M. Mateer, Moore & McCutcheon, P. R. McGrann, H. Horowitz, David Pollock, W. S. Schrader, Mrs. C. M. Thiry, Zentis & Krahe.

PROFESSIONAL

The resident physicians are Drs. Jesse E. Ambler, Albert E. Bower, David I. Giarth, Carl H. Robensteen, Orin C. Campbell, D. S. Grant. The dentists are Drs. J. K. Beatty and W. A. Frederick.

A. L. Ivory & Sons are the leading real estate agents, August Klose is the justice of the peace, and J. F. McNutt is the city notary. The only photographer in the city is Walter G. Campbell.

SCHOOLS

Ford City is well supplied in the way of educational facilities, having a fine brick grammar school and a large high school. The principal of the grammar school is Prof. W. W. Irwin, and of the high school, Prof. C. D. Cook.

In 1913 the number of schools was 12; months taught, 9; male teachers, 3; female teachers, 14; average salaries, male, \$84.44; female, \$62.70; male scholars, 220; female scholars, 235; average attendance, 407; cost per month of each scholar, \$3.44; amount tax levied, \$26,130.40; received from State, \$3,477.50; from other sources, \$26,788.63; value of schoolhouses, \$13,500; teachers' wages, \$11,720; other expenses, \$19,111.76.

The school commissioners for that year were: John G. Shearer, president; F. Reisingen, secretary; E. E. Morrison, treasurer; John Seckinger, Dr. A. E. Bower.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS

Ford City is well supplied with churches, almost all of the principal denominations being represented here. All of the buildings are new, and some of them are of the finest order of architecture and furnishing. When St. Mary's Catholic Church is completed it will be the largest and most artistic religious edifice in this part of Pennsylvania, outside of Pittsburgh and the other large cities.

Ford Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1889, the first services being held in the Opera House by Rev. William Hall of the Oakland circuit. The present handsome brick building was erected in 1890, at a cost of \$12,000, the parsonage being valued at \$5,000. The membership is now 250, with 375 in the Sunday school. The present pastor is Rev. M. R. Hackman. The trustees are: William Gregg, Daniel Core, A. B. Mooney, Dr. R. G. Giarth, Noah Beatty, James Speakman and John Miller.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized May 3, 1891, with 52 members, and Rev. J. H. Sutherland as pastor. This building was erected in 1891-2 at a cost of \$20,000. The successive pastors have been Revs. S. R. Frazier, 1895-98; H. F. Kerr, 1899-1901; H. U. Davis, 1901-6; A. B. Mimmager, 1906-7; M. H. Bush, 1907-11. The present pastor is Rev. Clarke Hoon, who came in October, 1912. The membership of the church is 212 and of the Sunday school, 210.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was organized soon after the beginning of the city's settlement, and has a large membership of the English Catholics. A parochial school and convent are connected with the church, of which Father Benedict Baldauf is pastor. He is engaged in the great work of erecting the beautiful stone structure, of Gothic design, mentioned above, the cost of which cannot now be computed, but will be above \$160,000.

The Baptist congregation occupy a handsome pressed brick edifice, near the school-house, the value of which is \$20,000. The present pastor is Rev. T. A. Lloyd.

The German Lutherans occupy the oldest church building in the city, opposite the school-house, but are contemplating the erection of a larger and more modern building in the near future. The pastor in charge is Rev. Johannes E. Burgdorf.

Holy Trinity Slavic Catholic congregation are served by Father Marsalec, and have a neat and convenient church building.

St. Francis Polish Catholic congregation have Rev. Father Siatecki as pastor. Their home is a fine brick building in the centre of the town, dedicated in 1913.

A Greek Catholic congregation has been organized for some time, the present pastor being Rev. Stephen Waszlyshger.

CITY OFFICIALS AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

The borough officials are: Amos T. Fair, burgess; A. B. Mohney, assessor; David Reynolds, Jr., tax collector; Amos A. Schaffer, auditor; Harry Drury, Walter J. Legg, Charles Stewart, Joseph Thery and Charles Vencel, councilmen. The present postmaster is W. J. Boggs.

The city is well supplied with water for fire protection and domestic use by the municipally owned plant, which takes its supply from the Allegheny. A reservoir is located on the lofty hill east of the town, and the pressure is ample without the use of engines to extinguish any fire.

The fire department is composed of one fire company of thirty members, who volunteer their services. The officers are: J. B. Weaver, president; John F. Bower, secretary; Frank McNutt, treasurer. The fire chief is D. A. Duff. In addition to this protection the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company have a paid fire department and a hose truck, on duty night and day, which responds to all alarms in the city. They have frequently been the means of saving the town from disastrous conflagrations.

The fire alarm system, just installed, is the Star Electric, and similar to those in most large cities. Boxes are located at convenient points and the pulling down of a hook automatically sounds the alarm.

Besides the waterworks, the city operates its own electric light plant, lighting the streets and public buildings and supplying the citizens with light and power also. It has been found necessary to increase the capacity of the plant, and the coming year the borough authorities will probably rebuild it entirely on a larger scale. Both the water and lighting rates are much lower than those of Kittanning.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 249, valued at, \$74,925; houses and lots, 824, value, \$572,602, average, \$694.90; horses, 79, value, \$2,665, average, \$33.73; cows, 33, value, \$500, average, \$15.15; taxable occupations, 1,862, amount, \$100,105; total valuation, \$1,224,197. Money at interest, \$62,069.87.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

The State Highways Commission has surveyed a road from Kittanning to the lower limits of the city, which will cut the distance considerably and permit closer communication with the former borough. For years this road has been much needed, as the approach of winter almost cut off communication between the towns over the country roads, which were usually seas of mud.

A bond issue of \$50,000 has been authorized for the construction of a bridge across the Allegheny, at the lower end of town, below the glass works, and there is a controversy between the Pennsylvania, the glass company and the county commissioners regarding the height and span of the structure. The city proposes to build the approaches over the Pennsylvania tracks, in order to avoid the high water. The railroad objects. The span of the bridge is to be 400 feet in width.

Ford City has the distinction of having the

only public park possessed by any borough in Armstrong county. This does not speak well for the other towns. However, the forests and rivers surround all of the municipalities of the county and are of easy access to the tired workers.

SOCIETIES

Fraternal orders are well represented in Ford City. Among the prominent orders are: Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Modern Woodmen, Elks, Moose, Knights of the Maccabees, Order of Owls, Independ-

ent Order of Americans, Knights of St. George and Red Men.

POPULATION

The population of Ford City in 1900, the first enumeration since its incorporation as a borough, was 2,870. In 1910 the total population was 4,850. Of this 2,536 persons were native whites and 2,314 were of foreign birth and unnaturalized. This explains the many points of difference between this borough and those of the county whose history runs from the early days of settlement. Given years and opportunity Ford City will present an interesting history for record by future chroniclers.

CHAPTER XIV

LEECHBURG BOROUGH

PIONEERS—DAVID LEECH—MUNICIPAL—THE KISKIMINETAS RIVER—THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL—FERRIES AND BRIDGES—MANUFACTURES—POSTAL—THE ROLLING MILLS—FIRST USE OF NATURAL GAS FOR METALLURGY IN THE UNITED STATES—WATER AND FIRE PROTECTION—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—BANKS—MERCANTILE—POPULATION—NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES—INSTITUTES—SCHOOLS—SOCIETIES—MEDICAL—CEMETERIES

Located in a deep bend of the Kiskiminetas river, five miles from its junction with the Allegheny, Leechburg has all the advantages of geographical location and scenic beauty. Although this spot had all the necessary requirements for a townsite, there were but few settlers there before 1821. It was not until the building of the Pennsylvania canal from 1826 to 1829 that there were enough people living in the place to entitle it to the name of village.

"Oldtown," just one mile east, across the Kiskiminetas river, below Carnahan's run, and "Jacksonville," two miles west, each had more population than the settlement of "Friendship," as the site of Leechburg was then called. The first house here, a log one, was located near the site of the present Grace Lutheran church, back of the lot on which the high school now stands. It stood near a large spring north of Siberian avenue, near Spring alley. Addison Leech had the water of this spring piped to his residence on Market street, the present residence of Hon. Joseph G. Beale. For many years this spring supplied a large number of the citizens with water; in fact it was almost a public resort until the waterworks were built in 1891.

The site of Leechburg was for the most part patented by White Mattock, an Indian chief, in August, 1783, while John Vanderen had

also patented a parcel of land part of which Leechburg now occupies Feb. 10, 1773, ten years before. White Mattock's grant consisted of 192½ acres and the main business and residence portion of Leechburg is on this tract. Among the early owners of Leechburg's site was John Walker, to whom this land was surveyed in October, 1773, but he seemed never to have taken out title papers. Other later owners were William P. Brady, Jacob Mechling, Frederick Steif, Joseph Hunter, Matthew Shields and David Leech. The site was later called "White Plains," and the names of White Mattock and Matthew Shields appear in most all old deeds, especially those which came from David and his son Addison Leech. The first two settlers in Leechburg, as far as any history records, were Joseph Hunter, mentioned above, and Michael Moorhead, a drover by occupation. They owned cabins near the "Big Spring."

Leechburg was very prosperous in the past during the building of the old Pennsylvania canal, and was the headquarters of the promoters and builders of that famous connecting waterway between the Atlantic ocean and the waters of the Mississippi valley. This canal west of the Allegheny mountains was supplied entirely by the waters of the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas rivers (they being

the same stream under different names); and did more to develop the middle and western States than any other enterprise before or after. It paved the way for the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad and supplied a convenient and cheap means of transporting food and merchandise for the early inhabitants of the western part of the State.

David Leech came to this place in 1827, having the contract to build the Pennsylvania canal dam, in partnership with a man named Trux. The dam was 36 feet high and 574 feet long, and boats commenced to use the canal in 1829.

Leech used the water from this dam to run his flouring and saw mills and a woolen factory from 1829 to 1832. Thereafter he was engaged in building freight and passenger boats for use on the canal. His was the second boat to pass through the canal to Pittsburgh. In all, he had at one time eight boats in constant use on the canal, until it was superseded by the Pennsylvania railroad, the railroad company purchasing it from the State.

These mills, after David Leech's death, came into the hands of his son, Addison, and after him were operated by R. D. Elwood & Bro. The old mill building is now used by the Leechburg Oil & Paint Co. as a manufactory of paints and painters' supplies.

In addition to the above-mentioned enterprises the founder of Leechburg was, soon after he settled here, engaged in the mercantile lines of trade and together with his sons was afterward extensively engaged in the same business. He was, from 1853 till 1856, an active member of the firm of Leech, Chamberlain & Co., engaged in the construction of the Allegheny Valley railroad from Pittsburgh to Kittanning. His vigorous constitution began to yield to the weight of years, the numerous cares and responsibilities of his active life and to the approach of disease, in 1857, and he died November 3, 1858, regretted and esteemed at home and abroad.

The growth of Leechburg began with the completion of the canal. The first brick house was built in 1830 by Solomon Moore. It has long since been removed to give place to a more modern dwelling. Leech was a great builder himself, and there are several of the substantial brick homes of his construction still in use. The old Leech residence is still in a fine state of repair.

MUNICIPAL

The borough of Leechburg was incorporated by act of March 22, 1850, and the first elec-

tion, held on the first Friday in May of that year, resulted in the election of David Leech as burgess, and Addison Leech, J. T. Johnston, Jonathan Hetrick, Wm. R. Garver and Jacob Ulam as councilmen. Alexander Gordon was elected justice of the peace.

The officials of the borough in 1913 are: James B. Smail, burgess; R. E. Gosser, president of the council; Joseph Stanier, Frank Truxell, W. H. Ashbaugh, Frank Munshower, James Campbell, councilmen; John A. Hill, clerk; James B. Kifer and T. Lee Van Geisen, justices of the peace; Lee Bush and A. J. Elliott, overseers of the poor; C. J. Nieman, treasurer; C. O. Morris, solicitor; J. H. Stevenson, constable; J. M. Anderson, assessor.

The first separate assessment list of taxables in Leechburg was made in 1832, viz.:

John Brown, lot No. 87, land 125 acres (Martin's), one head of cattle, valued or assessed at \$833; Joshua Cooper, lots Nos. 78-79, one head of cattle, \$58; Samuel Dickey, one house and lot, one horse, one head of cattle, \$223; George Dupehorn, lots Nos. 83, 96, one head cattle, \$108; Daniel Freeze, lot No. 36, one head cattle, \$108; John Fee, blacksmith, lot No. 49, one head cattle, \$283; Wm. Hickenlooper, lot No. 117, one head of cattle, \$208; Jacob Hill, lot No. 10, two cattle, \$616; David Kuhns, lots Nos. 98-99, two horses, one tanyard, one head of cattle, \$286; Christian Grove, head of cattle, \$8; Malcom Leech, lots Nos. 38 and 31, \$225; John R. Long, lot No. 12, one head of cattle, \$408; James McBride, lot No. 84, one head of cattle, \$183; William F. Martin, hatter, \$100; Peter Nees, lot No. 3, one head of cattle, \$108; Samuel Philliber, lot No. 30, \$50; Matthew Taylor, tailor, lots Nos. 69, 101, one head of cattle, \$108; Peter Ulam, cabinet maker, lot No. 11, one head of cattle, \$508; Robert Walker, hatter, \$100; Peter Weaver, shoemaker, one head of cattle, \$33; David Weaver, one head of cattle, \$8. Total valuation, \$1,198.

THE KISKIMINETAS RIVER

Friday, May 18, 1838, was an important date in the history of Leechburg and of still greater economic importance to the residents of the various towns along the Kiskiminetas river, for it was successfully demonstrated on this day that the river was navigable for steamboats. The canal above Freeport having become obstructed, the captain of the steamer New Castle decided to steam on up the river. He had on board a large list of passengers and a quantity of freight, and without a delay or

mishap he piloted the vessel right up near to the big dam, and but for that obstruction would have probably gone as far as Apollo. Returning the same day, he carried back 150 passengers and a miscellaneous freight cargo.

FERRIES AND BRIDGES

The first proposed public structure was naturally a bridge. A stock company with \$5,000 capital was organized in 1832, but it was not until 1846 that the bridge was erected by Hugh Callen. It proved unsafe, was removed and a new one built, which, however, was carried away by the flood of 1861. Another was built in 1862 and swept away in March, 1875. The next bridge was built by the Kiskiminetas Bridge Co., at a cost of \$25,000, in 1876. This was afterwards destroyed by floods and replaced by the present steel bridge in 1889, which was made free to the public in 1890. In 1907 the bridge was raised above the flood level and the approaches extended across the railroad tracks to Market street.

In 1905 the work of elevating the bridge above the high water line was done by the railroad, the two counties agreeing to pay \$3,000 each for their share, but as the money was not claimed before 1913 the two counties have refused to pay the indebtedness, when the bills were presented in the latter year, claiming exemption under the law of limitation.

In 1886 the Pennsylvania Railroad purchased a quantity of land on the Leechburg side of the Kiskiminetas, built bridges at the upper and lower ends of the borough and expended \$2,500,000 in trackage and station houses and improvements. The trains ran through Leechburg, crossing the river twice, and connected at Anderson junction, on the Westmoreland side, with the former tracks, the tunnel on that side being used for freight trains only.

The year of the great Johnstown flood (1889) the upper bridge was carried away and the railroad was compelled to rebuild in 1901. This bridge was swept away by flood in March, 1904, and in this same year the grade on the Westmoreland side was lowered, the tunnel abandoned and the passenger trains again deserted Leechburg. The piers of the upper bridge are still standing but there is no prospect of the structure being rebuilt for the third time. The railroad, however, is preparing to widen and reopen the tunnel by a cut.

MANUFACTURES

A tannery was operated in 1828 by John Taylor on Spring alley and Main street. Brickmaking was also carried on at irregular intervals here. These were the only small industries of the town in early days.

The Leechburg Foundry & Machine Co. was built in 1887, destroyed by fire in 1888 and rebuilt in the following year. The capital of the company was \$100,000 and the officers were: W. A. Cochran, president; George Moesta, vice president; W. D. Rowan, secretary; R. R. Moore, treasurer. In 1900 the plant was moved to Homestead, Pa., to be nearer the source of their orders.

The Pittsburgh Shovel Co. was founded in 1898, with the following officers: H. P. Goff, president; W. S. Horner, vice president; L. V. Walsh, treasurer; George S. Phillips, secretary and general manager; L. W. Walker, superintendent. The factory is at the western end of the borough and employs 100 men, the product being shovels, scoops, spades and telegraph linemen's implements.

The Leechburg Flour Mills were established in 1879 by A. J. Elliott, D. B. Ashbaugh, H. H. Wray, John Young, John Williams and John P. Klingensmith. Here was made the first roller process flour east of the Mississippi river. The mills are now being operated by Harry May.

The Leechburg Lumber Co. has a fine planing mill and sash factory in the western end of the town, employing an average of twenty-five men. The manager and principal owner is P. A. McCracken.

LEECHBURG ROLLING MILLS

The most important industry in the town is the rolling mills, which, under different managements, have been in almost constant operation since 1872. In 1871 Rogers & Burchfield purchased the land on which the works now stand, and in 1872 the mills were built. The plant consisted of six single puddling furnaces, two knobbling fires, one refiner's fire, six heating furnaces, four sheet heating furnaces, three annealing furnaces, two pairs of muck rolls, two pairs of sheet rolls, two pairs of tin rolls, two pairs of cold rolls, one pair of muck shears, two pairs of sheet shears, one blast cylinder with engine complete, five cylinder boilers and one Allen engine of about 350 horsepower. The quantity of finished iron made per month was two hundred and fifty tons the quality of which was equal to

the Juniata charcoal iron and number one for stamping. All the other was equal to the best brands of sheet iron. The tin works, consisting of three stacks, were built in 1874. Their daily product was ninety boxes of excellent tin. The number employed in the manufacture of iron and tin was one hundred and fifty. They were suddenly thrown out of employment by the suspension of these works September 19, 1875.

Rogers & Burchfield, who also owned the works at Apollo, had strained their financial resources by the building of the Leechburg mill and the purchase of other property, and were unable to stem the panic of 1874, although they held out for a year, and were forced to make an assignment, Reuben Miller, Jr., of Pittsburgh being appointed assignee.

This failure of their chief source of income almost paralyzed the inhabitants of the town, which had just taken a new lease of life and grown from a village of 350 souls to a bustling trade center of 1,500. Although a new town, filled with enterprising citizens, the smaller business houses had not increased abnormally, and for a town with such a seemingly bright future the trade was not overdone and was to a large extent in conservative hands, so there were but few failures among local merchants and they faced the storm most heroically. Some of the skilled workmen went to the newly established tin mills at McKeesport, for Leechburg had been the first plant in the United States to make tin. Others went back to the coal mines which they had left for the seemingly more desirable work in the mills; and many returned to their farms or hired out as laborers. Most of the workmen were from England and Wales, and had never known other than the iron or tin trade, and to these strangers in a strange land the situation was dark indeed.

This failure was most disastrous to the members of the firm themselves, quite a number of local business men suffered severely by the suspension, and the loss in business could not be estimated. Mr. Rogers, only a year before, had gone to Russia to try to secure the secret of making "Russian" or planished iron and the result was such that he secured valuable patents which were after the failure bought at assignees' sale by DeWees, Wood & Co., of McKeesport, who also re-employed many of the idle workmen.

The DeWees Wood Company had attempted previously to manufacture planished iron, but had never been very successful, but after the purchase of the Rogers & Burchfield Com-

pany's patents they successfully produced a good quality of planished iron, under their old and newly purchased patents.

A fortunate thing for the working people of the town during the panic of 1873 was the fact that the Leechburg Colliery, then being operated by the late D. B. Ashbaugh, was running on full time and readily employed much surplus help that the mills had thrown out of work. This proved not only a boon at this time, but during the entire twenty-five years of its activity was one of the best assets of the town, although the mines were situated half a mile away, across the Kiskiminetas river. During the first twenty years these mines employed American labor almost exclusively, and a large number of the employees owned their own homes, paid for out of their earnings.

The iron manufactured had proved especially valuable for stamping and coating for the now famous graniteware which was then just coming into favor, having but recently been discovered. The St. Louis Stamping Company were among the largest buyers of this charcoal brand, and they had been greatly disappointed by the failure, as their business suffered for want of the material which they had so thoroughly tried out. The result was that when the plant was again put into operation they were among its first customers and sent an expert on, keeping him here several weeks testing the new output, which again proved satisfactory. Thus, through the agency of this and other stamping companies, Leechburg iron has been a household article in almost every home in America and its jingle can be heard in the kitchen of the lowly or the pantry of the more affluent.

The firm fortunately resumed activities at a most opportune time, as in less than a year from their start the business of the country began to recover from the effects of the panic and a most prosperous era in the iron business set in, sheets advancing from $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound to 7 cents within a few months, and the firm having quite a supply of raw material in pig-iron, blooms, etc., on hand, their profits were, for a time, something beyond their fondest dreams.

Coal was first used under the furnaces, but as stated in 1874 gas was substituted with success, the first use of this clean fuel in the United States. The wells were just across the Kiskiminetas river, and had been drilled by Major Beale in 1869. A line of pipe was run across the river and under the boilers, the pressure being reduced by a crude regulator devised for the occasion, and the gas was lit

by John Cole, the superintendent, who used a long pole with a torch on the end, fearing an explosion. The success of this experiment induced William Rogers to try the gas under the furnaces, and again success rewarded his enterprise. William B. Jack was the first man to apply the gas to boiler heating and James Saulters first adapted it to heating the puddling furnaces in the mill. Since the first use of gas here the works have been constantly consuming it under the furnaces, although considerable coal is now used also. The gas is much cheaper than coal, and being free from sulphur makes a much better quality of iron than can be made with bituminous coal. It was at first used for illuminating the town at night, which was done by means of a perpendicular gas-pipe extending upward sixty-five feet, more or less, near the rolling mill, from the top of which jets of burning gas made a large and brilliant flame, whose light was visible a great distance. That gas well was developed in 1869 by an oil company, composed largely, if not entirely, of citizens of Leechburg, who drilled for oil, having been induced to do so by the knowledge of the sandrocks and other strata which they gained from the geological articles written by Robert W. Smith, the historian, that had previously appeared in the *Union Free Press*. The depth to which that well was drilled is 1,250 feet, and that of the gas sand about 1,200 feet from the surface.

In the fall of 1876 the assignee of Rogers & Burchfield advertised the mill for sale and on the day named a number of prominent iron manufacturers were on hand and everything looked favorable for the starting of the wheels of industry. The property consisted at that time of the sheet mills and tin mills, puddling and knobbling furnaces and the new plant for the manufacturing of tin, together with 250 acres of farm land, most of which was underlaid with coal and was available for town lots, as it adjoined the town and was in fact mostly within the borough limits. The plant had cost, at the prices prevailing at that time, about \$225,000. When bidding commenced it was soon seen that no such figures would be realized and after fairly brisk competition the mill was sold for \$70,000 to a man named Criswell, who was bidding for himself and Rogers, and hoped to be able to reorganize the company for the old stockholders and thus retrieve their losses. He failed, however, to produce the cash and the property was again advertised a few weeks later.

A new company had meanwhile been organized by Major Joseph G. Beale, and when the plant was again put up at auction it was bid in for \$77,000 by J. G. Beale, J. C. Kirkpatrick and J. C. Wallace, of Pittsburgh, under the firm name of Kirkpatrick, Beale & Co.

After many repairs and improvements, the plant again resumed operation, scores of the old employes returned to work and the town again resumed its prosperous appearance. From this date to the present time the mills have run with but little interruption, although changing hands several times. In 1900 the plant was sold to the Pennsylvania Steel Co., which was later incorporated in the United States Steel Corporation. The works are now operated under the name of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, and produce the finest grades of sheet steel.

The West Pennsylvania Steel Works were built in 1879 by Major Beale, and were the finest equipped in the country at the time, being the first steel plant in the United States to be operated entirely by American employees. It was later absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation, the machinery removed and the site sold.

Mr. Beale had at first built only an open hearth steel furnace for producing blooms or billets and it was the first outside the Edgar Thompson plants built in the State, he paying \$10,000 cash for permission to use the process, which was patented. When he later built the sheet mills as stated above he took in as partner B. F. Jennings, the firm being Jennings, Beale & Co. As stated this mill was later operated as the West Penn Steel Works and absorbed by the trust in 1900, wrecked and moved away.

Leechburg has furnished more managers, superintendents and promoters of sheet steel mills and steel furnaces than any town of ten times its size anywhere in the United States. The present manager of the American Sheet Steel & Tin Plate Company in the Kiskiminetas Valley, Addison H. Beale, who has charge of the thirty-eight mills at Vandergrift, eleven mills in Leechburg, five mills in Hyde Park and six mills in Saltsburg, is a son of Hon. Joseph G. Beale, of Leechburg, and first worked in his father's mill in this place. William Bonfield, of Follansbee, W. Va., learned the business in Leechburg mills, where he was later superintendent, and still later manager and owner at Irondale, Ohio, of the sheet mill. John McGurley, large owner and manager of the West Penn Steel Company, Brackenridge, learned the business here. Harry Sheldon and

Lester W. Walker, of the Allegheny Steel Company, and Elmer Hicks, of the same company, managers and superintendents, Tarentum, Pa., were from Leechburg, as were Elmer Cline, of the Canton (Ohio) Rolling Mills, and Edward Sohr, of the same company, superintendent and manager. Oliver Bardman, of the Chester (W. Va.) Mills, Robert Lock, superintendent, manager and large owner of the Apollo (Pa.) Steel Company, Charles Moesta, owner and manager of the Moesta Machine Company, Homestead, Pa., were from here. We could name twenty other prominent owners and superintendents from Leechburg originally, but will mention only J. E. Conohon, of Canton, Ohio, who built the Canton Sheet & Tin Plate Company. Captain Hicks is also a large mill owner as well as manager and part owner of twenty coal companies, the offices of fifteen being in Leechburg. John W. Kirkpatrick and Daniel M. Campbell are large owners in the West Leechburg Steel Company, employing 750 men, and both these are Leechburg men. This gives a slight idea of the importance of Leechburg as an educator in the business and manufacturing world.

WATER AND FIRE PROTECTION

Leechburg is well provided with an abundant supply of the best water in the country, from the Leechburg Water Co. reservoirs at Beaver run, in Westmoreland county. The pressure is ample to throw a stream over the tallest building.

A disastrous fire visited the town in the winter of 1889, and this moved the citizens to organize the volunteer fire company, now consisting of sixty-five active and thirty honorary members. The officers at present are: H. E. Bruce, president; J. D. Van Tassel, first vice-president; S. R. Saunders, second vice-president; M. F. Findley, secretary; James Saulters, treasurer; H. R. Thomas, chief; J. M. Stanier, first assistant; J. H. May, second assistant.

The fire fighting outfit in 1913 consisted of two hose trucks and two hook and ladder trucks of old design, but quite effective in use. A new auto truck will shortly be purchased. The borough building has been fitted up as a club room for the members of the company. There they have a fine room with the lower story for hose house. They also have hose house No. 2, in the northern part of the town.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Seeing the need for a first class hotel, Josiah Klingensmith in 1901 built a handsome three

story building in the center of the town, at a cost of \$40,000, the lower floors being designed in part for stores. The hotel has been named the "Twaddle." Since 1911 the lessee has been A. A. Gales. Another hotel, the "Graham," is conducted by D. T. Graham.

The present handsome Grand Opera House was built in 1908 by a stock company, headed by Dr. J. D. Orr, at a cost of \$47,000. The need of a building for lecture purposes by the Leechburg Lecture Association was the primary reason for the erection of this playhouse. It is the most complete and handsome theatre in the county. There are also two moving picture houses in the town. The postoffice is in the opera house building, together with store rooms, Masonic hall and the offices of the Armstrong Coal Company.

The borough building was erected in 1893 and is used by the town officials and the Leechburg Volunteer Fire Company as a meeting place. The hose and ladder trucks are housed in the first floor, and there are also three store rooms.

BANKS

The First National Bank of Leechburg was chartered in 1900 with a capital of \$50,000. In 1913 it is one of the few "Roll of Honor" banks in the United States, with a surplus and profits in excess of its capitalization. The officers are: Alfred Hicks, president; J. R. Long, first vice-president; Joseph Kepple, second vice-president; C. J. Nieman, cashier. The additional directors are: N. H. Slonaker, L. W. Hicks, James B. Smail, Josiah Klingensmith and Daniel Gosser.

The Farmers' National Bank was chartered in 1908, with a capital of \$50,000. The officers are: D. M. Campbell, president; J. D. Flude, first vice-president; P. A. McCracken, second vice-president; C. F. Armstrong, cashier; James W. Saulters, assistant cashier. These officers, with the addition of H. R. Sheffield, W. M. Swank, H. S. Zimmerman, S. R. Saunders, J. H. Parks, A. H. Beale and G. A. Hunger, form the board of directors.

MERCANTILE AND OTHER OCCUPATIONS

There were, according to the mercantile appraiser's list, of 1880, eighteen stores, of which seventeen were in fourteenth and one in the thirteenth class. Under this head are included drug stores, groceries and merchant tailor establishments.

Following is a list of the principal mercantile establishments of Leechburg in 1913: Druggists—Frederick T. Butler, J. H. Parks

& Son, M. Brechbill. Dry goods, clothing, shoes—J. A. McKallip, Stull-Hill-Coulter Co., L. N. Bush, Fiscus Bros., Sutton & Flude, Van T. Shepler Co., Long's Department Store, J. J. Long. Tailors—D. J. Fogel, C. R. Teeters, J. E. Anderson. Clothing, furnishings—Morris Liptz, Gusky & Bennett, L. N. Bush. Shoes—Frank Truxell. Jewelers—R. A. Cunningham, E. Willkow, J. F. Stoops. Crockery—J. A. Boyd. Furniture—Armstrong Furniture Co., Leechburg Furniture Co. Millinery—Miss Nell Doran, Miss Edythe Harvey. Confectioner—J. E. McDowell. Hardware—Smail & Hill Co., Hill Hardware Co., J. C. McGeary & Son, Leechburg Hardware Co., Ltd. Variety stores—J. C. Nolf, J. A. Boyd, Bright & Clark, J. Porgis, W. B. Miller. Grocers—A. C. Rose, Stull-Hill-Coulter Co., D. Gosser & Son, Aaron Ginzler, Fiscus Bros., Mrs. William Bucholz, Maridon Bros. Baker—F. P. Goryews. Real Estate—Leechburg Realty Co., Howard Thomas, W. B. Ryan & Co., T. L. Van Geisen. Newsdealers—Kifer & Bolar. Barbers—Raymond & Ross, A. E. Boucher. Pool parlors—C. A. Reeves, Culp & Anderson. Harness—A. O. Kinter. Fruit—Joseph Catalano, Martin Martinisko. Restaurants—Long's, Cozey, Keystone. Livery—Leechburg Livery Co., J. A. Kirk. Butchers—Andrew Lewis, H. A. Cook, J. E. Knepschild & Son, A. Ginzler, Maridon Bros. Undertakers—C. A. Logan and J. M. and A. M. Armstrong.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

The Leechburg Electric Lighting Co. was organized in 1899 and operated until absorbed by the Leechburg & Apollo Electric Railways Co. in 1902. The borough is now supplied with light and power by the West Penn Electric Co., of Connellsville, Pennsylvania.

POSTAL

The Leechburg postoffice was established in 1829, with David Leech as the official in charge. A long line of postmasters has followed him, the last two being N. K. Collier and John G. Duncan. I. P. Kerr, appointed by Abraham Lincoln, was postmaster for thirty years.

Since the installation of the rural routes the postoffice here has been greatly enlarged to accommodate the increase of business. Three of the rural routes center here in 1913, as well as one Star route.

POPULATION

The population of Leechburg in 1850 was 359; in 1870, 368; in 1880, 1,123; in 1890, 1,921; in 1900, 2,459; in 1910, 3,624.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number acres, 37, value \$4,455; houses and lots, 747, valued at \$531,070, average, \$732.93; horses, 141, valued at, \$6,015, average, \$42.80; cows, 4, valued at, \$80, average, \$20; taxable occupations, 1,082, amount, \$54,817; total valuation, \$673,367. Money at interest, \$101,827.79.

NEWSPAPERS

The Leechburg *Enterprise* was established in 1873 by J. T. Robertson, who retained ownership until 1875, when it was purchased by H. H. Wray, who sold out in 1880 to Charles A. Hill. The next owners were H. L. Gorman and John M. Schwalm, the latter changing the name to *Albatross*. From 1887 to 1901 the paper was held by Edward Hill and D. K. Hill, and after that time came into the hands of the present editor, H. H. Wray. The name has been *Leechburg Advance* since 1885. It is a six-column, eight-page paper, all home print, and independent, with a circulation of 1,700.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The first Presbyterian families in this section had their membership at Freeport until 1843, when a subscription was taken to support Rev. Samuel Caldwell for part of his time here. The congregation organized in 1844, with John Christy, William James and James Paul as ruling elders. The first members were: Alexander Gordon, Sarah E. Gordon, William Moore, Mary Moore, Margaret Anderson, Elizabeth Bole, Mary Klingensmith, Hannah Metzler, Joshua Cooper, Sara Ann Cooper, Eliza Wingard, Anna Hawk. On a lot given by David Leech the first church was erected in 1851, at an expense of \$1,500. This being too small in 1882, the present building was put up at a cost of \$12,600. Since that date it has been improved and repaired frequently. The supplies of this congregation were: Revs. Levi M. Graves, Thomas Black, Watson Hughes, William F. Kean and Andrew McElwain, until 1850. After that date the pastors have been: Revs. Thomas S. Leason, 1850-58; James E. Caruthers, 1859-70; David H. Sloan, 1871-96; J. S. Helm, 1896-1913. Membership in 1913, 316; Sabbath school, 218. The superintendent of the Sunday school is Mr. Sydney J. McCabe.

HEBRON EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

One of the earliest denominations in Leechburg was the Lutheran. Before the town's

incorporation services were held by Revs. Michael Steck, Adam Mohler and Jacob Zimmerman. In 1844 the Hebron Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized and in 1845 the first brick building put up at a cost of \$1,500, on the north side of Back street, directly in the center of what is now Second street. It was dedicated in 1845. The pastors were: Revs. David Earhart, Louis M. Kuhns and Jonathan Sarver, until 1868. The first trustees were George Kepple, Jacob Trout, Thomas Van Tine, Abraham Heckman, Andrew Ashbaugh and Samuel Shuster. A division of the congregation occurred in 1868, which attracted nation-wide attention, and on the settlement of the case by the courts rested the fate of every Lutheran church in the two ruling bodies—the General Synod and the General Council. The adherents of the General Synod retained the original church building and the Rev. Jonathan Sarver organized the remainder into a separate congregation. After the separation the pastors were: Revs. Francis T. Hoover, Lewis Hay, John W. Poffinberger, J. C. N. Park, Geo. M. Heindel, D. D., and the present pastor, Rev. Edward E. Blint, D. D. The present fine brick building was erected in 1887, on the corner of Second and Main streets, the removal of the old building permitting the opening of Second street. The cost of the building was \$50,000, and the organ, one of the largest in the State, cost \$4,000. The church now owns the parsonage and another building adjoining, to be later used for necessary expansion, all free of debt. This church has been the meeting place of the Pittsburgh Synod during the years 1847, '58, '79, '88, '94, 1900, '02, '03, and '13.

The church council in 1913 is composed of Rev. Edward E. Blint, D. D., president; N. H. Slonaker, secretary; John A. Hill, treasurer; W. H. Ashbaugh, financial secretary; John A. Hill and John B. Sober, elders; R. E. Gosser, W. H. Ashbaugh, N. H. Slonaker and Welty S. King, deacons. The annual congregational meetings are presided over by Dr. J. D. Orr, president, and Lewis A. Hill, secretary.

The present church membership is over 600, the largest in the history of the congregation. The Sunday school, of which John A. Hill is superintendent, is attended by 350 members and children.

From this church in the past have gone forth two ministers, Revs. Braden Shaner and John J. Hill, and another is now completing his theological course, Frank E. Smith.

The deaconesses who have graduated from

this church are: Sister Elizabeth Kneppshield, St. John's Church, Des Moines, Iowa; Sister Edna Hill, St. Paul's Church, York, Pennsylvania.

For benevolent purposes last year this church contributed the sum of \$1,788, and for all purposes, \$5,498.

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH

The First Lutheran Church was organized in 1868 by Rev. Jonathan Sarver, who donated the lot on which the present edifice is standing. The first building was of brick and cost \$5,000, being built in 1872. Rev. Sarver resigned in 1883 and sold the parsonage to the congregation. He was followed by Rev. W. J. Miller, D. D., 1883-93; Rev. E. F. Krauss, D. D., 1893-1900; Rev. M. L. Zweig, 1901-09. The present pastor is Rev. Frederick A. Reiter, who came Sept. 26, 1909. The present beautiful and modern church building was erected in 1909-10. It is of brown limestone, elegantly furnished, heated and lighted and is one of the finest in this part of the State. The chimes in the tower can be heard each Saturday eve and Sabbath, and are the pride of the residents of this quiet and picturesque town. Their clear, melodious tones roll over the lovely valley of the Kiskiminetas like a benediction and incline the hearer to a deeper reverence for the blessings of religion. The entire cost of the church, chimes and the modern and home-like parsonage adjoining was over \$63,000. The church membership is 500 and the Sabbath school has an enrollment of 350. At the end of 1913 the collections for missions and other purposes amounted to over \$1,400. Mrs. Flora Stevenson was the first contributor to the fund for chimes and is called "The Mother of the Chimes." She died this year, 1913.

THE METHODISTS

Up to 1830 the Methodists of Leechburg were served by itinerant preachers who came through on their tours of this county. The names of these pioneers are not all at hand, but among them were: Revs. Thomas McGrath, John Somerville, Simon Elliott, David P. Hawkins, James Henderson, M. L. Weakley, Israel Dallas, D. P. Mitchell.

Under the direction of Rev. F. S. DeHass the small congregation organized in 1830, and in 1846 a brick church was built on the site of the present church, on land donated by David Leech. Rev. DeHass was afterward appointed U. S. consul to Jerusalem.

From the last date the pastors were: Revs. H. S. Nesbitt, E. B. Griffin, Daniel A. Hines, Hiram Miller, Jack Lane, James R. Means, J. S. Bracken, J. Shaw, H. Borbage, W. P. Blackburn, Isaac Sadler, Theo. Coleman, William Steward, Wampler Mutersbaugh, Heaton, P. F. Jones, A. Scott Ray, Richard Jordan, Simpson, John Wakefield, Joseph Shaw, A. P. Leonard, John S. Lemmon.

Between 1866 and 1867 the old brick church, which had become unsafe, was replaced by a frame building, 35x45, which in turn was replaced by the present edifice in 1887. The old frame was torn down and the new church, of brick, cost about \$17,000. The trustees at the time of erection were: Joseph C. DeWitt, J. H. Fiscus, Israel Klingensmith, Aaron Hill, W. B. Jack, Andrew Grinder and Cornelius McCauley.

Succeeding pastors were: Revs. William Dallas, M. M. Eaton, E. B. Webster, Henry C. Beacon, J. F. Core, N. Davis, Thos. J. Kurtz, George Orbin, J. B. Risk, W. F. Conner, C. W. Miller.

After 1875 the Leechburg circuit was abolished and the charge was made a station. The subsequent pastors were: Revs. Jas. M. Swan, J. W. McIntyre, H. H. Pershing, B. Pugh, E. G. Loughry, until 1886.

To the earnest efforts and care of Rev. Loughry we are indebted for this complete record of Methodism in Leechburg. He devoted much time to gathering the data and entering it in the church records. After a life of good works and regretted by hundreds he passed away this year (1913) in Pittsburgh. His pastorate at Leechburg lasted five years.

The pastors from that date to 1913 were: Revs. J. B. Uber, O. A. Emerson, Thomas Patterson, Calvin Miller, P. C. Brooks, N. L. Brown, William Tannehill, Thomas Hicks and the present popular incumbent, Rev. Thomas Charlesworth.

The present church building is in fine condition and has a large auditorium and Sunday school. The Ladies' Aid Society, which is still in a thriving condition, assisted at the erection of the church in 1887, raising \$1,600 toward its cost.

In 1889 the membership was 123; in 1890 it was 257; and in 1913 it was 445. The Sunday school has a membership of 338.

The conference of the Methodist Church of the Pittsburgh district was held in Leechburg in 1904.

HOLY INNOCENTS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

There is a tradition that some services of the Episcopal Church were held in Leechburg

as early as 1857-58 (but nothing permanent) by a Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

In 1885 the General Missionary of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, Rev. Samuel P. Kelly, visited the town and found a former communicant of St. Paul's Church, Kittanning, resident in Leechburg, Mrs. Mary Weiser, with two young daughters (twins) whom she had taught to pray for the establishment of their beloved church in the place. There were also about twenty other Episcopalians resident here. So a mission was begun under the name of "The Holy Innocents," and Mr. George A. McKallip Dyess was appointed lay reader. A chapter of the "Guild of the Good Shepherd" was organized of which the officers were Miss L. M. Eckman and Mrs. Weiser.

The Bishop of Pittsburgh made his first visitation of the mission on July 2nd, 1885, held service in the Baptist Church, and confirmed one person.

Since that date he has administered confirmation in Leechburg a score of times, and has confirmed one hundred and thirteen candidates.

Since that time Rev. S. P. Kelly, other general missionaries and local ministers (sometimes resident), have had charge of the work, including the Revs. Charles A. Bragdon, J. H. Barnard, George Gunnell, William Coney, John King, Joseph Baker, A. S. Lewis, Thomas Lloyd, A. W. Kierulff, C. E. Ball, and G. A. M. Dyess, Ph. D.

A frame church was built and opened December 26, 1889. This was burned down in 1904, and another of brick was erected and opened for service June 22, 1905, consecrated November 5, 1913.

There have been since 1905 many removals and losses, and the present number of communicants is only forty-eight.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The First United Presbyterian Church of Leechburg was organized in 1884 with 15 members, yet within that year they succeeded in erecting a \$4,000 brick church. The first pastor was Rev. James Dodds. He was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Browning. Rev. E. Z. Thomas, D. D., took charge in 1881, and during his pastorate to the present year (1913) repairs and additions to the amount of \$2,000 have been made to the church and the membership increased to 206. The Sunday school numbers 140. A new parsonage is being erected.

THE BAPTISTS

The First Baptist Church was organized in 1873, and that year a frame building erected on

the southwest corner of Third street and Siberian avenue. It is of a Gothic design and measures 40x40 feet. This church has been repaired and remodeled in 1913, the re-dedication services being held by Rev. Harry Bambridge, president of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association. An address was also delivered by Rev. H. G. Gleiss of Pittsburgh. Rev. Thomas Lambert, of Scotland, has accepted a call to fill the pulpit during the coming year.

HUNGARIAN PRESBYTERIANS

The Videke Reformatus Egyhaz, or Hungarian Presbyterian Church, was organized May 6, 1911, with a membership of twenty-seven, under the care of the Presbytery of Kittanning. For a time services were held in the Presbyterian Church in Leechburg, but the increase of membership enabled the congregation to erect a handsome brick building in the suburbs, the cost of which was \$5,000. This church was occupied on Christmas day, 1913. The dedication was postponed to May 30, 1914.

In connection with the church is a thriving Sunday school of thirty-four members, and a men's Bible class of twenty-three members.

The pastor, Rev. A. W. Kovacs, has been the father of his congregation from the first, and has expended his entire time in the up-building of the organization, even putting his hands to the labor of erecting the building. His services are held in the Magyar language and he is frequently called upon to address meetings of six nationalities in their native tongues. Rev. J. S. Helm, D. D., assisted largely in organizing this congregation.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church of Leechburg was established about 1872 and the membership has fluctuated since that date in proportion to the prosperity of the town. The present membership is quite large and is composed largely of the English speaking citizens of that denomination. They have a neat frame building in the upper part of the town with a handsome new brick parsonage opposite. Rev. F. A. Maloney has been in charge of the congregation for the past two years.

St. Martha's Roman Catholic Church of Leechburg has the unique privilege of administering to both the Greeks and Roman Catholics of the parish. Rev. Stephen Ulrich, the pastor, can converse with any member of the congregation, which includes Slovak, Magyar, Polish, Lithuanian, German and Italian nationalities. There are 100 families in the parish

and they worship in a \$2,000 frame edifice which they erected in 1910. The first Mass was said on September 22, of that year. They have also a \$10,000 lot and parsonage.

GRACE LUTHERAN

Grace Lutheran Church is another offshoot of the Hebron congregation, organized in 1900. They have a frame church on Siberian avenue just above the latter. The present pastor is Rev. T. A. Himes, D. D. Rev. J. C. N. Park was the first minister, and was followed by Rev. John Tressler and Rev. William Hesse, D. D.

FREE METHODISTS

The Free Methodist congregation is supplied by Rev. S. W. Ayers, who also serves the congregation at Bagdad. They have a neat frame house of worship. Their congregation is small.

LEECHBURG INSTITUTE AND ACADEMIES

The first session of the Leechburg Institute for both sexes was opened in April, 1853. Chiefly instrumental in founding the school were: Daniel Zimmerman, Rev. Jacob Zimmerman, Robert Thorn, Rev. David McKee, Mrs. Fitzgerald, William R. Trout. The first principal was A. S. Thorn, who remained in charge until 1854 and was followed by Rev. David McKee, who continued until 1862. For several years the sessions were held in an old log building belonging to Mrs. Fitzgerald, still standing in Westmoreland county, half a mile southwest of Leechburg, near Weinels Cross Roads. In 1858 a building was erected in Leechburg, in which the school was housed until 1862, when it was sold to the Presbyterian Church, and was named the Leechburg Academy. Later on this building was used as a boarding house by Mrs. Elizabeth Stitt, as it was the best adapted to that purpose in the then small town. It is notable that in 1861 fourteen students became soldiers in the first call for volunteers for the preservation of the Union. The old building was sold in 1873 for \$1,000 to J. H. Bergman, who converted it into a dwelling house. Finally in 1878 the old institute was burned.

Up to 1864 the school was jointly conducted by the Presbyterians and the Lutherans. In that year the Lutherans incorporated the Lutheran Academy. A three-story edifice, with a cupola and containing six school rooms, was built on the site of the Hebron church, which later took its place. This academy prospered for some years. Professor McKee continuing as the principal until 1867. Among the

instructors were Revs. David M. Kemmerrer, Samuel F. Breckenridge, and others. After the controversy in the Lutheran Church this institution languished and in 1869 was closed.

The Presbyterians continued their school for several years under the direction of Miss Martha Foley, Dr. T. A. McCurdy, S. A. McClung, Rev. Virgil Shirley, Rev. George W. Riggle, J. G. D. Findley, Rev. W. J. Rollman. With the charge of Rev. T. B. Anderson in 1869 the school ceased to exist.

SCHOOLS

The first school building in Leechburg stood on the south side of Main street, at the corner of Bridge alley. It was afterward used as a dwelling and moved across the street, where it now stands. The present schoolhouse was built in 1874 and is still in a fine condition, but will soon be too crowded by the children of this rapidly growing town.

The Leechburg High School was erected in 1910, and is a handsome two-story buff brick building of modern design, valued at \$22,000. S. M. Neagley is the supervising principal and his assistants are: Eliza McMullen, department of mathematics; Carrie Smith, Latin and history; Myrtle Foale, English; William McIlhatten, sciences; Amabelle Watson, music.

In 1869 there was one school; number of months taught, 5; female teacher, 1; salary per month, \$28; male scholars, 19; female scholars, 12; average number attending school, 23; cost per month, \$1.16; amount tax levied for school and building purposes, \$177.28; received from tax collectors and other sources, \$218.28; from State appropriation, \$8.50; cost of instruction, \$140; fuel and contingencies, \$30.25; cost of schoolhouse, \$39.83; balance on hand, \$8.23.

In 1870 there was one school; number months taught, 4; one female teacher; salary per month, \$28; male scholars, 8; female scholars, 14; average attendance, 19; cost per month, \$1.48; received from State appropriation, \$8.16; from taxes and other sources, \$164.98; total, \$173.14; cost schoolhouse, etc., \$24; paid for teacher's wages, \$112; for fuel, contingencies, etc., \$18.30; resources, \$10.68.

The number of rooms in 1913 was 18; average months taught, 9; male teachers, 2; female teachers, 18; average salaries, male \$138, female, \$56; male scholars, 362; female scholars, 394; average attendance, 623; cost per month, \$2.02; tax levied, \$15,611.76; received from State, \$3,088.44; other sources, \$21,261.74; value of schoolhouses, \$81,000;

teachers' wages, \$11,904; fuel, repairs, etc., \$12,564.71.

The school directors are: J. D. Orr, president; A. B. Walker, secretary; C. F. Armstrong, treasurer; C. S. Hill, A. M. Armstrong.

SOCIETIES

Leechburg is supplied with several lodges, some of them existing since the early settlement and others of the more modern secret orders.

The Masonic order was established here in 1889, and has a very large membership, including the Shriners. Present organizations are: Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M.

The Odd Fellows were organized here in 1869 and now have a fine membership. The present lodge is No. 437. They own their building, a three-story brick on Market street, with offices on the ground floor. Number of members, 208.

The Knights of Pythias were instituted here in 1871. The membership now is 160.

The B. P. O. E. have a fine home of their own on Market and Second streets and a membership of 200. The number of the lodge is 37.

Eyrie No. 1910, Fraternal Order of Eagles, has a membership of 125.

The Loyal Order of Moose, Lodge No. 102, have a home in the town, and a membership of nearly 200.

The Fraternal Order of Owls has 250 members.

John A. Hunter Post, No. 123, Grand Army of the Republic, is composed of most of the surviving veterans of the Civil war, but its membership is becoming smaller each year, as the old soldiers pass way.

The William Marconi Lodge, No. 1, is an organization of Italians named after the inventor of wireless telegraphy and is the first organized in the United States. It has over 200 active members.

The Minetora is another foreign society, with 250 members, and the Magyar Hungarian Society, with 125 members.

MEDICAL

The first physician in Leechburg was Dr. George W. Marchand. Others resident here at different periods were: J. P. Pullard, William Wilson, J. Kiers, John T. Crawford, T. C. McCulloch, Washington Reynolds, W. L. Morrow, R. P. Hunter, J. A. Armstrong and J. A. Carson. The present ones are: U. O. Heilman, Joseph I. Hunter, Joseph D. Orr, Clarence C. Parks, David H. Riffer and Howard M. Welsh, V. E. Van Kirk.

CEMETERIES

The old Leechburg cemetery is located northwest of the town, on a commanding hill. The Leechburg Cemetery Company was incorporated in 1864. Evergreen cemetery was laid out in 1888, with all the skill that modern landscape engineers could exert. The main roadways have been worked out to advantage, and many beautiful and massive monuments bear witness to the respect in which the dead who sleep here were held by their surviving families and friends.

Part of this cemetery has been made into a park and set aside as a perpetual memorial to the soldiers of the various wars who were

natives of this and near communities. Here is a duplicate of the George B. Mead monument at Gettysburg, and a large cannon, a donation from the War Department, mounted, near the center of the park. This park is under the care of the Soldiers' Memorial Association, an organization of the citizens of Leechburg and surrounding territory.

The cemetery of St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church is near here, having been chartered and laid out in 1897. It is a peaceful and beautiful "Campo Santo," or rest of the saints. Pleasant Hill cemetery is also located near here on a hill overlooking the town and is a very beautiful burial place.

CHAPTER XV

APOLLO BOROUGH

LOCATION—"WARREN'S SLEEPING PLACE"—EARLY ASSESSMENT LISTS—FERRIES AND BRIDGES—TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS—INDUSTRIES—MERCANTILE—ROLLING MILLS—THE APOLLO STEEL COMPANY—BANKING—WATER SUPPLY—NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES—SECRET ORDERS—PUBLIC LIBRARY—WOMAN'S CLUB—W. C. T. U.—MILITARY—LAW AND MEDICINE—EDUCATIONAL—THE BOROUGH HORSE

The location of Apollo has many natural advantages, situated as it is on a sloping plain in a beautiful cove of the Kiskiminetas, with a fine outlook on every side. The recent rehabilitation of the iron industry will greatly increase the population.

Apollo was formerly called "Warren," from either a trader or an Indian chief who bore that name. It obtained the title through the location of a grave, said to be that of an Indian chief, about a mile below the town. On an ancient map this grave was given the name of "Warren's Sleeping Place."

John Cochran and Abraham Ludwig cleared the principal part of the land on which the town afterward was built. The first settlers before the Pennsylvania canal was built were: Joseph Alford, John Cochran, Abraham Ludwig, Isaac McLaughlin, Michael Risher, Robert Stewart and John Wort.

Before the establishment of the postoffice here, August 15, 1827, the points nearest to Warren for receiving mail matter were Freeport and Kittanning. Milton Dally was the first postmaster. The department gave this office a name different from that of the town, because there was another office in this State by the name of Warren. During 1913 there were two postmasters, Charles S. Hegeman

and J. Gallagher, the former resigning before his term had expired.

The town of Warren was surveyed off into lots, streets and alleys by William Watson, in November, 1816. These lots were fifty in number and respectively 66 by 165 feet, each containing a quarter of an acre. Water (now Canal) and Back (now Church) streets are parallel to the Kiskiminetas river—the former being from 90 to 100 and the latter 60 feet wide, and are intersected at right angles by North, Main, Indiana and Coal Bank streets, each 60 feet wide. An alley 30 feet wide intersects Water street between lots Nos. 20 and 21 and Back street between lots Nos. 11 and 30. Four other alleys parallel to Water and Back streets are respectively 12 feet wide. Two acres adjoining Back street and opposite the eastern end of Main street and lots Nos. 10 and 11 were laid out agreeably to the terms of sale of the town lots free of charge, as a location for a meeting-house, schoolhouse and cemetery.

Rev. William Speer and William Johnson laid out the town. The first houses built were four log structures on what is now known as Second street. The first one completed was the old McMullen house. The Guthrie, Chambers, Truby, Bovard, Jackson and Miller ad-

ditions have since been included in the town of Apollo.

The first separate assessment list of the town of Warren, then in Allegheny township, was made in 1830 thus: John Alford, lot No. 22, 1 horse, 1 head of cattle, total valuation, \$58; James H. Belt, lot No. 16, 1 house, 1 other lot not known, \$156; Catherine Cochran, lot No. 34, 1 house, 1 head of cattle, \$31; Robert Cochran, single man, lot No. 9, \$25; Andrew Cunningham, lot No. 48, 1 head of cattle, \$31; William Davis, lot No. 17, 1 house, blacksmith, \$91; Philip Dally, lot number not known, one house, \$225; Samuel Gardiner, lot No. 225; William Graham, lot No. 48, 1 house, 1 head of cattle, \$31; John Lewellyn, lot No. 4, 1 house, 1 horse, \$255; Robert McKissen, lot No. 15, 1 house, 1 head of cattle, \$106; Alexander McKinstry, lot No. 1, 1 house, \$252; William McKinstry, 1 lot and house, \$225.25; John McElwain, lot No. 3, 1 house, 2 horses, 1 head of cattle, \$601; Isaac McLaughlin, lot No. 38, 1 house, transferred to John McElwain; William Mehaffey, half-lot No. 24; Peter Risher, lot No. 18, 1 house, 1 horse, \$225; John Wort, lots Nos. 5 and 6, 1 house, 1 tanyard, 1 horse, 2 cattle, lot No. 12 unseated, \$247.

By act of Assembly March 15, 1848, Warren, then in the township of Kiskiminetas, was incorporated into the borough of Apollo. One reason for changing its name was because goods shipped from the East were often carried past it to Warren, in Warren county, Pennsylvania. The old boundaries have been repeatedly extended to meet the demands of this growing town.

The first borough election was held May 8, 1848, when Robert McKissen was elected burgess, and William Nichols, William Miller, George C. Bovard, John T. Smith, John Elwood and David Risher town councilmen. The population at that time was 359 whites and two colored.

FERRIES AND BRIDGES

The first ferry was kept by Owen Jones where the bridge across the Kiskiminetas now is. Increased facilities for crossing that river were afforded by the bridge across it, which was erected by a company incorporated by the act of March 15, 1844, called the Warren Bridge Company. In the course of six or seven years after the bridge was erected, indebtedness had so accumulated against the company that additional legislation was resorted to to enable it to discharge its liabilities

and after some litigation the bridge was sold in 1858. That bridge, which was a wooden structure, roofed over, had three stone piers. It was carried away by an ice gorge in 1881.

The present bridge is a steel one, erected by the Morse Bridge Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, and was jointly constructed by Armstrong and Westmoreland counties. The commissioners were: James White, John Murphy and L. W. Corbett for Armstrong; Henry Keeley, J. N. Townsend and William Taylor for Westmoreland.

Milton Dally is said to have been the captain of the first boat that made a trip on the Pennsylvania canal west of the Allegheny mountains. John B. Chambers was the captain of the first packet-boat that plied between Apollo and Pittsburgh.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS

The first tannery was opened by John Wort in 1823. In 1839 he was followed by James Guthrie, and in 1850 Simon S. Whitlinger also began to handle hides and leather. The latter sold to John F. Whitlinger, who introduced modern methods, and it was in active operation until his death, about 1910. A harness shop had also been added.

The first tavern was opened in 1824; the making of pottery was introduced in 1832; of saddles and harness in 1837; cabinet-making in 1836; of wagons in 1840; coverlet weaving in 1841; stonecutting in 1842; chairmaking in 1843; coopering in 1844; making tinware in 1848; carding in 1848; dentistry, cigarmaking, making mill-wheels, etc., making copperware, in 1851; grocery business, as a separate branch, in 1855; teaching music, confectionery as a separate business, and butchering in 1858; coal merchant and druggist in 1860; coal merchant and milling in 1851; coal mining in 1863; brick-making in 1865; auctioneer in 1867; planingmill, foundry and salt merchant in 1868; stove and tin merchant, book agent and painter in 1870; oil merchant and broom-maker in 1871; undertaker and silversmith in 1873; oil dealer and photographer in 1874; lumberman, furniture dealer and brickpresser in 1875.

INDUSTRIES

A cooperage was established by Samuel Jack, at the foot of Indiana street, in 1854-55, and was continued in operation until 1864-65. The annual product was about ten thousand barrels, and the number of employees varied from eight to twelve.

The Apollo gristmill was erected by John

H. and Eden Townsend in 1849. For the ten years subsequent to 1876 it was owned by George Brenner. It was three stories, frame, with three runs of burrstones, smutmill, corn-cracker and sheller, and other modern improvements. It was situated on the southerly side and at the lower end of Mill street.

The Superior Roller Mills are operated by William H. Carnahan & Co. The lumber and planing mills of W. W. Wallace Company are of greater capacity than any others in this part of the county, and do a business of considerable extent in this and Westmoreland counties.

The Apollo Foundry Company, organized in 1889, is still in a thriving condition and caters to a trade coming from all points in the Kiskiminetas valley.

The Apollo Lime & Ballast Company have a crushing plant and quarry half a mile east of the town, where on an average ten men are constantly employed in producing fine building stone, and ballast for railroad track surfacing. The officers are: Walter George, president; Charles P. Wolfe, secretary.

The Apollo Woolen Mills Company was organized in April, 1908, with a capital of \$30,000, \$36,000 being paid in. The present officers are: T. E. Cunningham, president; J. M. Hankey, secretary-treasurer. They have a large factory building in the west end of the town, employing thirty persons, manufacturing cloth for the United States army and blankets for some of the largest department stores in this country, under various trademarks supplied by the customers. So great has the business grown since its inception that the firm find it impossible to accept additional orders, owing to lack of capacity. They contemplate shortly enlarging the factory.

MISCELLANEOUS

Apollo has two hotels, the Hartman House, formerly the Chambers, kept by C. A. Hartman, and the Arlington, of which William Troup is proprietor.

The mercantile establishments of Apollo are: Druggists—W. A. Gray, C. W. Bollinger, W. F. Pauly, Frank T. Wray. Jewelers—William Johnston, O. F. Neale. Dry goods, clothing—The Famous Department Store, Thomas F. Sutton, E. A. Townsend & Son, Shaw-Phillips Company, W. F. Devers, Sutton & Flude, F. Porrica, The People's Store. Shoes—Ritts & Cochran, R. F. Orr. Furniture—C. J. Kepple & Co. Photographers—N. H. Stewart, Charles Bellas. Hardware—G. J. Brooks, A. D. Stewart, H. S. Steel, C.

H. Truly. Tailors—George L. Teeters, S. Herman. Butchers—J. W. Whitlinger, H. W. Walker & Son. Confectioner—B. F. Bosworth.

There are in Apollo also one garage, kept by H. D. Bellas; a plumbing establishment, D. R. Hook, proprietor; one blacksmith, J. H. Snyder; one livery barn, kept by Joseph DeShong; and six general stores.

The Women's Exchange has a store for the sale of homebaking and fancy work; the five and ten cent store is owned by T. G. McCullough; S. C. Miller operates a one cent to one dollar store; the real estate agents are R. M. McLaughlin, J. C. Gallagher and Ira J. Wray; and the leading contractor and cement manufacturer is Preston Grim.

Apollo has three motion picture theatres which are liberally patronized by the people of the town and surrounding territory.

ROLLING MILLS OF EARLY TIMES

In 1854 Dr. James P. Speer, who had been interested in the Ramsey furnace, donated a plot of ground and in company with George W. Cass and Washington McClintock organized the Kiskiminetas Iron Company, for the manufacture of nails, using the water from the canal to operate an overshot wheel 20 feet in diameter with a 20 foot face, the fall of water being 24 feet. Owing to the unsuitability of the iron, which was of brittle quality, they failed to pay expenses, and the plant was sold by the sheriff in 1860 to Cass & McClintock for \$4,100. Under the management of Dr. J. S. Kuhn the mill was run until 1861, when the Civil war put a stop to operations. Dr. Kuhn had, however, succeeded in producing good nails. The mill was also operated by George W. Cass & Co. for eighteen months. In 1863 Washington McClintock, William Rogers, Sr., and W. E. Foale, under the title of McClintock, Rogers & Co., leased the works, abandoned the manufacture of nails in 1869 and produced a good quality of plain sheet iron, for which they received 16 cents a pound. There is in 1913 a better quality of iron on the market which brings but 3½ cents. The number of employees during this period averaged fifty. Until the destruction of dam No. 2 in February, 1866, water power was used, but after the ice carried away the wheel the mill suspended operations until August of that year, when steam was substituted and the firm reorganized. It then became known as Rogers & Burchfield, with Thomas J. Hoskinson as silent partner. Additional rolls were put in and the manufacture of cold rolled iron

begun. The property in 1874 consisted of two sheet mills, seven puddling furnaces, one heating furnace, two sheet furnaces, two annealing furnaces, one steam hammer, two gas wells, three engines, twenty-one tenant houses, one storehouse and bakery and a wire suspension bridge across the Kiskiminetas. The firm failed in 1875. From 1876 to 1893 P. H. Laufman & Co. owned the plant, having purchased it, and in the latter year the firm was changed to Apollo Iron & Steel Company, this company having bought the P. H. Laufman interests, and Mr. George McMurtry, of Pittsburgh, an experienced iron and steel manufacturer, was made president and general manager. After a few years of increasing success in making the "Apollo Brand" of blue sheets, in 1898 this company bought five hundred acres across the river from (and below) Apollo and built a new mill and new town, named Vandergrift after the largest holder of stock in this Apollo Iron & Steel Company. The name was changed to the Vandergrift Steel Sheet & Tin Plate Company, and Mr. McMurtry continued as president. In 1902 they moved the Apollo mill to this plant or practically wrecked it. Mr. McMurtry is now president of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, who bought the plant in 1900.

THE APOLLO STEEL COMPANY

Ten years later, after many attempts to establish another mill to help the town, Robert Lock, formerly a superintendent in Kirkpatrick & Co.'s mills in Leechburg, and later with the Vandergrift mills and still later with the Allegheny Steel Company, at Brackenridge, went to Apollo and promoted a new company in conjunction with the business men of the town. The grounds were selected near the site of the oil mill.

When the citizens of Apollo decided they needed a mill to take the place of the one removed to Vandergrift they did not waste time in useless discussion, but went to work to form a company of their own. On February 16, 1912, the first citizens' meeting was held, a company formed and steps taken to build a plant for the manufacture of sheet steel. On June 3d of the same year the ground was broken for the mill, on March 20, 1913, the furnaces were fired, and on June 16th, exactly sixteen months after the first meeting, the first iron was rolled in the completed mill. The power was turned on by President Robert Lock, of the company, at 8:22 A. M., and the

mill was in operation at last. The first piece of iron was put through the soft rolls at 8:45 A. M. on No. 4 mill by roller W. E. Jones, John M. Fiscus, a veteran iron worker, taking the place of catcher, and President Lock running the screw. The first pair was broken down by rougher Ira Dodson at 9:05 A. M. and the first pack was finished by roller Jones at 9:21 A. M., when a great cheer went up from the large crowd of spectators and Apollo again took her rightful place among the iron producing towns of the valley, after a lapse of eleven years, lacking twelve days.

The ponderous machinery moved off without a hitch and worked more like a mill that had been in operation for some time than one making the initial start. This is most remarkable when it is understood that the big gear wheel was received into the works at 11:30 P. M. Wednesday of the week before, and that the spider and other parts of the great drive had arrived only a few days before. The work of installing the drive was begun on Sunday night at 10 o'clock under the personal direction of W. F. Monnich, erector for the United Engineering and Foundry Company, of Pittsburgh, and the machinery was turned over for the first time at 11:45 P. M. Thursday, June 12, 1913. The machinery ran idle from that hour until the start was made on Monday morning at 8:00 o'clock. This is considered a remarkable record.

The plant is housed in a building 156 feet wide by 432 feet long, with an extension runway 116 feet by 72 feet, partially roofed. The building is divided longitudinally into a main center span of 70 feet and 10 inches, with a furnace building 38 feet and 2 inches, and a stack aisle 6 feet and 7 inches wide on one side, and a shear building 40 feet and 2 inches wide on the other side. The equipment consists of six sheet mills, two cold mills and a galvanizing department, with the necessary accessories.

The drive for the mill is a double helical-cut tooth gear, the largest of its kind in the world, and was designed and built by the United Engineer & Foundry Company, the cutting being done by the Wm. Todd Company, Youngstown, Ohio. It consists of two cast steel half rims attached to a central spider. The pinion is 15 feet in length, with pitch diameter of 30 inches, 42 inches face, and weighs 12 tons. The pitch diameter on the big gear is 19 feet, 4 inches. The two solid web fly wheels measure 13 feet, 6 inches diameter each and are of 50 tons weight. The gear, spider, shaft and coupling weigh 85 tons. The

big gear rim is 40 tons weight and the spider 20 tons.

The large motor is of 1,400 h. p. 240 revolutions per minute, 235 full load, 60 cycles, 3 phase 2,300 volts induction motor, 332 amperes per phase, and was made by the General Electric Company. To protect the motor from the severe shocks encountered in sheet rolling, it was necessary to obtain an exceptionally large fly wheel effect, and on this account it was deemed advisable to place the fly wheels on the motor shaft, making them of cast steel. The peripheral speed of these wheels is approximately 10,000 feet per minute. The necessary fly wheel effect, if obtained from a single wheel, would have required excessive rim weight, and for this reason, and also to balance the pinion shaft, two fly wheels of equal weight were used.

The entire plant is equipped in the most modern manner and far excels any similar works in America. One of the splendid features of the construction is the electrical work, which is unsurpassed by any of its size in the country. The current is furnished by the West Penn Electric Company, and comes from their great power plant at Connellsville, Pennsylvania. The incoming lines carry 25,000 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycles alternating current. This enters the transformer house or sub-station and is stepped down through three K V A transformers to 2,300 volts. This passes through conduits underground to the control pulpit located at the centre of the roll train and elevated about ten feet above the sheet floor. This location gives the operator an unobstructed view of the entire sheet floor.

The sub-station also contains three 75 K V A transformers which step the current down from 2,300 volts to 240 volts. This also passes underground through conduits to the mill switchboard, which is located beneath the control pulpit, and this voltage is used for all lights, cranes and small motors. The sub-station also contains all necessary meters for registering the power consumption on the large motor, small motors and lights. On the control pulpit, the switchboard which controls the starting and stopping of the 1,400 h. p. motor is located.

The furnace equipment, which consists of six combination sheet and pair furnaces and two annealing furnaces, was designed and built by George J. Hagan. All the furnaces are provided with American underfeed stokers. The galvanizing department consists of two pots, with necessary pickling and washing tanks, and the arrangement is of somewhat

novel design, being worked out along lines suggested by Robert Lock, president of the Apollo Steel Company.

As the plant is not provided with any regular boiler equipment, it was necessary to install a small low pressure boiler for heating the pickling tanks in the galvanizing department, and this is the only steam used in the plant. In order to avoid the use of high pressure steam, an air compressor was installed, which serves the power doublers, this being the only operation which could not conveniently be taken care of by electric motors.

The hoisting equipment consists of a 30-ton crane over the main mill building, and two 10-ton cranes in the furnace building.

An interesting fact in relation to this mill was that there was no shop in Pennsylvania large enough to cut the helical gears, and they had to be shipped to Youngstown, Ohio, to be finished. On the trip there and back the utmost care was necessary to prevent the great weight and height of the halves of the wheel from damaging the bridges and stations along the railroads. Several bridges were raised to permit the castings to pass, and the halves were sunk into the floor of the car to save height and prevent overturning.

The last iron made in Apollo by the American Sheet Steel Company was rolled by John Hanna on the 28th day of June, 1902. A. L. Zimmerman, then manager of the Apollo works, sent the last pack through the rolls.

BANKING

The Apollo Savings Bank was organized in 1870 and first assessed in 1872. Its capital stock was \$50,000. In 1896 it was made a State bank, and in 1901 the name was changed to Apollo Trust Company. The capital now is \$250,000. The officers are: J. N. Nelson, president; E. A. Townsend, vice president; John H. Jackson, secretary and treasurer; Walter J. Guthrie, solicitor.

The First National Bank of Apollo, chartered in 1901, with a capital of \$50,000, occupies the new building, just completed at a cost of \$35,000. The officers are: W. L. George, president; Andrew Gallagher, vice president; Charles P. Wolfe, cashier; S. M. Jamison, assistant cashier.

FIRE PROTECTION AND WATER SUPPLY

Considering the size of Apollo and the facilities for fire protection in the past, the absence of any serious conflagrations, with the exception of that of 1876, is a credit to the

care of the inhabitants and the precautionary measures taken since that date. For a period of sixty years after the founding of the town only three buildings were burned. But this period of rest was rudely broken by the fire of 1876, in which twenty-nine buildings were wiped out, causing a loss of over \$32,000, with but \$12,000 insurance. This put the townspeople on their guard and they started the construction of the present excellent water system. Three volunteer fire companies are provided with hose carts and a hook and ladder truck, the pressure of the street mains being ample for all purposes. A box system of alarms, connected with the telephone lines, is provided, and has saved the place from repeated dangers.

The Apollo Water Company have lately added to their plant, and now have two impounding reservoirs across Beaver run, in Westmoreland county, with a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons. Another reservoir and filter plant, on the Orr and Gilkerson farms, has a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons. On the Owens farm is the storage reservoir, from which the water goes direct to the mains. It has a capacity of 14,000,000 gallons. The old Allegheny gas engine of 75 horsepower is capable of lifting 1,000,000 gallons daily, and the new Westinghouse gas engine and pump can handle 1,500,000 gallons. A pressure of 115 pounds to the square inch is continually carried, and can be increased to double, but the necessity has never arisen. These reservoirs could supply the towns of Apollo and Leechburg for five months, without pumping, if necessary. Leechburg is supplied through mains six miles in length, from Beaver Run reservoir.

The most important point about this plant is the absolute purity of the water. No other towns in the county have such a clean water supply. The Beaver run is free from contamination by mines or factories, and no persons are allowed to foul the waters, which come from a strictly clear farming country. When the Public Service Commission rates went into effect in 1913 the Apollo company, although a private concern, did not have to alter its rates one cent.

The company is not overloaded with ornamental officials. The three gentlemen in charge have office hours alternately morning and evening, in Leechburg and Apollo. They are: W. C. Hawley, general superintendent; D. C. Shull, superintendent; W. J. Murphy, cashier.

NEWSPAPERS

The first newspaper published in Apollo was

the *Warren Lacon*, in 1835, owned and edited by Dr. Robert McKisson, who seems to have been the most prominent man in the town. He was the first burgess, the first doctor, the first editor, the only storekeeper, boat agent, was a poet and a Democrat. His paper was published for several years. It bore little news, save death notices and marriages, and was finally discontinued for lack of patronage in 1840. In 1875 Miss Jennie Stentz started the *Kiskiminetas Review* and after a short time transferred it to J. Melhorn. The name was later changed to *Herald* and in 1883 the plant was purchased by William Davis, who later sold it to M. H. Cochran. In 1883 Cochran died and his widow, who was left with two small sons and only the printing plant to make a livelihood, at once assumed the editorship and management of the paper. Remaining in Apollo for fifteen years, or until 1898, she then moved the outfit to the new town of Vandergrift, following the line of progress, and changed the title of the publication to *The Vandergrift Citizen* and was most successful as an editress, boosting the new town, which also stood by her and the paper, until in 1906 she married her second husband and sold the paper to E. H. Welsh. In 1894 C. W. Bollinger, now a prominent druggist of Apollo, started the *Advertiser*, his brothers conducting it till 1897, when it was sold and suspended. In 1895 a number of citizens formed a company and began the publication of the *News-Record*, but it was not a very successful venture until the present proprietor, Mr. T. J. Baldrige, took possession in 1908. Mr. Baldrige has made a newspaper out of the ruins of the past journalistic failures, and has added modern machines to the plant. He presents all the news in an interesting form, and is ever alert to advance the prosperity of Apoilo.

The *Apollo Sentinel* was started in 1907 by R. V. Bentzell & Bro., who sold it in 1913 to E. W. and C. C. Hilderbrand. It is a weekly, and the new firm has only got under way.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

The early history of the Presbyterian Church in Apollo is somewhat indefinite as to date, but probably the first steps taken to place it upon a permanent footing were made at the time the town was laid out in lots, the Presbyterian plot, a donation of two acres from Messrs. Spear and Johnson, being received in 1814. The signers of the deed were Samuel Gordon, David Watson and George T. Crawford, trustees. Jacob McCartney, an

elder, rode over to Kittanning the day following the signing of the deed and had it recorded. At first the services were held in the open air, the congregation seated on logs and the preacher holding forth from a rostrum of logs covered with a board roof. Rev. Robert Lee was the first temporary pastor, and in 1824 Rev. Joseph Harper was chosen permanently. During his pastorate in 1826, a rough stone edifice was erected, and was for many years the only church in Apollo. Following Mr. Harper came the Rev. Mr. Dunlap, for about six months. Rev. Watson Hughes next filled the pulpit from 1830 to 1837, and for a year following there was no supply. Rev. Alexander Donaldson served for six months in 1838 and in 1840 Rev. Levi M. Graves took charge, remaining until 1843. Dating from 1846 Rev. Cyrus B. Bristol remained as pastor for twelve years, resigning in 1858. Following came Rev. Robert McMillan, until 1864, and in 1865 Rev. John Orr began a service which lasted until 1872. During his incumbency the third church, a brick, was founded, but not completed. It stood facing First street, a little further up the hill from the present one. Rev. Hezekiah Magill in 1872 took charge, remaining until 1879. After him came Revs. Samuel E. Elliott, J. Q. A. Fullerton, R. P. Daubenspecht, Leon Stewart, and the present pastor, Rev. William W. Brockway.

In 1906 the present building was erected. It is of the lantern dome style of architecture, the architect being J. C. Fullerton of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. It is built entirely of stone quarried near Apollo, and the total cost was \$33,000. There are nine classrooms and a fine auditorium, yet the congregation are already crowding the building, so fast have they grown in numbers. The present membership is 550, and the Sunday school has 348 on the roll. The superintendent is Charles W. Walker, and the organist is Eugene T. Baldrige, son of the editor of the *News-Record*.

The elders are: T. A. Cochran, W. T. Gilkerson, T. M. Willard, F. T. Wray, A. C. Hammit, John H. Jackson, W. E. Jones, R. F. Orr. The trustees are: Ira J. Wray, president; Adam Alcorn, secretary; E. E. Cochran, J. M. Jackson, George W. Steele, J. M. Spahr.

The United Presbyterian Church of Apollo was organized in 1868. The present church building was erected in 1885, and greatly remodeled in 1911. The present value of the church and parsonage is \$20,000. Rev. R. A. Jamison has been the pastor for thirty-five years. For eighteen years the church has sup-

ported Miss Fannie Martin as missionary to the Punjab, India. The church membership is 250, and the Sabbath school, 200.

THE LUTHERANS

The First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Apollo was organized in 1859, at a meeting in the old M. E. church, by Revs. Geo. C. Ehrenfeld and L. M. Kuhns, with the following members: Isaac Townsend, Mary Townsend, James Fair, Philip Long, Sarah Long, Peter Branthoover, Emeline Branthoover, Christian Kepple, Elizabeth Kepple, John Bair, Elizabeth Bair, Mary Martin, Frederick Dibler, Nancy Dibler, Bohemia Townsend, G. W. McMillen, E. C. McMillen, Levi Risher, Belinda Risher, Margaret J. Hunter, Sarah Uncapher, Esther Gumpert, Matilda McCullough, Deborah Starry.

Isaac Townsend and Philip Long were elected elders, and Christian Kepple and James Fair, deacons. A few weeks after the organization Rev. Mr. Ehrenfeld resigned. The old "Seceder" church was at first used as a house of worship.

The pastors have been: Revs. Lewis M. Kuhns, 1859-60; Rev. John A. Delo, 1860-64; Rev. John Welfley, 1864-68; Rev. M. Colver, 1868-76; Rev. G. F. Schaeffer, 1876-82; Rev. C. B. King, 1883-90; Rev. M. L. Culler, 1890-97; Rev. William H. Nicholas, 1897-1902; Rev. M. E. McLinn, 1903-10; Rev. H. E. Berkey, 1910 to date, 1913. The present adult membership is 515. The present church building was erected in 1863, and subsequently repeatedly enlarged and improved. The amount expended on it originally and later, including \$2,200 for pipe organ, was about \$10,000. The Sabbath school has 393 members.

THE METHODISTS

The Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated June 2, 1856, with Rev. Samuel Jones as pastor. Jacob Freetley, Daniel Risher, D. L. Byrer, Hugh Jones and Samuel Jack were trustees. The first church edifice, a frame, was erected on a lot adjoining the one where the present building is situated. The second church was a brick structure, with a lecture room in the basement, on the south side of Mill street, near Church. It was built in 1851. The membership in 1876 was 272; Sunday school, 150.

The present pastor is Rev. H. G. Gregg. The membership is 535; Sunday school, 850, the largest in the entire county.

THE BAPTISTS

The First Baptist Church was erected in 1873 on the canal and Maple street; incorporated December 21, 1874, William Reese, Thomas Reese, Hugh Evans, A. M. Hill, W. B. Ansley and John Morgan, trustees. The present new brick church was erected in 1895-96. The present pastor is Rev. W. S. Caron.

THE CATHOLICS

St. James Roman Catholic Church of Apollo had an unusual life story. The first Catholic resident of the town was Thomas Shorter, a colored man, in 1884. Soon after came James Mallon and family. In the autumn of that year Rev. James McTighe, resident pastor of Leechburg, took compassion on the little band of the faithful and in the house of James Reynolds the first Mass was said in Apollo. Later on a hall on North Fourth street was leased and occasional services held. As Father McTighe had already two congregations to serve, he was compelled to turn the work over to St. Vincent's Benedictine monastery, situated near Latrobe, who sent Father Fidelius to the scene. Under his care the congregation increased sufficiently to enable them to erect a frame church in North Apollo, which was dedicated in 1892. Following Father Fidelius came Father Constantine, and in 1895 Father Macarius Schmitt, who had the honor of being the last pastor. At that time the Apollo Rolling Mill was moved over to Vandergrift, and as the congregation were almost entirely from that source deriving a livelihood, they moved with it. They had increased to seventy-five families of over 450 souls, had outgrown the little frame edifice and had bought two lots for the purpose of erecting a brick building of larger capacity. However, they proceeded with their plans, and shifting the work to Vandergrift put up a neat brick church at a cost of \$5,000. To complete their history it may be said that they now worship in one of the largest and handsomest churches in western Pennsylvania, lately erected in that place.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

The Reformed Chapel was built in 1893, near the Hartman House. The pastor in charge is Rev. D. W. Kerr.

The Free Methodists are under the charge of Rev. R. B. Campbell, of the Pittsburgh Conference.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

The only public library in Armstrong county at present is located in Apollo, in the W. C. T. U. building. Its foundation came about from a festival given by the ladies of the town, the proceeds of which were used to purchase the first twenty books. Other donations were later made by the citizens and friends in Pittsburgh, and the State now sends fifty books every six months to the library. At present there are nearly sixteen hundred volumes on the shelves. Miss Agnes Mullen, the librarian, is paid a salary by the borough, and attends to the issuing of books three times a week. The Woman's Club pays the rent of the upper floor of the W. C. T. U. building, where the books are kept.

WOMAN'S CLUB

The Woman's Club of the Kiskiminetas valley was organized in 1908, federated in the same year and united to the congress of women's clubs in 1910. Regular meetings are held twice a month in the W. C. T. U. building, where the most important topics of the present century and historical matters are discussed. For the coming year (1914) the topic will be "South America—The Land of To-morrow." The officers for the coming year are: Mrs. C. W. Bollinger, president; Mrs. H. G. Gregg, vice president; Mrs. Walter George, second vice president; Miss Grace McLaughlin, recording secretary; Miss Bella Glass, corresponding secretary; Mrs. T. J. Henry, treasurer.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The headquarters of the W. C. T. U. of Armstrong county is located at Apollo, where they occupy a building of their own, erected in 1907. This is also the home of the Woman's Club, making Apollo the center of feminine activities for the county. The officers of the Armstrong County W. C. T. U. are: Miss Laura Guthrie, president, Apollo; Mrs. Sarah Leslie, vice president, Slate Lick; Mrs. Ida Cowan, corresponding secretary, Apollo; Miss Jennie Gallagher, secretary, Manorville; Mrs. Jennie Butler, treasurer, Dayton; Mrs. M. J. Mechling, Dayton, and Mrs. J. M. Guthrie, Apollo, honorary presidents. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. They are making a strong campaign for national prohibition in 1920. It is proposed to publish the names of all signers

of petitions for saloon licenses, with their church connection, if any, and thus cause them to make a stand for or against the cause.

SECRET ORDERS

Apollo Lodge No. 437, F. & A. M., was instituted March 4, 1869. Membership, 42.

Mineral Point Lodge No. 614, I. O. O. F., was instituted Dec. 14, 1867. Members, 75. Kiskiminetas Encampment, No. 192, was instituted Dec. 13, 1869. Membership, 30.

Conewago Tribe No. 228, I. O. R. M., was organized in 1875. Membership, 20.

MILITARY RECORDS

The Charleston Guards were organized in 1840, and were merged with the Independent Blues of Apollo, a volunteer company, in 1848. The first captain of the latter organization was Thomas C. McCulloch, afterward a practicing physician of Kittanning. After his removal from Apollo he was succeeded by Samuel Owens in 1855, A. J. Marshall in 1856, J. C. Crawford in 1858 and Samuel M. Jackson, immediately after the firing on Sumter in April, 1861. The services of the Blues were promptly tendered on President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 troops, but not in time to be then accepted. It was directed by Governor Curtin to be held in readiness for future service, and June 5, 1861, it left Apollo for Camp Wright, and was assigned as Company G to the 11th regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, in which it served valiantly during the war. Captain Jackson having been promoted to the rank of colonel Dec. 13, 1863, First Lieut. James P. Speer succeeded him as captain, and, on his subsequent promotion to the rank of major, was succeeded by First Sergt. James H. Mills, who continued to be its captain until that regiment was honorably mustered out of the service after the close of the war. The ranks of that company were filled by gallant and patriotic men, not only from Apollo but from the surrounding country. Among its heroic deeds was its participation in the notable charge upon the Rebel breastworks at Spottsylvania.

Charles S. Whitworth Post No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic, has but twenty-four members in 1913, but the combined ages of these old veterans is 1,754 years. The youngest is sixty-seven years and the oldest eighty-two.

LAW AND MEDICINE

The first resident lawyer in 1855 was Jacob Freetley, who later united with John B.

Guthrie, their successor being Walter J. Guthrie. Horace N. McIntyre also practiced in 1883. The present resident members of the bar are J. Q. Cochrane and his sons, Earl F. and Alexander M.

The first resident physician was Robert McKissen, whose successors at different periods have been William Brown; William P. McCulloch, who was surgeon, or assistant surgeon, in the 78th Regiment, Pa. Vols.; Thomas C. McCulloch, Thomas H. Allison, William McBriar, O. P. Bollinger, J. S. McNutt, W. B. Ansley, J. W. Bell and Robert E. McCauley. A dentist was first assessed in 1851.

The members of the medical profession now resident in Apollo are Drs. Thomas J. Henry, James C. Hunter, A. Howard Townsend, William W. Leech and Robert E. McAuley, retired. The dentists now here are Drs. C. Cameron and J. W. Currie.

EDUCATIONAL

Prior to the incorporation of the borough schools were taught in two separate log structures a short distance east of the town, and then in another in a hollow near the forks of a run. The first stood above the old graveyard on the State road in what is now Owens' field. It was made of hewed logs, one story high, with a fireplace on one side wide enough to hold logs six feet long. Backless seats ran across the room, and desks were arranged along the sides, so that the scholars stood facing the teacher. Sliding windows at intervals gave some light. Samuel Owens (later an attorney and judge of court in California) and a Mr. Beacon were successively masters here. The late William McKinsty attended school there in 1825.

The second schoolhouse was erected on the run in the rear of the old Presbyterian church, the Owens farm at that time. It was taught by Jack Brown, grandfather of J. J. Brown and Mrs. Henry Bowers, now living in Apollo.

Soon after the organization of the borough, in 1850, a frame schoolhouse was erected on Church street. After seeing good service, this building was purchased by Alexander Henry, remodeled and used as a dwelling. It still stands on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Third street, and is owned by William Kirkwood. The bell that swung in the little tower is now doing duty in the new building. In 1863 a two-story frame schoolhouse was erected on Mill street near Wood, well furnished, and containing six schoolrooms.

The first board of school directors was

elected at the spring election in 1850, and consisted of William C. Bovard, John B. Chambers, John T. Smith, Thomas Cochran, Samuel Owens and H. M. G. Skiles.

In 1860 the number of teachers was 2; scholars in attendance, 119; amount of State appropriation, \$48.71; from collector of township, \$264.61; general expenses, \$228.60.

In 1876 the number of schools was 5; average number months taught, $4\frac{7}{8}$; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 4; average salary of male teacher per month, \$60; average salary of female teachers per month, \$42.50; male scholars, 129; female scholars, 134; average number attending school, 211; cost per month for each scholar, 86 cents; total amount tax levied for school and building purposes, \$3,299.40; received from State appropriation, \$292.95; from taxes and other sources, \$2,526.18; cost of schoolhouse, \$646.19; paid for teachers' wages, \$820; paid for fuel, collector's fees, contingencies, and other expenses, \$1,335.42.

In 1913 the number of schools was 14; average months taught, 9; male teachers, 2; female teachers, 14; average salaries, male, \$110; female, \$48.93; male scholars, 324; female scholars, 348; average attendance, 580; cost per month, \$2.00; tax levied, \$9,775.69; received from State, 3,231.52; other sources, \$41,446.57; value of schoolhouses, \$18,000; teachers' wages, \$8,145; fuel, fees, etc., \$7,831.61.

The school directors are: A. D. Stewart, president; C. H. Truby, secretary; J. N. Nelson, treasurer; W. M. Biehl, Milo D. Shaw, W. J. Henry.

POPULATION

In 1850 the number of white inhabitants was 329; colored inhabitants, 2. In 1860,

white, 449. In 1870, white 762; colored, 2. The number of taxables in 1876 was 315.

In 1876 the population was 1,449; in 1890, 2,156; in 1900, 2,924; in 1910, 3,006.

The assessment list of 1876 showed the various avocations to be: Clergymen, 4; lawyer, 1; physicians, 3; teachers, 2; dentist, 1; laborers, 90; carpenters, 10; blacksmiths, 6; shoemakers, 3; saddlers, 2; painters, 3; tailors, 2; clerks, 12; cashier, 1; wagonmakers, 2; tanners, 2; tinners, 2; weaver, 1; watchmaker, 1; cigarmakers, 3; miller, 1; plasterer, 1; barber, 1; tollkeeper, 1; printer, 1; rollturner, 1; rollers, 2; puddler, 1; miners, 6; engineers, 3; heaters, 4; manager, 1; agent, 1; haulers, 2; stonemasons, 3; butchers, 3; bookkeeper, 1; farmer, 1; planingmill, 1; planer, 1; foundry, 1; foundryman, 1; old gentlemen, 4.

In 1913 the assessment returns were: Number of acres, 9, valued at \$12,500; houses and lots, 804, valued at \$538,475; average, \$672.88; horses, 126, value, \$5,215; average, \$45.88; cows, 11, value, \$345; average \$28.85; taxables, 1,077; total valuation, \$606,335. Money at interest, \$89,245.71.

THE BOROUGH HORSE

One of the interesting residents of the town is the "Borough Horse." A newspaper controversy arose over his purchase and under the above caption many a witticism was printed, aimed at contemporary occurrences. John Marshall raised him and in 1893 sold him to Joseph Owens for \$85. Owens sold him to the borough of Apollo for \$180. Some persons claimed at that time that he was defective, yet in 1913, when he was twenty-four years old, he was still pulling a wagon every working day for the street cleaning department.

CHAPTER XVI

FREEPORT BOROUGH

PREHISTORIC REMAINS—BLOCKHOUSES—FIRST SETTLERS—THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL—IRISH IMMIGRANTS—INDUSTRIES—MERCANTILE—BANKS—PROFESSIONS—NEWSPAPERS—Y. M. C. A.—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS—MILITARY—CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—SCHOOLS—POPULATION—FIRE PROTECTION—LANEVILLE—TODD'S ISLAND—NOTED CHARACTERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

From undoubted evidences in the shape of mounds, clearings, fortifications and other prehistoric remains there is no doubt that the site of Freeport was once as densely populated as at present, although by strange and unknown races, whose history we can only con-

jecture. But of the history of the present population and their immediate ancestors we have very definite information of most interesting character.

Some time prior to the establishment of permanent peace by Wayne's victory over and treaty with the Indians, a blockhouse was erected on the Allegheny, about 120 rods above the mouth of Buffalo creek, which is now on Water, below Fifth street, Freeport. Its commandant was Capt. John Craig, whose command consisted of forty or fifty men, most of whom were inexperienced soldiers, "raw recruits," and were addicted, before they had been tried, to boasting how easily they could defeat the Indians. They were "brave in words," and continued to be until they were tried. Gordon and Mehaffey, two old rangers, determined to test their pluck. With the consent of the commandant, they were marched one day to the spring on the hillside north of the blockhouse. Gordon and Mehaffey, disguised as Indians, having posted themselves among some rank ironweeds just below the spring, yelled and whooped and shook those weeds, which so frightened those raw soldiers that they hastily threw their guns down in the road and rushed pell-mell into the blockhouse, to which Gordon and Mehaffey returned in the evening by the way of the "eddy" and over the river bank, and were refused admittance by those soldiers because they feared the presence of Indians below the bank, who would rush into the blockhouse if it were opened. The commandant finally ordered Gordon and Mehaffey to be admitted. When those soldiers learned from them that they were the only Indians in those ironweeds near the spring—when they realized how readily they had allowed themselves to be alarmed by that piece of "bushwhacking"—that they had so needlessly proved themselves "cowards in the field," they hurriedly left the blockhouse. Craig said a regiment couldn't have kept them there after they saw how easily they had been scared.

In those early war times there was a place of refuge on John Reed's farm on the left bank of the Allegheny, about two and a half miles below the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, called "Reed's Station," which was named after "Uncle Johnny Reed," as the owner of the ground on which it was situated was called.

FIRST SETTLERS

James McCormick, the second sheriff of this county, settled here, probably in 1797, and

opened a hotel and established a ferry. By the act of April 4, 1798, such parts of Allegheny county as were then within Elder's district, being part of Deer township, were made an election district, and the place fixed for holding the elections was "at the house of James McCormick, in the town of Freeport," which was the first house built on Water street.

Some time during that year Charles Duffy and his family arrived here from Ireland and stopped at McCormick's, where his daughter Barbara, then in her eleventh year, remained several months. Her father located on the headwaters of one of the western tributaries of Buffalo creek, then in the wilderness.

The town was laid out in 1796 by William and David Todd, and was at first called "Toddstown," but from the fact that David Todd insisted that it should always remain a free port for water craft, the name was later changed to its present one.

The first house in Freeport was built beside the old blockhouse by Andrew Patterson.

Among other later arrivals at this place were Jacob Mechling, formerly of Greensburg, and afterward of Butler, and his co-commissioners, Hamilton, Lane, Morton and Weaver. Mechling, in his "journal of proceedings to fix the seats of justice in the counties of Armstrong," etc., notes their arrival at the mouth of Puckety, June 3, 1802, and then "eleven miles to Freeport, where we lodged that night," which is all he noted in his journal respecting this town, in which there were then but a very few log houses, besides McCormick's tavern, where he and the other commissioners probably lodged.

In 1805 there were only eight indifferent houses of hewn logs. The first one was McCormick's tavern; the second one, built by Thomas Johnston, adjoined McCormick's; the third, by one of the Thornburghs on or near Water, above Fifth street; the fourth by Henry A. Weaver, on the north side of Market street; the fifth on the second lot above the last-mentioned one; the sixth, by Alexander Hunter, on Water, between Second and Third streets; the seventh, by David Porterfield, on Water, between Third and Fourth streets; the eighth, on Water, near Fifth street.

The assessment list of Buffalo township for 1805 shows the valuation of lots, personal property and occupations in Freeport to have then been: Alexander Hunter, one house, one lot and four cattle, \$102; the next year, \$96; Thomas Johnston, one house, one lot, two horses, two cattle and 400 acres elsewhere in the township, \$262; the next year \$150; James

McCormick, one house, five lots, one horse, one cow and one ferry, \$216; the next year, \$222. Jacob Weaver, who was the first postmaster, was the first assessed here in 1806, with one house, one lot, one horse, one cow, and as storekeeper, at \$111. Henry A. Weaver settled here before Jacob Weaver did; he had a Frenchman as a partner in trade, who was an interpreter to the Indians; Peter Clawson, who was raised near Greensburg, lived for years on his father's farm at Rumbaugh's ferry on the Kiskiminetas, and was well versed in early events, used to relate that about 1806 a considerable quantity of wheat and flour was transported from Greensburg or Hannastown to Rumbaugh's ferry, thence to Freeport, and shipped thence by Weaver and his partner to Blennerhasset's island for the use of the expedition fitted out by Aaron Burr, and that Weaver in consequence of being engaged in that shipment was obliged to be absent for a while.

The first separate assessment list of Freeport, in 1826, bears the names of Philip Bohlen, Hugh Gillespie, John Drum, John Fullerton, Matthias Folcake, William Gibson, George Helterbrand, William Painter, Andrew Sterrett, Thomas Regan, John Dougherty, James Cain, Patrick Pree, Hugh Carson, Jacob Weaver, Henry S. Weaver, John Wodison.

The building of the Pennsylvania canal and the construction of the aqueducts across the Allegheny and Buffalo creek, in addition to the boring of several salt wells, gave an impetus to the growth of the town in the years 1827-28. The work on the canal commenced here in the summer of 1827, and boats made their first trips on it in 1828-29. The "Benjamin Franklin" was the first packet-boat, said to have been a very neat one, that plied regularly between Freeport and Pittsburgh. Her first trip was on Feb. 6, 1829, with about thirty passengers. Her speed was five miles an hour.

While the canal was being made there were two settlements of Irish laborers, called "Garry Owen" and "Mullengar," one above and the other below Freeport. The inhabitants thereof occasionally came to patronize, at least they did patronize, the three taverns which then flourished here, and seldom failed to enliven the town with their boisterous hilarity. There was a racecourse on the lower flat on which some of the best blooded horses from Kentucky and Virginia evinced their wonderful speed. Jumping and foot races were common. Betting was brisk, and large sums were won and lost on the

quadruped and biped races. John Karns on a certain occasion jumped from one side of the canal lock to the other, a distance of sixteen feet. It is related that Simon Shields won \$50 by jumping three "stand-and-jumps." Other noted jumpers were Elliott and Samuel D. Karns and Henry Gass. On St. Patrick's day, 1828, the Irish from "Garry Owen" and "Mullengar" had a large procession. They were decked with pine and laurel to represent the shamrock. After marching through town regaled by strains of music, they closed their celebration with real Irish joviality at Neil Gillespie's tavern. There were then about thirty houses in Freeport.

Freeport was incorporated as a borough in 1833, and the first election of that year resulted as follows: Jacob Weaver, burgess; James McCall, assistant burgess; Andrew Easley, James Milligan, William Moorehead, William Painter, David Putney and Henry Weaver, town councilmen; David McCall, high constable; John Drum, street commissioner; James Ralston and Joseph Shoop, overseers of the poor; Jacob Alter, assessor; William Painter and James Ralston, assistant assessors.

The first meeting of the burgess and town council was held May 10th, when William W. Gibson was appointed clerk.

The assessment list for 1833 shows that the borough contained the year its charter was granted 107 taxables. The only occupations given in that list were: Merchants, 4; carpenters, 3; blacksmiths, 2; tailor, 1; laborers, 2; hatters, 2; shoemakers, 4; innkeepers, 3; tanner, 1; mason, 1; limner, 1; teacher, 1; joiner, 1; wagonmaker, 1.

ANCIENT AND MODERN INDUSTRIES

Benjamin King's sawmill was the pioneer industry of the town, in 1843. J. N. Nesbitt operated a fulling mill in 1835. Several sawmills were also in operation in that year. David Scott was a tanner in 1836, Henry Hellerich ran a pottery in 1838, Robert Martin was assessed as a weaver in that year. George McCain's gristmill was operated in 1839, and in 1840 T. P. & S. C. Williamson started a foundry, the remains of which still stand as an eyesore near the railroad depot.

Hope Woolen Mills were started in 1841 by Samuel and William P. Fullerton. The same year Jacob K. Rupp made windmills. David Putney was the father of the brick business in the town in 1832. J. P. Stuebgen started his brewery in 1866, running it until 1889. The

first photographer was Dr. David Alter, who took pictures not as a business but for his own amusement. J. H. Douglas had a room here and took pictures before the war, and Charles Tuxford was also engaged in the business about the same time. J. D. Stewart and a man named Kelly were in the business during the late sixties and in 1870.

The Freeport Planing Mill was incorporated in 1875, with a capital of \$20,000. The firm is still in a thriving condition. A. King & Sons also operate a large planing mill, near the center of the town.

The Freeport Clay Products Company was organized in 1910 with a capital of \$200,000. The plant consists of two brick machines and twelve kilns, and the daily product is 50,000 faced building brick, made from the fireclay mined on the company's extensive landholdings. Although a new company, the firm is thriving and is considered the most important in the township. About fifty men are employed the year round. The officers are: T. O. James, president; James DeWitt, vice-president; A. L. Chapman, secretary-treasurer. The directors are: J. H. Oppenheimer, James A. Grant, A. J. Fulton, G. L. Rutherford, Francis Laube and T. G. Hill.

The Buffalo Milling Company was incorporated in 1881 and commenced business in the next year. It was operated until 1900. The owners were the same as those of the planing mill, of which it was a part.

Guckenheimer Brothers' distillery, which was started in 1855, by Williamson & Rhey, was begun to be operated by the present owners in August, 1865. In 1912 the firm of A. Guckenheimer & Bros. was formed into a corporation, and they now operate the largest distillery of rye whiskey in the United States, consuming 2,100 bushels of grain per day. They operate their own cooperage and employ 125 men. A 310,000-bushel grain elevator, a malthouse, a stillhouse and nine bonded warehouses, with capacity for 150,000 barrels, constitute their complete plant. Part of the plant is located in Laneville.

MERCANTILE

The merchants of Freeport are: Merchant tailors—J. O. Ralston & Son, J. H. Shoop & Sons, and Frank Maxler. Dry goods—H. Brennehan and J. H. Moss. Jewelers—H. Rumbaugh, R. V. Marshall. Druggists—E. N. Gillespie, Louis N. Berube. Shoes—G. W. Benevitz, Jos. Gianotti. Hardware—E. H.

Wallace, Fred Sarver. Newsdealer—H. W. Rowley. Furniture—S. Turner & Son. Baker and confectioner—F. A. Seitz. Flour, grain and feed—Smith & Zahniser, W. A. Noble. Livery—Joseph Thomas, Ewing Bros.

Freeport has seven grocery stores, one 5 and 10 cent store, three milliners, four meat markets, two liverymen, and four barbers.

HOTELS

The hotels of Freeport are well known in the county as models of comfort and good living. They are: Central, T. G. Hill; Zone; Commercial, M. C. Mohr.

BANKS OF FREEPORT

The Freeport Bank was organized in 1868, with a capital stock of \$50,000. It has weathered all the financial storms of the past without springing a leak, and is established firmly in the financial life of the town. The present officers are: Isaac Guckenheimer, president; Beynard Way, vice president; A. M. Johnston, cashier; C. E. Hild, assistant cashier; Hugh G. Ralston, teller.

The Farmers' National Bank of Freeport was chartered in 1904, with a capital of \$50,000. The present officers are T. G. Cornell, president; W. A. Jack, vice president; W. F. Turner, second vice president; F. K. Weaver, cashier; W. E. Phillips, assistant cashier.

PROFESSIONS

The first resident clergyman appears to have been Rev. Hugh Kirkland, who, as is elsewhere noticed, engaged extensively in buying and selling town lots, and who was first assessed here in 1830, and was the first pastor of the Associate Church. Rev. William Galbreath was first assessed here in 1843 for the next year, though not as a clergyman until a year or two later. He was pastor of what is now the First United Presbyterian Church from then until 1845. Following on the assessment list of 1846 was Rev. Mr. McKee, who occupied lot No. 2, Rev. Mr. Hawkins in 1849, and others at subsequent times, as mentioned in connection with their respective churches.

Dr. Charles G. Snowden was the earliest resident physician, who was first assessed as such for 1832. Dr. J. B. Williamson was first assessed here the next year; Dr. D. M. Bor-

land in 1841; Dr. David Alter in 1843; Dr. Henry Weeks in 1844; Drs. Thomas Galbreath and Samuel T. Redick in 1849; Dr. James A. Donaldson in 1850; Dr. N. E. McDonnell in 1851; Dr. William P. McCulloch in 1859; Drs. Charles B. Gillespie and Thomas Magill in 1860; Dr. Robert L. McCurdy in 1862; Dr. Christopher Krunpe in 1867; Dr. A. G. Thomas in 1868; Dr. William Plank in 1871; Dr. W. L. Morrow in 1872; Dr. A. M. Hoover in 1876.

Dr. Alter's scientific discoveries deserve in this connection a special notice, for it was here in Freeport that they were made. In the latter part of the summer or in the early part of the autumn of 1847 he invented the method of manufacturing bromine in large quantities. He obtained a patent for his apparatus used in making it July 5, 1848, and soon afterward commenced its manufacture in company with Edward and James Gillespie, whose works were situated on the right bank of Buffalo creek opposite the upper part of the island, or about 120 rods above the mouth of the creek.

In the latter part of 1853 and the beginning of 1854, he discovered the bands in the spectrum of the elementary bodies, which was the foundation of spectrum analysis, and published some of his observations in the numbers for July, 1854, and 1855, of Silliman's *American Journal of Science*.

A signal service station was established here April 16, 1873, under the charge of Dr. Alter, which was afterward in charge of his son, Dr. Myron H. Alter. The present mode of making monthly reports, showing the relation between the quantity of rain and the rise in the river, is the work of the latter. High water here, March 17, 1865, reads 31.42 feet. Ice, Feb. 28, 1875, was 17½ inches thick in the river.

The resident physicians in 1913 are: Drs. William H. McCafferty, James R. McDowell, Charles H. McLaughlin, Charles A. Rogers, Lewis W. Schnatterly and John L. M. Halstead.

The earliest resident lawyer assessed here was James Stewart, United States commissioner in bankruptcy, in 1843. The next were James Donnelly and J. Noble Nesbitt, in 1846; Lawrence S. Cantwell, in 1848; James B. Fullerton, in 1849; James A. McCulloch, in 1850; J. G. D. Findley, in 1869; Thomas N. Hathaway and George G. Ingersoll, in 1871.

The resident lawyers are S. F. Clark and D. R. Nulton. Drs. J. W. Held and Harry McCulloch are the local dentists.

The real estate dealers are Barrett & Llewellyn, Findley & Taylor.

NEWSPAPERS

The first newspaper published in Freeport was the *Olive Branch*, of which William Badger was the proprietor and editor, who had previously published and edited the *Armstrong Advertiser and Antimasonic Free Press* at Kittanning, the type and material of which he transferred thither in August or September, 1833. Its publication continued for about two years. The *Freeport Columbian and Leechburg and Warren Advertiser* was established here by A. J. Foster in 1839, and was transferred in April, 1842, to John and Samuel McCulloch, by whom it was published as a Democratic paper until about 1845. The *Visitor*, after making divers visits to the domiciles of its patrons here and round about, departed. The *Freeport Ledger* was published by A. J. Gibson from 1853 until 1855-56. The *New Era* was established by Simon Shoop in the spring of 1872, who, in a few years afterward, transferred it to James A. McCulloch, and its name was changed to that of the *Valley Times*, which, in the early part of 1876, was transferred to Oswald & Simpson, and removed to Kittanning.

The *Freeport Journal* was published first by a company organized in 1876, the original members being Rev. J. J. Francis, W. J. Murphy and Thomas C. Nicholson. The first number was issued May 18th of that year. In 1877 R. B. McKee, at that time in the grocery business, took hold of the plant, formed a stock company and in a few days raised \$1,200. After trying several managers until 1878, Mr. McKee took up the task himself, and from that time to the present the paper has been a decided success. "Bob" McKee has become one of the institutions of Freeport, his name and influence being used to further every matter of importance in the social or industrial life of the town. So well is he thought of in the town that not a single rival publication has been able to knock him out. In 1902 C. H. McKee was taken into partnership by his father.

Y. M. C. A.

The only Young Men's Christian Association in the county is that of Freeport, organized in 1907. The membership is gradually increasing and they hope in the near future to

build a home of their own. The secretary is P. A. Brenneman.

FREEPORT BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

The Freeport Building and Loan Association was organized and incorporated in January, 1887, and went out of business in 1913. It helped a number of people to secure homes, made money for the non-borrowers, never distressed a borrower, never lost a dollar by bad loans, and closed up business to the satisfaction of all concerned.

THE METHODISTS

Unfortunately there is no complete history of the beginning of Methodism in Freeport. All the official records of the church previous to 1867 are lost. In October, 1833, Freeport was taken into the Butler Circuit, which then took in parts of Butler, Armstrong and Allegheny counties. The first preachers were Revs. William Carroll and H. Bradshaw. In November of the same year a class was formed composed of Joseph Ford and wife, John Atkinson and wife, and John A. Sterns. Worship was held in a frame house on Third street, afterward in a schoolhouse on High street, between Second and Third streets. Then a currier's shop, which was somewhere near the intersection of Market street and the old Pennsylvania canal, was used for church purposes. Still later, near where the Pennsylvania railroad station now stands, the Baptist congregation kindly granted the use of their church at communion seasons, and other special occasions.

A church edifice was erected in 1840 on lot No. 1 on the corner of Fourth street and Mulberry alley, where the present church stands.

Especial honor is due to Wesley Bowman and Peter Ford for the energy and self sacrifice with which they pushed the enterprise to success. These were days of struggles and sacrifices, and right nobly were they made by all those who laid the foundation of Methodism in Freeport. The church organization was incorporated Dec. 26, 1846, the trustees provided for and named in the charter being Jacob Alter, John Atkinson, Wesley Bowman, Peter Ford, Leonard Leidy, Daniel Richards, John A. Sterns and Robert C. Williamson.

In 1877 the old building gave place to the present highly artistic example of religious architecture. The enterprise was carried to completion under the pastorate of Rev. M. McKendree Garrett, being dedicated in 1879.

It is of red brick, with a lofty tower, and is a creditable monument of old-time church construction. So well was the work done that few repairs and no alterations have been necessary in later years. The cost at the time of building was \$13,257. A substantial parsonage is located near the church, having been built in 1899 at a cost of \$3,500.

The church has been blessed during its history by having two honored superannuated ministers reside in the town. For some years Rev. Richard Armstrong, a Methodist minister of the old school, resided in Freeport, and frequently occupied the pulpit of the church with great acceptability. He died Aug. 19, 1859, aged eighty-four years, and was buried in the old cemetery on Fourth street. In 1899 Rev. J. W. Kessler, having served forty-two years in the active ranks of the Pittsburgh Conference, took up his abode in Freeport. He was ever ready to render any help to the church that he possibly could and was a blessing to the whole community. He died Feb. 15, 1903, aged seventy-four years, and was buried in the Freeport cemetery.

The pastors have been: With Butler Circuit—W. Carrol and H. Bradshaw, 1833. A. Jackson and L. Janney, 1834. A. Jackson and E. J. Kinney, 1835. W. C. Henderson and L. Whipple, 1836. J. McLean, 1837-38. P. M. McGowan, 1839. P. M. McGowan and W. Cooper, 1840. J. Ray and J. S. Patterson, 1841. P. M. McGowan and J. Philips, 1842. C. C. Best and W. C. Morris, 1843. J. White and J. L. Williams, 1844. J. L. Williams and W. Cooper, 1845. R. J. White, 1846-47.

With Tarentum Circuit—J. Murray, 1848. B. F. Sawhill, 1849. E. B. Griffin, 1850-51. M. L. Weekly, 1852. A. G. Williams, 1853. D. Hess and A. W. Butz, 1854. D. Hess and I. Aiken, 1855.

Freeport Station—W. Cooper, 1856-57. A. G. Williams, 1858-59. A. H. Thomas, 1860-61. J. W. Shirer, 1862-63. R. Morrow, 1864-66. E. M. Wood, 1867-68. E. B. Griffin, 1869. J. B. Uber, 1870-72. N. P. Kerr, 1873-75. M. McK. Garrett, 1876-77. S. T. Mitchell, 1878. M. M. Sweeney, 1879-81. C. W. Miller, 1882-83. A. P. Leonard, 1884-86. J. E. Wright, 1887-88. D. L. Johnston, 1889-91. D. J. Davis, 1892-94. Solomon Keebler, 1895-97. John Connor, 1898. M. M. Hildebrand, 1899-1901. F. A. Richards, 1902-07. A. H. Davies, 1911. S. Elmer Rodkey, 1911-13.

The trustees are: Wilson Daugherty, John Atkinson, J. E. Myers, S. P. Dixon, Newton

Cuthbert, William Bowden, Joseph Beaumont, Joseph Todd and E. M. Keebler. The membership is 300, and of the Sunday School, 350.

PRESBYTERIANS

The first Presbyterian services in Freeport were conducted occasionally from 1827 to 1830 by Rev. John Redick, and afterward by Rev. John Wilson. In 1833 the formal organization was made, and we fortunately can present the complete list of original members: James Bole and wife, Isaac Bole and wife, James Ralston and wife, William Hill and wife, Nancy Hill, Maria Hill, Margaret Hill, Andrew Ralston and wife, Jane Weir, Elizabeth Weir, Mary Weir, Mary Woods, James McCall and wife, Mary Murray, Elizabeth Roeny, Margaret Stewart, William Laughery and wife, Margaret Girt, Betsy Girt, Mary Girt, James Bole, Mary Ann Bole, Michael Moorhead and wife. In 1838 Mr. Johnston resigned in favor of Rev. Samuel Caldwell, who remained until 1845. During the period from 1846 to 1849 Revs. John K. Cornyn and D. D. McKee supplied the pulpit and in 1849 Rev. William F. Kean became pastor. After nineteen years of faithful service he resigned, in 1868. After a vacancy of one year, Rev. J. J. Francis became pastor, resigning in 1879. Then came another vacancy of three years, after which Rev. T. M. Thompson took charge, severing his connection in 1890. The succeeding pastors were Revs. William L. McClure and A. B. Elliott. The present pastor, Rev. H. W. Hanna, came in 1912. The first house of worship was a communistic one, erected on a lot donated by James Armstrong for the use of the Presbyterians, Seceders and Episcopalians, which afterward became the property of the Presbyterians. It was a frame edifice, erected in 1833. In 1850 a brick church was put up and in 1885 replaced by a modern brick structure, costing \$12,500.

The ruling elders are: H. S. Smith, Dr. W. H. McCafferty, Capt. H. P. Hudson, S. H. Crawford and W. B. Alter. The membership of the church is 325, and of the Sunday School, 225.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS

The Associate Presbyterian—commonly called Seceder—Church was organized about 1826. The original families of the congregation were the Brewers, Colmers, W. W. Gibsons, Millers, Pattersons and Painters. Rev.

Mr. Dickey, pastor of the Rich Hill and Slate Lick Churches, preached here occasionally, before the labors of the first pastor, Rev. Hugh Kirkland, began. His successors were Revs. William Galbraith and R. B. Robertson.

The church was located on the south side of Fourth street; where the present parsonage stands. The congregation was incorporated in 1866, the trustees being: John S. Dimmitt, Robert A. Hill, Thomas Magill, Joseph B. Miller, William Moorehead and James Ralston.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterians organized about 1850. Their first pastor was Rev. John Jamison, his successor being Rev. E. N. McElree. During the latter's pastorate the union of the Associate and Reformed Churches was accomplished. The first services of the latter were held in a hall above Peter S. Weaver's store, on Market and Fifth streets. In 1858 the title of the congregation was made United Presbyterian, and in 1865-66 a brick church was built on the corner of Market and Fourth streets, the same now occupied by F. A. Seitz as a store and meeting hall. The present church was built in 1902 at a cost of \$13,500.

After 1878 the pastors have in succession been Revs. A. E. Linn, A. F. Kirkpatrick, W. E. Purvis, J. R. McFarland and T. C. McKelvey, the latter being the present pastor, having been installed in 1912. The ruling elders are: H. N. Miller, George Ralston, I. Linn Miller, W. M. Dougal and N. M. McIntyre.

EPISCOPALIANS

The Protestant Episcopal Church of Freeport was organized about 1833. Rev. Moses P. Bennett had preached to the people here in 1823, and Rev. William Hilton in the years following. Rev. B. B. Killikelly served the congregation as missionary from 1833 to 1838. That year the present building was erected near the Catholic Church. Rev. William White and Rev. William Hilton were his successors.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church was established in Freeport between 1834 and 1845, by Rev. B. B. Killikelly, from Kittanning. The present church was erected in 1868, and has lately been extensively repaired. Many of the interior furnishings were donated by friends from Kittanning and Pittsburgh. There is no rector resident here now, but services are held by pastors from Pittsburgh. The congregation is small.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES

A few persons of the Lutheran faith were residents of the vicinity of Freeport before 1800, but they had no regular organization, attending services in the old Eisaman settlement, several miles distant. No attempt was made to establish a Lutheran Church in the town until 1834, when Rev. John H. Hohnholz, of the Ohio Synod, began to hold occasional services in the schoolhouse. He was followed by Rev. G. A. Reichert in 1836. The last sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Reichert in western Pennsylvania was in the Freeport schoolhouse in 1837. His successor, Rev. John H. Bernheim, entered the field in 1838 and soon organized a regular congregation, by 1841. He was very popular. His successors, up to the time of the Lutheran controversy, were Revs. George B. Holmes, 1844-48; George F. Ehrenfeld, 1848-51; Lewis M. Kuhns, 1851-56; Jacob H. Wright, 1856-61; Jeremiah H. Brown, 1861-65; J. K. Melhorn, 1865-68.

In 1848 St. John's purchased the old Baptist church for \$400, but it soon proved inadequate to hold the rapidly growing congregation, and in 1862 a substantial frame church was erected at a cost of \$2,100. In 1868 the great controversy separated the congregation into two parts, Rev. J. K. Melhorn adhering to the General Council, the courts later giving him possession of the building. Subsequent pastors of St. John's have been Revs. J. H. A. Kitzmiller, 1871-81; H. K. Shanor, 1882-90; William A. Laub, 1891-1900. The present pastor is Rev. Herbert Martens.

Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran congregation was formed from 69 of the members of St. John's who adhered to the General Synod in 1868. The first pastor after the separation was Rev. H. H. Hall, who remained until 1870, being succeeded by Rev. D. R. P. Barry in 1875. The following year the courts decided against the congregation using the old name of St. Paul's and the name Emmanuel was selected. A lot was then purchased on Buffalo street, and a church was built at a cost of \$4,000. The pastors from that date were: Revs. Max Lentz, 1881; A. C. Felker, 1881-82; Isaiah Irvine, 1882-85; Luther M. Kuhns, 1886-87; J. W. Breitenbach, 1887-88; J. E. F. Hassinger, 1889-93; H. C. Reller, 1893-1901; John H. Diehl, 1901-02; H. C. Erdman, 1902. The present pastor is Rev. J. Walter Shearer. The church membership is 145, and the Sabbath school, 131. The church property is valued at \$7,000.

Zion's German Lutheran Church was incor-

porated by the proper court April 23, 1862, as the German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Church of the borough of Freeport. Its charter officers were Rev. Gabriel A. Reichert, pastor; George Eppler, and David Kraft, elders; John Mangold and George Pfaff, deacons. The charter requires "the German language to be used forever in preaching the doctrines of the church among this association." The congregation is small in numbers, and is served by Rev. Johannes E. Burgdorf of Ford City. They occupy a small old-fashioned church, built in 1860.

THE BAPTIST

The Baptist Church was organized Dec. 11, 1830, by Revs. William Shadrack and George I. Miles, with the following members: Samuel Logan, Robert Lowry, Rhoda Lowry, William Critchlow, David Robinson, George Montgomery, John Robinson, Silas Ramsey, Benjamin Harbison, Daniel Howe, James Harbison, James McWilliams, Jacob Robinson, Elizabeth Bowser, Hannah Longwell, Margaret Given, Sarah Evans, Harriet Critchlow, Julian Hickenlooper, Rachel Myler, Martha J. Leonard, C. G. Snowden, Sarah C. Snowden, John Conglton, Samuel Foreman, John Haney, Andrew Wilson, Elizabeth Ulam, Abigail Howe, Adaline Rowley. The house of worship of this congregation was built in 1849. The succession of pastors has been as follows: Revs. William Shadrach, George I. Miles, William Penny, John Thomas, W. Rockafellow, Benoni Allen, J. A. Davis, Edward M. Miles, William A. Barnes, Peter M. Weddell, Thomas J. Penny, L. L. Still, D. W. C. Hervey, J. G. Penny, David Williams, J. E. Dean, J. P. Jones, F. H. Jones, J. W. Ewing and S. Drummond.

Within the last ten years the congregation has gradually reduced in numbers and at present there is no regular pastor occupying the pulpit. Supplies are had from other towns.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

St. Mary's Catholic Church was organized about 1826. The original families of this congregation were Philip Bohlen's, Patrick Blacke's, Donnelly's, Andrew Farley's, Neil Gillespie's, Magrand's, McKenna's, O'Reiley's, Patrick Shara's, and others. The first pastor was Rev. Patrick O'Neil, who was educated in France and came to this country as a missionary. The succession of priests after

Father O'Neil included Revs. Patrick Rafferty, Joseph Cody (neither of whom were resident pastors), M. J. Mitchell, R. Phelan, J. Hackett, James Holland, A. A. Lambing, W. A. Nolan, G. S. Grace, Frederick Eberth, C. McDermott, James Canivan, P. M. Garvey and James McTighe.

The church edifice or chapel, situated on in-lots Nos. 132 and 133, southwestern corner of High and Sixth streets, was among the first brick structures built by David Putney, after his removal to Freeport in 1832. A portion of the ground on which this chapel stood was devoted to burial purposes until a new cemetery was elsewhere laid out. This structure was replaced in 1849 by a neat brick building, now located west of the site of the old church, on High street, the cost of which was \$25,000. It has recently been repointed and repaired by the congregation, under the present pastor, Rev. James A. Garrigan, at an expense of over \$4,000.

A convent building, occupied as a school by the Sisters of St. Joseph, stands across the street from the church. It has also recently received extensive repairs.

MILITARY COMPANIES

The Freeport Blues were organized in 1818, John Drum, captain; James Patterson and Benjamin F. King, first and second lieutenants. They were reorganized in 1831.

The Freeport and Leechburg Dragoons were organized in 1832, with James T. McKaig, captain; Alexander Scott and Alexander Sharp, first and second lieutenants.

The Freeport Artillery Company was organized in 1850, William F. Logan, captain; Samuel Lane and James D. Torbett, first and second lieutenants.

The Washington Guards were organized in 1849, Alexander Anderson, captain; John J. Long and William S. Ralston, first and second lieutenants. They were reorganized in 1854.

The Freeport Zouaves were organized in 1860, Charles B. Gillespie, captain; William B. McCue and Henry Torbett, first and second lieutenants. The name was later changed to Freeport Cadets.

The Duncan Karns Rifles were organized after the war, being uniformed and equipped by S. D. Karns.

Most of the members of the companies existing at the opening of the war enlisted in the 78th Pa. Vols.

The Soldiers' Aid Society was organized Jan. 31, 1863, and its officers were: President,

Mrs. Mary Galbraith; secretary, Miss Mary Kennedy; treasurer, Mrs. Anna B. Weaver; committee on work and expenditures, Mrs. Mary Murphy, Misses Selima Gibson, Hannah McClelland and Nannie Woods, and seventy-three members, besides eighty-four "gentlemen who were always at hand in any emergency."

H. S. Weaver Post No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, is composed of most of the local survivors of the Civil war, and the officers are: R. B. McKee, commander; A. H. Clawson, adjutant; H. H. Schwietering, quartermaster. This post built the only monument to the soldier dead in the county, at a cost of \$1,800. The stone was contributed from his farm near Freeport, by L. W. Patterson.

BURIAL GROUNDS

The first white person buried within the limits of Freeport was Miss Fails, who was drowned in crossing Buffalo creek in 1794. The old cemetery is located opposite the present Presbyterian church, next to the school-house, and many of the pioneers of the town are laid in its narrow confines. Here lie the bodies of Massey Harbison and her relatives, as well as many of the prominent citizens of later days. Most of the bodies have been removed to the new cemetery, and the rest will soon be taken away to permit the extension of the school building.

The Freeport Cemetery Company was incorporated in 1864, the trustees being Robert Morris, John Ralston, David Alter, Samuel Fullerton and John Turner. The property is ample in size to accommodate the interments for many years to come, and is owned on the communistic plan, every lot purchased being a shareholder in the company.

SOCIETIES

The Armstrong Lodge of Ancient York Masons, No. 239, was constituted here in 1852, when its charter officers were William F. Logan, W. M.; Alexander Anderson, S. W.; Charles G. Snowden, J. W.; George W. Syphax, treasurer; Reuben Mickel, secretary. This lodge met in Anderson's hall on the fourth Monday of each month, and numbered about seventy-five members.

Freeport Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 379, was organized Oct. 1, 1849, at Freeport. The charter members were the following, who

were also officers: Samuel Shafer, N. G.; J. D. Torbett, V. G.; J. W. Redpath, secretary; J. Welshans, assistant secretary; Henry White, treasurer. Members in 1880, 34; present enrollment, 160.

There are also in Freeport lodges of the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Eagles and Loyal Order of Moose.

SCHOOLS

There was no school within the limits of Freeport for nearly a quarter of a century after it was laid out. The most accessible educational facilities to its inhabitants were then afforded at the Hall school, about half a mile distant. P. R. Bohlen is said to have taught the first school here, in a log dwelling house on Water street. According to Peter E. Weaver's recollection the first one was taught by a man of the name of Woodford in a house on Market street, above Fifth. The next teacher was of the name of Lee, who taught but one quarter. Those were what used to be termed "pay schools," in which some of the common English branches were taught—arithmetic, reading in the Testament, spelling and writing.

In 1832-33 James Pneuman, reputed to be a good mathematician, taught a pay school on High street, between Fourth and Fifth. Such schools were more or less liberally patronized until the adoption of the common or free school system a few years later. Dr. Thomas Galbraith was the first teacher here under this system. A frame schoolhouse was erected soon after its adoption on in-lot No. 101, the southwest corner of Fourth and High streets.

Rev. Hugh Kirkland, soon after his advent here in 1830, erected an academy at the corner of High and Fourth streets, in which the classics and the common and higher English branches were taught by him and Samuel Wallace.

Some time between 1843 and 1850 Rev. William Galbraith, of the United Presbyterian Church, started a classical school in Freeport, which he conducted with encouraging success for several years. Other teachers were M. H. Ryerson and Thomas Magill. It has not been in operation for many years past.

1860—Schools, 4; average number of months taught, 4; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 3; monthly salary of male, \$30; monthly salary of female, \$18; male scholars, 170; female scholars, 168; average number attending school, 267; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 28 cents; levied for school

purposes, \$674; levied for building purposes, \$674.60; received from State appropriation, \$108.10; received from collectors, \$1,136; cost of instruction, \$336; fuel, etc., \$40; cost of schoolhouse, etc., \$1,100.

1876—Schools, 6; average number of months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 5; average salaries per month—male, \$80; female, \$40; male scholars, 201; female scholars, 173; average number attending school, 322; cost per month, 85 cents; levied for school and building purposes, \$2,318.28; received from State appropriation, \$418.50; received from taxes, etc., \$1,900.25; cost of schoolhouse, etc., \$35.52; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,680; paid for fuel, etc., \$691.48.

In 1913 the number of schools was 11; months taught, 9; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 12; average salaries, male, \$177.77; female, \$60.42; male scholars, 245; female scholars, 266; average attendance, 408; cost of each scholar per month, \$1.92; tax levied, \$8,409.18; received from State, \$2,514.56; from other sources, \$10,883.43; value of schoolhouses, \$23,000; teachers' wages, \$8,071.43; other expenditures, \$5,088.11.

The school directors were: A. L. Strause, president; F. K. Weaver, secretary; J. J. Daniels, treasurer; E. M. Keebler, T. A. Taylor.

POPULATION

The inhabitants of Freeport numbered 1,073 in 1850; in 1860, 1,691; in 1870, 1,640; in 1880, 1,614; in 1890, 1,637; in 1900, 1,754; in 1910, 2,258. The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 20; valued at \$4,225; houses and lots, 593, value \$518,175, average \$873.80; horses 66, value \$2,800, average \$42.42; cows 19, value \$285, average \$15; taxable occupations, 708; amount \$35,985; total valuation, \$670,270. Money at interest, \$142,207.91.

The present burgess is C. A. Rogers; J. H. W. Miller is justice of the peace; Charles Mardorf, tax collector and assessor.

FIRE PROTECTION

A contract was made, Aug. 12, 1842, to purchase a fire engine, which was then here, for \$250; the council, Aug. 30th, directed an engine house to be erected on the south side of Market, at the intersection of Fourth street, and that not less than twenty yards of rope or cable, with requisite crossbars, be attached to

the engine. It was determined, Sept. 10th, that the engine house should be frame, 12 feet square and 12 feet high.

A resolution was adopted by the council, March 3, 1843, turning over the fire engine, engine house, ladders, fire-hooks and other equipment to the Allegheny Fire Company in consideration of their organization and the services rendered and to be rendered, which in the course of time vanished, so that in 1880 there was no fire company, no engine, no means of extinguishing fires, except water buckets, and what may be called a water brigade, improvised as fires occurred.

Freeport is still rather deficient in the way of fire protection, there being no volunteer company, and only two small hose carts. The water supply is obtained from the Allegheny, after all the large towns have sent into its waters their filth and sewage. The local water company within late years have sold their plant to an outside corporation, who have applied for permission to increase the capital stock to \$100,000. It is to be hoped that the town will secure through the new company an ample and pure water supply.

LANEVILLE

This village adjoins Freeport on the southwest, and is located just across Buffalo creek. It has a population of 130 and the principal industries are the Kerr Coal Company and the distillery of the Guckenheimer Distilling Co. There are about sixty-eight dwelling houses there and but a few small stores.

The town was laid out in 1871 by John Boyd and named after Abner W. Lane, the former owner. The first separate assessment for the town was in 1871, when it contained about a dozen taxables, one tannery, one miller and four laborers. The number of taxables in 1876 was nearly 40; laborers, 26; tanners, 2; carpenter, 1; cooper, 1; miller, 1; old man, 1; tinner, 1. Michael Coward was this year first assessed with his brickyard on what was known as the brickkiln lot, about forty rods above the Freeport flouring mill. This mill, with sixty-three acres of circumjacent land, became vested in C. M. Bird, after Lane's sale

to Milnes and Kurtz, from whom it passed by sheriff's sale, March 5, 1873, to Joseph B. Way, for \$5,300, who conveyed it the same day to Adolph Fisher for \$5,500. It was then a three-story frame steam and water mill, with three runs of stone. The mill is still running and doing a good business.

Just north of Laneville was the gristmill of John Harbison, the husband of the famous "Massey" Harbison, who often tended the mill in her husband's absence.

The bridge over Big Buffalo creek, which separates Freeport and Laneville, was erected in 1878 by the county commissioners, W. Bufington, B. Henderson and C. Hancock. It is an iron one, the two preceding wooden ones having been swept away in different freshets of the past. The first one was built in 1840 at a cost of \$500.

Four counties, Armstrong, Westmoreland, Allegheny and Butler, corner at the junction of Buffalo creek and the Allegheny river.

The bridge across the Allegheny at the lower end of the town was erected jointly in 1890 by the counties of Westmoreland and Armstrong.

TODD'S ISLAND

Todd's Island was at one time separated from the mainland by a small by-pass of the Allegheny, but the Guckenheimer Distillery has filled in most of the channel and attached the former island to the mainland. From 1830 to 1855 this island was the home of the Bohlen brothers, Philip and Edward, who cut and shipped ice by means of flatboats to the South. So great was their trade at one time that they established an agency at Memphis, Tenn., where they removed after the invention of artificial ice machines, and in that city established a large wholesale business under the name of Bohlen-Huse Ice & Coal Company.

On this island was also the home of Jacob Williams, an Indian, who for years acted as the town grave digger of Freeport. His two sons have since become the proprietors of the well known Williams Piano Co., of Chicago, Ill., where they have amassed a fortune.

CHAPTER XVII

PARKER CITY

SMALLEST CITY IN THE UNITED STATES—THE PARKER FAMILY—BEAR CREEK FURNACE—LAWRENCEBURG—PARKER'S LANDING—THE OIL BOOM — "THE FLOATING PALACE" — DECLINE OF PROSPERITY—TRANSPORTATION—INDUSTRIES—WATERWORKS—LIGHTING—BANKS—MERCANTILE—THE PRESS—PROFESSIONS—FAIRS—SOCIETIES — SCHOOLS — DENOMINATIONAL — THE PRESENT CITY—OFFICIALS

In this little, almost forgotten town on the Allegheny, in the northernmost part of the county limits, Armstrong can claim the credit of possessing the smallest city in the United States. Yet at the date of its incorporation every evidence was given that Parker would one day stand in the class of the average metropolis of from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants. But that hope is now past, and Parker has only her charter as evidence of her once mighty population.

The name of this city was adopted as an honor to the Hon. John Parker, who surveyed most of the land now included in the counties of Armstrong and Butler in 1786. In 1797 he was granted several hundred acres of land for his services, most of it being on the present site of Parker City. He settled here and built a house on a hill in the edge of Butler county, where he resided until his death. He was associate judge of Butler county for thirty-five years. He left a large family, all of whom later became identified with the history of Parker City and the surrounding territory.

William Parker, father of Judge Parker, moved from Washington county with his family about the year 1798, settled upon Bear creek and erected a gristmill there. It was of logs and contained only the rudest machinery, but it was a great convenience to settlers for many miles around. It was the first mill erected in the northern part of the county.

BEAR CREEK FURNACE

One of the pioneer industries of Armstrong county was a charcoal blast furnace for the reduction of iron ore, erected at a date probably not later than 1820. The old stack was torn down years ago, and now nothing remains of

the once important industry save the memory existing in the minds of old residents. The furnace stood on the north side of Bear creek, about three fourths of a mile from the mouth of the stream. It was built by Whiting & Stackpole, who failed after conducting the business for a time. Colonel Robinson, Henry Baldwin (afterward Judge Baldwin), and a Mr. Beltzhoover were the next managers. They also failed, and were succeeded by John and Alexander McNicoll. A Mr. Davis, of Pittsburgh, next tried the business and failed. Samuel and Reuben Leonard became the owners of the furnace, and carried on a successful business until about the year 1840, when they ceased operations on account of the scarcity of timber and the increased cost of conducting the business. The furnace was run by steam, and had a large capacity for those days. The product was frequently seventy-five tons of pig iron per week.

LAWRENCEBURG

This village was brought into existence by the Bear Creek furnace, and consisted mainly of rude dwellings occupied by employees of the company operating the furnace. The closing up of the business of the Leonards was the death-blow of the place, which steadily declined until at the commencement of the oil excitement, only three or four houses and two churches remained.

Lawrenceburg was laid out by Judge Parker about the year 1819. John Conway, a wheelwright, built the first house, and was the first settler. He was soon followed by William Cartwright. The old stone house erected by him was used while he owned it as a blacksmith shop, and also contained a card-

ing machine. It is now the oldest building in Parker.

The first store in Lawrenceburg was established about 1820, and was conducted by Judges Parker and Bovard, of Butler county. It was run on the coöperative plan and many settlers of the neighborhood were interested. It flourished a number of years. James Reed opened the first tavern. The number of stores and taverns increased as the village grew, and it was not long until there were three stores and three taverns, each doing a thriving business for those days, and attracting customers from points many miles distant. There was a large amount of traffic and travel upon the river, by means of canoes and keelboats, and all who had business to transact at Parker's Landing naturally came to Lawrenceburg to do their trading, as there was no village at the former place.

Besides those already mentioned, Michael McCullough, John Andrews, Edward Carleton, Dr. Beggs and John McCaslin were among the first residents of the place. McCullough kept store and built the first brick house. John Marshall came to the place in 1825, and bought twenty acres of land at \$1 per acre. His land was not included in the original plot of the village, but was adjacent to the northern line of the town. When his land was found to be valuable oil territory, \$45,000 was offered for it, but Mr. Marshall concluded not to sell.

From the closing up of the furnace business in 1840 until the discovery of oil, in 1865, Lawrenceburg continued to exist in name, but was a place of no importance. At the latter date there were, at a liberal estimate, less than fifty inhabitants. By 1870 thousands of people had located here either as permanent or transient residents, while all the surrounding oil fields were thickly populated. No one who has not witnessed the rapid upbuilding of towns in the oil region can form an adequate idea of the growth of the place. The importance of the oil discoveries was not fully realized until midsummer of 1869, and that date really marks the beginning of Parker City. Lawrenceburg became a part of the second ward of Parker City in 1873.

PARKER'S LANDING

In the early years of the settlement of this part of the country, Parker's Landing was an unimportant station, occasionally visited by the canoes and keelboats plying upon the river. Subsequently it became a steamboat landing and a lumber station. A store was kept at

the landing many years, but no village ever sprang up around it. In 1824 Judge Parker erected a large building which was used as a warehouse. It passed unscathed through the many fires since its erection and is still standing and is the oldest house in this part of the city. It has been converted into a hotel, and is now known as the Parker House.

From 1843 to 1869 W. D. Robinson ran a store at the Landing. In 1851 Samuel Craig opened a blacksmith shop. Fullerton Parker was the proprietor of the warehouse, Peter McGough and William Rogers acting as his storekeepers; Thomas P. Parker ran a hotel and James P. Parker was the ferryman. These conditions remained unchanged up to 1869. But a new act was soon to be placed on the stage. Within a few years that spot became the center of enormous activity. Lawrenceburg was swallowed up by its formerly tiny neighbor and the city of Parker was the result. Stores, hotels, banks, daily newspapers, a railroad and hundreds of industries sprang up as from the lamp of Aladdin, and this great transformation was the result of petroleum.

THE OIL BOOM

In 1858 oil was discovered in Venango county and in 1860 the first successful well at Oil Creek was put in. This caused Thomas McConnell, W. D. Robinson, Smith K. Campbell and Col. J. B. Finley to purchase two acres of Elisha Robinson in 1860, on the Allegheny river, ninety rods north of Thom's run, on which they drilled a well 460 feet deep. However, the war came on and for a time their operations were abandoned. This proved fortunate for them as well as for the future of the oil industry, as at a later date this territory was proved to be "dry." In 1865 they returned, organized the Foxburg Oil Company, bought 100 acres of the Thom's run tract from Robinson and put down the well which was the first of hundreds that later on studded the hills and lined the hollows of that section. The well was called Clarion No. 1, and at first produced eighteen barrels a day, but four years later yielded twenty-five barrels. By that time at least twelve test wells had been sunk and the craze had commenced. In July of 1869 there were 25 wells, producing 310 barrels a day, and in November of the same year 1,056 wells were either completed and producing or in process of drilling. Lawrenceburg became a thrifty village and Parker's Landing rapidly became a center of intense activity. Rude shanties were con-

structed, in which business was commenced before the carpenters could remove their tools. Saloons, stores, hotels, eating houses and machine shops soon crowded every available space along the base of the bluff, and even encroached on the river bank. Repeated fires destroyed these "shacks," but the loss was unnoticed and they were replaced as soon as the fires died down. In a short time the population became metropolitan as well as cosmopolitan, and in 1873, by a special act of the Legislature, Parker City was incorporated.

A period of unexampled prosperity then ensued. Fortunes were made and lost in a day. Handsome residences were erected by men who were formerly day laborers, and imposing business structures lined the lower flat. At one time the Parker Oil Exchange did the largest trading in oil of any body in the petroleum fields, and they possessed a \$5,000 library and lavishly decorated clubrooms. So great was the traffic from the lower part of the city to the upper bluff that an elevator was constructed which carried the wearied speculators to their homes on the beautiful hilltop for the price of a gallon of oil—five cents.

"THE FLOATING PALACE"

As vultures are attracted by the carnage of battlefields, so there came to Parker in her boom days all the scum of the cities, and for a time crime flourished. Among the noted characters of those days the most conspicuous, not only for his crimes but from his remarkable personality, was Ben Hogan. Prize fighter, bounty jumper and blockade runner during the Civil war, he combined versatility in crime with great physical strength and courage. In partnership with the notorious "French Kate," he bought several flatboats and moored them in front of the town. On one he kept a saloon and gambling joint; on another he promoted a series of weekly prize fights, and on the third he kept a large "maison de joie," filled with women of evil character and great physical attractiveness. When business slackened he frequently paraded the water front with his "stock" to attract the spendthrifts.

This caused the better class of residents to finally drive Hogan away by cutting the mooring ropes of the flatboats one dark night and causing them to drift down the stream before the owner could halt their progress. Hogan took the hint and continued on to Pittsburgh, where the authorities finally drove him out of business. Some years later the late Dwight

L. Moody, of Chicago, converted Hogan and he started out as an evangelist, visiting the places of his former misdeeds and preaching the gospel to many of his former evil companions. He is now dead.

THE DECLINE OF PROSPERITY

A directory of the oil region in 1875-76 placed the population of Parker at 4,000. At the height of the boom there were probably 15,000 to 20,000 residents and a floating population of 5,000 more. Many large business establishments catered to the wants of this mushroom populace, and every other house was either a saloon or an eating house.

But the decline came at last. Oil, which in 1874 was \$4.00 a barrel, dropped at one time to ten cents, and even the tremendous output of the wells could not make the production pay. By 1878 the wells were beginning to be exhausted and the price had not increased to a paying level. In 1879 almost the entire river front was fire-swept and the depression was so great that little attempt was made to rebuild.

The lowest point of the scale was reached in 1880, when homes that cost thousands were sold for hundreds and the population was less than a thousand souls. So in the brief space of ten years Parker had seen the heights and depths of existence and had grown from a simple landing-place to a city and descended again to a minor village.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Until 1872 there was no means of reaching Parker station on the Allegheny Valley railroad except by ferry. In that year, owing to the accumulation of business incident to the oil boom, a fine iron bridge was erected across the river at a cost of \$80,000 by S. D. Karns, H. R. Fullerton and Fullerton Parker. In 1873 it was used by the Parker & Karns City narrow gauge road to connect with the Allegheny Valley. Ice in April, 1885, carried away the two western spans, but they were replaced and in 1897 Butler and Armstrong counties jointly purchased it and made the passage free to the public. The price paid to the heirs of James E. Brown, who finally owned it, was \$35,000.

Railroad facilities became an important item to the town in the days of its prosperity, and in 1874 the Parker & Karns City road was pushed as far as Karns City, and in 1876 completed to Butler. S. D. Karns, H. R. Ful-

lerton and Fullerton Parker were the promoters. In 1881 the road became a part of the Pittsburgh & Western. That road was financially embarrassed in 1879, but was reorganized and the old Karns City line was made standard gauge in 1887. The Baltimore & Ohio leased the road in 1892 and at present operates it as a through line to the East. The total length of this line through the two townships of Perry and Hovey is but seven miles. For a time the repair shops were maintained in Parker, but no vestige of them now remains.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

The most important enterprise ever undertaken in Parker was the glass works, which were organized as a stock company in 1879, with John B. Leonard, president; William Morgan, James P. Parker, A. Sheidemantle and C. P. Hatch, directors. Buildings were erected in 1880 and for a time coal was used as fuel. Gas becoming plentiful and its value recognized, it was substituted within a short period. The product, which has been strictly high-grade bottles and druggists' containers, was valued at \$100,000 the first year. Twenty-six blowers, twenty-five laborers and forty boys were employed in that year. In 1882 the Thomas Wightman Glass Company of Pittsburgh bought the plant, and in a few years the name was changed to its present title, The Wightman Glass Company. At the death in 1910 of J. Smiley Wightman, his sons, W. K., A. R. and J. S., continued the business under the last name. In 1913 a bottle machine for the rapid manufacture of gallon and half-gallon containers was installed, but smaller bottles are still blown by human lungs. The works give employment to two hundred workmen and produce an average of nine carloads per month. The company arranged to remove the works to Punxsutawney, where better shipping facilities could be had, and have begun the erection of a fine factory building there. The citizens of the town, however, did not relish seeing the removal of their chief industry elsewhere so they organized a company and purchased the principal part of the works for \$15,000, the Wightmans retaining the bottle machine and some private molds. It is proposed by the townspeople to repair and refit the factory, and run it on a modern system. With the near advent of the extension of the Shawmut road, the branch line of the B. & O. already here and the Pennsylvania just across the river, the projectors of the new company

are not worried about lack of shipping facilities.

In the fall of 1869 the first machine shop was opened by Bradley & Duff in Lawrenceburg, and continued in successful operation until 1882. One machine shop is at present located in the first ward. John Sweeney's machine shop and foundry and James McNutt's foundry were in operation from 1872 to 1882, as was also the Evans & Foster carriage factory.

An important industry of the early seventies was Wilkins & Fullerton's sawmill and box factory, which did a business at one time of \$150,000 per year.

A small factory for the manufacture of oil cups for the oil well pumps, an invention of Elliott Karns, brother of the famous "Dunc" Karns, has been in operation since 1880.

WATERWORKS AND FIRE PROTECTION

The Parker waterworks were set up in 1872 by Miller & Vesey, who later sold out to Coulter & Overy. In 1874 H. R. Fullerton purchased the works, enlarged their capacity and laid several miles of pipe. In 1882 Tinsman & Russell acquired the works and replaced the old Cameron pumps by a large triple-action Fleming, run by a gas engine. Water is taken from the Allegheny by a pump built from the two old ones, and lifted into a tank, whence it is forced to the top of the bluff into a filter plant before delivery to consumers. The plant requires but one man to run it and has cost but \$13 for repairs since 1880. For fire protection hose reels are pulled to the scene by a volunteer force, and the pressure is sufficient to control an ordinary fire. The water is suitable for fire protection, but is far from desirable as a source of drinking water, owing to the fouling of the river and its shallowness the greater part of the year. The plant is now owned by M. T. Pew and T. A. Kerr.

LIGHTING

A stock company, in which W. C. Mobley, William Smith, M. Naylor and J. Dougherty were interested, built the gas works in 1887, and manufactured gas from crude oil under Smith's patent. Later a way was found to utilize the vast stores of natural gas underlying the town, the works were closed and the natural flow turned into the pipes. So cheap is the gas that the street lights are allowed to burn all the time and only extinguished when replacing the mantles on burners. Gas is sup-

plied to private houses at 25 cents a thousand cubic feet.

BANKS

The rapid growth of the town and the increase of business soon rendered a bank necessary and in 1869 the Parker Savings Bank was opened and did business till 1882, when it failed, causing large losses to its depositors. The old Exchange Bank was established in 1871 and ceased business in 1880. In October, 1882, Parker, Fullerton & Co. revived the Exchange Bank and remained in business until 1901, when they, too, went under.

The First National Bank of Parker was organized December 11, 1901, with \$25,000 capital. It now has a surplus of \$25,000 and ample resources. The officers are: Dr. A. M. Hoover, president; G. A. Needle, Sr., vice president; D. B. Heiner, vice president; E. C. Griffith, cashier. Directors: Dr. A. M. Hoover, S. J. Ervin, G. A. Needle, Sr., W. G. Heiner, E. C. Griffith, W. P. Parker, D. B. Heiner, Daniel Galey, Alex Affolter, I. G. Smith and M. T. Pew.

The State Bank (Incorporated) of Parker's Landing was organized December 6, 1911, with a capital of \$25,000, and now has a surplus of \$7,500, which is rapidly increasing. The officers are: A. S. Wightman, president; T. A. Kerr, vice president; A. E. Butler, vice president; C. W. Wick, cashier. Directors: A. S. Wightman, T. A. Kerr, A. E. Butler, S. W. Harrison, Charles E. Say, S. A. Hetrick, G. M. Slaughnaupt, R. A. Robinson and W. A. Wick.

MERCANTILE

Among the prominent merchants of Parker are William Leslie, T. H. McCamey, William P. Parker, E. F. Dunlap, Thomas A. Kerr, J. T. Overheim, P. M. Ramsey, Charles Feicht and H. C. Elder.

THE PRESS

A number of unsuccessful newspaper enterprises originated in Parker during the prosperous period of the city's history. A daily paper was established by Johns & Jackson, and published a short time in 1871-72. Clark Wilson conducted the *Oilman's Journal* several years. These papers, and several others which were started, were never financially successful.

The *Parker City Daily*, however, had an exceptionally prosperous career. Established in

September, 1874, by G. A. Needle, it soon became recognized as one of the most reliable and influential journals of the oil regions, and its circulation rapidly increased. The *Daily* was started as a rival of the *Oil City Derrick*, and was of the same size as the latter journal. It was controlled by able editors, who were assisted by a staff of enterprising reporters and correspondents. The *Daily* contained the Associated Press dispatches and much general information, in addition to its careful digest of news from every part of the oil region. It was published as a morning paper until 1879. The office was destroyed by fire in that year, and the paper ceased to exist as a daily. Mr. Needle, who had for some years been issuing a weekly edition of his paper, at once procured new quarters and on Christmas Day began the publication of the *Phoenix*, which like the fabled bird arose from the ashes of the *Daily*. The *Phoenix* is still prosperous under the direction of a son of the proprietor, G. Alfred Needle, and occupies the building once occupied by the famous Standard Oil Company when in the first throes of organization.

PHYSICIANS

For many years Dr. Simeon Hovey was the only medical adviser for the entire northern region of Butler and Armstrong counties, as well as considerable portions of Venango and Clarion counties. Some account of his services will be found in the history of Hovey township.

The first physician who settled in Lawrenceburg was Dr. Joseph Beggs, who came from Ireland and located at this place about the year 1824. He was accounted a good and skillful doctor, and won many friends and a most excellent reputation. He practiced in Lawrenceburg several years, and died at Miller's Eddy.

Dr. James Goe, a cousin of Dr. Beggs, came from Ireland a little later, and joined his uncle in the practice of his profession. After the death of Dr. Beggs he moved to Callensburg, Clarion county, and thence moved West and died.

After 1869 physicians became so numerous in Parker that it would be useless to attempt to catalogue their names. Scores took up their abode here, some of whom remained a few days, others a few weeks or months. The principle of "the survival of the fittest," however, appeared to prevail, and the number of those whose stay lengthened into years was not

large. We mention the names of those who practiced longest and most successfully: Dr. A. M. Hoover, who has been a resident physician of Parker longer than any other member of the profession in the city, located at this place in 1870, coming from Freeport. Dr. Hoover is a native of Butler county, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He is still practicing in 1913 and conducting a prosperous drug business.

Dr. Joseph Eggert was the second oldest physician in Parker, coming in 1870, after having practiced for several years in neighboring towns. His son was associated with him after his arrival.

In 1880 the following physicians were located in Parker: Drs. George L. Eggert, Joseph Eggert, J. R. Murray, J. E. Hall, B. F. Goheen, J. Y. McCulloch, A. M. Hoover and W. B. Wynne.

In 1913 the registered practitioners were: A. M. Hoover, N. S. Reed, B. H. Brewster and J. E. Stute.

ANNUAL FAIRS

In 1881 a fair association with the original title, Parker Petroleum Agricultural Association, was organized by Elisha Robinson, Samuel M. Robinson, G. A. Needle, J. P. Parker, W. J. Parker, Henry Kohlmeyer, Ira D. McCoy, John M. Shira, J. S. Grant, William Crawford, Dr. J. W. Wick and William Dee. They leased thirteen acres of land, erected suitable buildings and held three successful fairs, with creditable exhibits of the products of the surrounding country. However, lack of interest and decreased population finally caused the abandonment in 1889 of the association project and the grounds for some years have reverted to their original use for agricultural purposes.

SECRET SOCIETIES

Parker Lodge No. 521, F. & A. M., was instituted October 28, 1873, with fourteen members. In 1880 there were seventy-five, and in 1913 over one hundred.

Parker Lodge No. 761, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 30, 1871, with twenty members. In 1880 there were thirty members in good standing and in 1913 the number had increased to one hundred.

Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 782, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 22, 1871, and the membership in 1880, as at the present time, was sixty-four.

Parker Council No. 179, Royal Arcanum, organized October 17, 1878, with thirty-two members. In 1880 there were forty-six members and in 1913, sixty-eight.

At one time almost every secret order was represented in this city, but their names are now only recalled with the memories of the city's former greatness.

SCHOOLS

The first school building erected within the present limits of Parker was a little log structure which stood in Lawrenceburg. It was supported by subscription and presided over by the itinerant schoolmasters of the pioneer days. Later a union school district was formed and the expenses divided between Armstrong and Butler counties. In 1880 three buildings were used, conducted at a cost of \$3,400 annually. The buildings were valued at \$5,000 and seven teachers were employed, T. J. Moffitt being principal. In 1882, after much opposition, the school board erected a two-story brick schoolhouse at a cost of \$11,000. It contained eight schoolrooms and housed 497 scholars.

In 1913 the number of schools was seven; average months taught, eight and one-fourth; male teachers, two; female teachers, five; average salaries, male, \$82.50; female, \$55.00; male scholars, 137; female scholars, 110; average attendance, 247; cost per month, \$1.97; tax levied, \$3,737.66; received from State, \$1,460.50; other sources, \$3,986.03; value of schoolhouses, \$16,000; teachers' wages, \$3,915; fuel, fees, etc., \$1,553.01.

The school directors are: E. W. Allen, president; J. E. Stute, M. D., secretary; treasurer, Parker State Bank, depository of funds; David Burt, S. A. Hetrick.

CHURCHES

THE PRESBYTERIANS

The first church organized in the northern part of Armstrong county was the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceburg in 1819. William Redick and Gideon Gibson were the first ruling elders and the congregation was largely composed of residents of Butler county. A meetinghouse was erected in 1822. It was of brick, with a high peaked roof, and was not plastered until twenty years after its erection. In 1867 it was removed and a frame structure built at a cost of \$3,200, which in 1876 was remodeled at a cost of \$3,500. For

several years the church had no resident pastor, but in 1821 Rev. Alexander Cook entered upon a service divided between Ebenezer and Bear Creek churches. He remained until 1827. Rev. John R. Agnew was the next pastor, from 1838 to 1839. For a time the church again was supplied, and in 1845 and 1846 record is made of the pastorates of Revs. Louis L. Conrad and John K. Cornyn. From 1847 to 1856 Rev. Ebenezer Henry served, and was followed for one year by Rev. John V. Miller. From 1860 to 1869 Rev. James Coulter was pastor, and from 1870 to 1877 Rev. Samuel A. Hughes. Next in order were: Revs. John M. McGonigle, 1878-80; Houston W. Lowry, 1881-85; Clark B. Gillette, 1885-86. The pastors between 1887 and 1913 were Rev. J. W. Miller, Rev. James A. Cunningham and Rev. Paul Slonaker.

The United Presbyterians also were located here for a time, but they never gained much following, and at present there is no congregation in existence in the city.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

At the first session of the Erie Conference in 1836, Lawrenceburg was missionary territory, and Rev. D. Richey was appointed to take charge of it. He was followed by Rev. H. Elliott in 1837, Rev. N. S. Hitchcock in 1838, Rev. Stephen Hurd and Rev. H. S. Winans in 1840. That year, owing to the closing down of the Bear Creek Furnace, upon which most of the congregation depended for a livelihood, the appointment was dropped from the list, and for the eighteen years following no history can be traced.

In the winter of 1858-59 M. S. Adams, a local preacher, held a series of meetings which aroused interest, and, assisted by Rev. John McCombs of the North Washington Circuit, a society was organized and Lawrenceburg returned as one of the appointments of that charge. For ten years it continued to be one of the appointments, and was served by the following pastors: S. A. Milray, 1859; William R. Johnson, 1860; S. K. Paden and R. B. Boyd, 1861-62; E. Bennett and William A. Clarke, 1863; George Moore and Stephen Hubbard, 1864; A. J. Merchant and A. H. Domer, 1865-66; J. Perry, 1867; William Hays and J. P. Hicks, 1868; J. K. Mendenhall, 1869.

In the beginning of the oil development the society, which numbered but forty-seven, began to build, and in 1871 completed a neat frame edifice at a cost of \$1,400. At this time the charge was made a station, Rev. R. W. Crane being the first pastor in the new home.

The dedication services were held by Rev. Dr. Pershing. Following came as pastors: R. M. Bair, 1873-74; R. N. Stubbs, 1875-76; J. S. Lytle, 1876-79; E. D. McCreary, 1879-80; J. M. Bray, 1882-83; Dr. John Lusher, 1883-86; Dr. W. W. Wythe, 1886-87; P. J. Slattery, 1887-90; E. K. Creed, 1890-92; J. B. Neff, 1892-93; Manassas Miller, 1893-96; A. J. Merchant, 1896-98; D. C. Planette, 1898-1901; T. J. Hamilton, 1901-03; J. C. Gillette, 1903-05; C. H. Quick, 1905-07; J. E. Iams, 1907-08; Dr. John Lusher, 1908-13. The present pastor is Rev. A. D. Stevens.

In 1904-05 the first church was replaced by a handsome brick edifice, which on the night of May 13, 1912, was burned. Dr. Lusher at once planned to replace it, and on July 27, 1913, the present magnificent structure was dedicated. It is made of native sandstone, donated by W. H. H. Piper, president of the Bear Creek Oil Company, and taken from their quarry. The memorial windows are of Pittsburgh plate glass and practically all the interior fittings are of home production. The building is a spacious one, and is a monument to the Lord which gives evidence of the energy and perseverance of Dr. Pershing and Dr. Lusher and the loyal congregation, at a time when the city of Parker is at a low ebb in the tide of its progress.

LUTHERANS

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Parker City was organized in the fall of 1897, just at the time when the town was starting to decline in prosperity. R. M. Zimmerman, a theological student, aroused the people with a series of sermons, and the formation of a congregation of twenty-one members resulted. Rev. W. A. Passavant became the first pastor and a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$3,300. In 1880 Rev. J. H. Kline took charge and served one year. The reduction of membership and business depression then caused the congregation to convert the church into a mission and occasional supplies were their only dependence until 1903, when the building was sold and for a time used as a dancing hall. Finally in 1913 the old church was purchased by A. E. and J. O. Conn of Emlenton, who conduct a woolen and knitting mill, employing quite a number of persons. The last pastor of whom any record is made was Rev. George Stitsell.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

The first Catholic services in Lawrenceburg, so far as there is any record, took place Sep-

tember 6, 1831, when Bishop Kenrick visited the place and confirmed eighty-three persons, gathered from a wide extent of surrounding country. Few if any Catholics were residents of the place until the discovery of oil. In 1869 Rev. Joseph Haney, of Murrinsville, visited Lawrenceburg and conducted services. He continued his labors until July of the following year, when lots were purchased and the work of erecting a church was begun. Though the building was not completed until the summer of 1871, it was occupied in October, 1870. It was then a frame building 45 by 30 feet. In March, 1871, Rev. J. Stillerich became pastor. He remained until November of the same year, when he was succeeded by Rev. James P. Tahany. To Father Tahany's labors much of the temporal prosperity of the church was due. He built a neat house to be occupied as a parsonage; and after the congregation had increased, enlarged the church by additions. The belfry was added and the interior of the church finished. The edifice was dedicated by the bishop as the Church of the Immaculate Conception, November 24, 1874. Father Tahany also organized a church in Petrolia, and the two formed one pastorate. In December, 1875, Father Tahany was succeeded by Rev. James Donnelly, who acted as pastor until October, 1877. Rev. P. M. Garvey then became pastor, and in August, 1879, was succeeded by Rev. F. X. McCarthy. Father Melady was pastor in 1880. The church was then in a prosperous condition, although its membership had been greatly diminished by the decline of the town. At present the church, which bears the name St. Mary's, is served occasionally by priests of the Butler diocese.

THE BAPTISTS

While Parker was most flourishing a Baptist congregation was organized, which during 1875-76 enjoyed great prosperity. A church was erected and the attendance was large, but the decline of the town affected the church, and it soon ceased to exist.

PARKER IN 1913

After an eventful life, Parker's Landing is now enjoying a quiet old age. From their sun-kissed bluffs the residents can look down upon the peaceful "flat," once the scene of violence and passion, and across the winding Allegheny to the dark hills of the farther shore, secure in the thought that out of waste and dissipation of the past have come some material benefits and many needful warnings against extravagance.

The soil is more fruitful than ever before, the coal and gas underlie every portion of the country, new railroads are being projected toward her borders, and the water power and carrying capacity of the Allegheny have not yet been fully exploited. Compared with less naturally favored locations, Parker has a bright future before her.

Although the smallest city in the State, Parker is so large that she laps over Perry township into Butler county. The population in 1900 was 1,070 and in 1910, 1,244. There are 217 qualified voters in the two wards.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 229, valued at \$17,095; houses and lots, 450, valued at \$216,620, average, \$485.20; horses, 83, value, \$3,860, average, \$46.51; cows, 30, value, \$595, average, \$19.86; taxable occupations, 505, amount, \$20,720; total valuation, \$268,370. Money at interest, \$76,733.

At this date there are four hotels, sixteen stores, two livery barns, two butchers, three saloons, two pool rooms, one tailor, one clothier, one stationery store, one furniture store, two jewelers, two drug stores, three millinery establishments, two plumbers, three shoe dealers, three barbers, three restaurants, two blacksmiths, one lumber dealer, one machine shop, one photographer and two dentists.

Borland & Corso conduct the motion picture theatre that is a necessity in every town in this country, and their auditorium has a seating capacity of 135. They manufacture current for the electric lights by means of a dynamo and gas engine, owing to lack of a city lighting plant.

George S. Kelly, Samuel Craig and W. B. Ramsey are the present justices of the peace.

A neat iron bridge connects the two divisions of the bluff. It was erected under the supervision of Mayor G. A. Needle in 1906, and J. A. Foster and W. G. McGlaughlin were the commissioners.

OFFICIALS

The mayors of the city have been as follows: J. W. McFarland, 1873-74; George S. Kelly, 1875-76; H. R. Fullerton, 1877-78; E. H. Randolph, 1879-80-81-82. E. F. Dunlap, S. J. Ervin, Frank Ottinger, George A. Needle and William Leslie were the successive officials, the latter being the present incumbent. J. H. Borland is treasurer; C. S. Overheim and W. J. Speer, directors; the former also street commissioner.

In the oil boom days a number of peace

guardians were required to preserve order, but at the present time one lone officer is all that the town needs.

Records of the earliest postmasters are not obtainable, but for some years before and during the oil excitement Miss Tillie Olden

looked after the mail for the residents of Parker. She was succeeded consecutively by A. T. Pontious, P. Bracken, Capt. W. S. Barr, Abner Carson and S. M. Turk, the present official, who has at this date (1913) been in service for sixteen years.

CHAPTER XVIII

GILPIN TOWNSHIP—JOHNETTA BOROUGH

A DIVISION OF ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP—EARLY SETTLERS—INDUSTRIES—SCHENLEY—BAGDAD—CHURCHES—GRANGERS—POPULATION—SCHOOLS—GEOLOGY—JOHNETTA BOROUGH—THE BRICK PLANT—MINES—A MODEL TOWN

The area of old Allegheny township having become too unwieldy for practical operation and supervision by the time the settlements had grown into towns and the farms developed to productive capacity, it was decided in 1878 to cut it up into three separate sections. In this process Gilpin was formed, and by reason of being the most important of the trio, will receive the most extended mention.

By reason of its proximity to the headwaters of the Ohio at Pittsburgh, the advantage of location at the junction of the two most important streams in the county and the early construction and operation of the Pennsylvania canal, Gilpin has developed faster and more permanently than any other township of the twenty-six in Armstrong county.

EARLY SETTLERS

Besides those in the list of land owners and settlers in the sketch of Bethel township, the following were located in this division before 1814: Philip Bolen and James Coulter, on Elder's run; John Klingensmith, on the hill below Leechburg; Philip, Peter and Nicholas Klingensmith, farther down and back from the Kiskiminetas; William Hill, along the river near the three above mentioned; William Hum, near Hill; Conrad Houck, senior and junior, southeast of Johnetta; John Hawk, on the farm later owned by Henry Truby.

PREDECESSORS OF MODERN INDUSTRIES

Probably the earliest industries of this township were the sawmills of Michael Barrickman and Philip Klingensmith, the former on Elder's run and the latter on the same run, but higher up. The first was built in 1812 and the last in 1817.

John Hill's sawmill was on a run midway between Leechburg and Donley, and the date

of its erection was 1819. Jacob Riggle's mill was at the forks of the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas rivers in 1839-58. Levi Klingensmith's was near Donley after 1855.

This township is, so far as manufacturing is concerned, possibly ahead of any other in the country, it being right at the junction of the Kiskiminetas and Allegheny rivers, so giving drainage to manufacturing sites which can scarcely be excelled by any township in the several counties adjoining.

Just at the forks of these two rivers, in 1856, an oil works was erected, by what was known as the North American Oil company, which made oil from cannel coal, a vein of which is found under the Freeport bituminous stratum at this place, being found in but a few other localities in the State. The same vein is found across the Kiskiminetas river to the west, and there also large oil works were in operation from 1857 until 1864, but the discovery of petroleum put them out of business about that time.

The Penn Oil Works were established on the Allegheny, about one hundred and twenty-five rods above the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, in 1865. Their capacity for refining crude petroleum was about 5,000 barrels per month.

A carding machine was established by Joshua Cooper in 1824, at what is now Donnelly's station. It is notable that Isaac David was assessed in 1807 as a bookbinder, but where his place of business was is not known.

SCHENLEY (ALADDIN)

There was a ferry established at Schenley in 1878 to make a better connection with Freeport and the northern side of the Allegheny river. Its location was just above where the old Pennsylvania canal aqueduct crossed, parts of the piers still standing. Among the pro-

moters of this enterprise and charter members were Col. F. K. Patterson, Billy Ratigon, Joe Gugenheimer, R. F. Turner and Hugh Forester of Freeport, Pa., J. E. Harrison, Joseph G. Beale, H. H. Wray, and the late D. B. Ashbaugh and John M. Schwalm of Leechburg. James Kelly, a noted fisherman and canalboat man of Saltsburg, was the first ferryman, and was later succeeded by Silas Eackman, a coincidence being that both of these navigators were classed among the best of old-time fiddlers in their day; and even only a few years ago the latter engaged in an old fiddlers' contest in Leechburg. This was quite an interesting form of entertainment during the days when these old-time musicians were in the great reunion with "Old Rosin the Bow." Mr. Kelly is dead, but Mr. Eackman is still living in Freeport. His son, Peter Eackman, was the first postmaster here, in 1862.

Mrs. Susan Patton is the oldest inhabitant in the place, if not in the county. For many years she kept a store, hotel, and also the postoffice, having succeeded the late H. C. Pavitt in the store about the time the oil refining works closed down. Mrs. Patton has therefore been identified with the interests of Schenley, Aladdin and Lucesco for over fifty years. Her daughter, Emma, was postmistress at Lucesco after Schenley was abandoned, up until five years ago. This old lady, Mrs. Patton, now over ninety years of age, was a daughter of the late Richard Lanning, a farmer of Parks township, who lived to be 104 years of age.

In 1888 the Schenley Distilling Company was established at the junction of the Allegheny and the Kiskiminetas rivers, in Gilpin township and the village has been called after the company ever since. They have five warehouses, with a capacity of 10,000 barrels per year, and employ thirty men, who, with their families, compose the population of the village of Schenley—about 150 souls. The capitalization of the company is \$400,000. The place also has two stores and a school. One of the large warehouses was burned here in July, 1912, entailing a loss of \$350,000, over one hundred barrels of whiskey being burned.

In 1894 a coal works was started at Aladdin to work the Freeport vein of coal, which can be mined by "drifting," as it is termed. A company composed of miners undertook to run this, but were unable to finance it, and in 1898 the works were purchased by Joseph G. Beale, of Leechburg, who was already in the coal business at that place. He is still operating the works, the opening being on the Buffalo & Allegheny division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, formerly known in Armstrong

county history as the Allegheny Valley Railroad. This company is chartered as the Aladdin Coal Company.

In 1890 a Greek named William Porterie came to Schenley, having in some way heard of the pitch or waste from the cannel coal oil and for several years made a considerable sum distilling and melting the residue, which he dug up on the grounds of the old North American Oil Works. In the meantime he built quite a large candy factory at Aladdin station, and having acquired some lands from the Schenley estate, owned by Mary Schenley of England, who was still living at that time, he drilled for gas and was rewarded by striking a good flow. He put down other wells and for several years furnished the Enterprise Gas Company of Freeport, and also the Leechburg Gaslight and Fuel Company of Leechburg, with gas, so that this little point right at the junction of the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas has been one of the most important for its area of any place in the county.

BAGDAD

About 1888 or 1890 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company constructed a branch from Leechburg to Schenley connecting with the Allegheny Valley road, in which they had a controlling interest, thus opening up the vast coal fields in Gilpin township, every acre almost of which is underlaid with coal of a fine quality, the Freeport vein being on top, and as it can be "drifted" it is the one now being worked.

Four miles above Schenley, on the Kiskiminetas river, and two miles below Leechburg is the old village of Bagdad, famous in canal days and since. It was at this old town, or a short distance below it, that a point on the Pennsylvania canal known for years as "Wherry's Defeat" was located. The following incident or disaster gave rise to this name. When building this section of the canal the late James Wherry, of South Bend township, this county, had the contract, and it was found necessary to build an extensive riprap or retaining wall sloping from the edge of the towpath to the river. Just when it was nearing completion the Old "Kiski" got on one of her "tears" and swept away the work of months and with it several thousand dollars of the contractors' hard earned and not too plentiful money. The wall was rebuilt and stands to-day as a monument of what determination and skill can do under the right kind of leaders and skilled workmen.

Bagdad, about the middle of the last century, became prominent as a salt producing community, and some of the best wells along this river, famous then for this industry, were drilled at this place and above and below it, most of the salt boilers and miners living in the little village. Among the old-time salt manufacturers were the late Daniel Hill, David Lynch, Daniel Kistler, Capt. Samuel Kistler and his brother John, the latter being one of the few yet living; his home is in Freeport. There were also the Clines, Stulls, Shusters, Sherbondies, Shirys, Klingensmiths, and Walters and a host of others, the long roll of which it is impossible now to record; it is regrettable they were not recorded earlier.

Capt. R. D. Elwood was among the last to engage in the business, having bought a salt works from Jonathan Stoops. He traded these works to a man named Parker, who sold to a Mr. Rowan. The last salt made here was produced by Ashbaugh & Wray (B. B. Ashbaugh and H. Wray constituting the firm), who leased the works from Mr. Rowan. David Lynch, then in his seventy-eighth year, managed the works and acted as salt boiler. This was in 1882, and the salt was the last made on the river, except at Gamble's works, near Roaring run in Kiskiminetas township, which ran about one year longer. Thus closed an industry for which the entire valley, from Saltsburg to White's station, had long been famous. New discoveries of great salt beds in Louisiana and the West reduced the price so that this territory could not compete.

NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENT

To a great extent credit is due the citizens of Leechburg and vicinity for the use of natural gas in lighting homes and business establishments. When William Porterie, a Greek, came to Aladdin in 1890 to work over the waste from the oil works, he and some associates from Freeport organized the Consumers' Gas Company, and drilled several wells, all of which were successful. A pipe line was laid to Leechburg and for some time they supplied gas to the Leechburg Gas Light & Fuel Co., the first natural gas company chartered in Pennsylvania. The latter company also drilled several wells, so that this district soon sprung into prominence as a center of the gas industry. The Gilpin Gas Company was later chartered by local men and is still in operation. S. C. Bole, a noted gas well

operator, next organized the Good Luck Gas Company, and put down several wells in the exact center of Gilpin township. He was successful and the company is a prosperous concern in this year of 1913.

The lines of the Carnegie Gas Co. are across the township near Leechburg, and they have a pumping station near the borough limits. It is not an exaggerated estimate to say that in the last twenty years this section of the county has produced over \$250,000 worth of fuel gas, and the field is still not overcrowded.

The Great Seaboard Oil Co. pipe lines also cross the county near Leechburg, carrying oil from far-away Oklahoma to the Atlantic ocean ports.

CHURCHES

The only church outside of the towns in this township is the Zion's Lutheran, also called "Forks Church," from its location at the forks of Elder's run. The congregation incorporated in 1849, the officers named in the charter being Rev. Henry Isensee; John Torney, Henry Wanamaker, elders; Griffith Baker and Jonathan Moyer, deacons; John Allshouse and Henry Klingensmith, trustees. The members at that time were few, but in 1880 the total was over one hundred.

Their first edifice was a frame one. It was destroyed by fire in 1869 and the present frame home was built at a cost of \$3,000.

Among the ministers of fifty years ago was Rev. Charles Ehrenfeld, whose home was in the township on the banks of the Kiskiminetas river, overlooking Westmoreland county, and is still occupied by one of his sons, while two other sons live near. A large and beautiful cemetery, or what was formerly called the "Burial Ground," adjoins the church lot, where lie many of those who helped to make our county's history, among them being many brave men who fought in the Civil war, in the war with Mexico and in 1812. This congregation has a fine parsonage, built in 1905, with large grounds and most delightfully situated. Rev. John Ashe, the present pastor, also serves St. Paul's in Park township, formerly known as "Highfield's."

This township has nearly two miles of macadam road which almost covers the stretch from Forks Church to Leechburg on what is known as the Leechburg and Kittanning road, making it very convenient for the farmer, traveling man and market gardener.

LODGES

While there are a large number of persons who belong to various secret societies, the only organization owning its own buildings and having local lodges is the Patrons of Husbandry, and the Mt. Joy Lodge has a comfortable hall near Forks Church, with a large membership.

POPULATION

We will have to include in the estimated population of this township previous to 1878, the number of residents of old Allegheny township. The first separate census was that of 1880.

Allegheny's population in 1850 was 2,506; in 1860 it was 2,406; in 1870, 2,539. Gilpin's population in 1880 was 1,190; in 1890, 1,156; in 1900, 1,875; in 1910, 2,334.

The population of Gilpin township by the census of 1910 was 2,334. However, in the year 1904 the borough of Johnetta had been incorporated from the district comprising the above township and the population of this borough was given by the census of 1910 as 662, so that only for this severance of a large number of her citizens the number of her population would have been 2,996, or the second most populous in the county. Gilpin township's population showed a gain of 41 per cent in the last ten years, even after losing Johnetta, or over 6 per cent, including that borough, which shows as healthy a growth as any township in the county or in fact the western part of the State. A large part of this increase is in the Georgetown district, adjoining or bordering on Leechburg borough and at the various coal works.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 9,787, valued at \$208.614; houses and lots, 274, value, \$73,600, average, \$268.61; horses, 242, value, \$5,055, average, \$20.88; cows, 208, value, \$3,135, average, \$15.07; taxable occupations, 557, amount, \$17,330; total valuation, \$427,474. Money at interest, \$49,377.74.

SCHOOLS

About 1812-14 a log schoolhouse was erected west of the present Kittanning and Leechburg road, opposite the mouth of a short branch of Elder's run, and about one hundred rods from the schoolhouse near Abraham Klingensmith's residence. Among its first teachers, if not its first, was James Stitt. The only other school before 1835, when the free

school system was adopted, was kept in a schoolhouse about two miles north of Jacksonville, or Bagdad, in or near the forks of the run that empties into the Allegheny, a little below the head of the island, near Donnelly's station. The branches taught were generally those mentioned in the general sketch of the county.

In 1860 the number of schools was 15; average number months taught, 4; teachers all male; average salaries, \$22; number male scholars, 442; female, 319; average number of scholars attending school, 437; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 48 cents; amount tax levied for school purposes, \$1,826.70; amount levied for building purposes, \$304.45; received from State appropriation, \$155.04; received from collectors of school tax, \$1,730.46; cost of instruction, *i. e.* whole amount of teachers' wages, \$1,320; fuel and contingencies, \$135.07; cost of schoolhouses, purchasing, building, renting, repairing, etc., \$428.92.

In 1876 the number of schools was 16; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 5; female, 11; average salaries of males per month, \$34.80; of females, \$34.40; number of male scholars, 400; of female, 314; average number attending school, 344; cost per month, 86 cents; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$4,039.80; State appropriation, \$567.13; total receipts, \$4,687.92; paid for teachers' wages, \$2,014.50; fuel, collectors, contingencies, etc., \$1,041.53. Total expenditures, \$3,956.03.

These figures above cover the townships of Bethel, Parks and Gilpin, which before 1878 were included in the territory of Allegheny.

In 1913 the number of schools in Gilpin township was 11; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 1; female teachers, 10; average salaries, male \$50; female, \$44; male scholars, 177; female scholars, 189; average attendance, 318; cost per month for each scholar, \$2.04; tax levied, \$3,633.64; received from State, \$2,118.64; from other sources, \$4,932.56; value of schoolhouses, \$8,250; teachers' wages, \$3,461.50; other expenses, \$1,653.31.

The school directors are: A. W. Smith, president; John L. George, secretary; E. J. Nieman, treasurer; E. M. Lookabaugh, D. E. Shutt, Frank Stull.

GEOLOGICAL

One and one half miles above the mouth of the Kiskiminetas are fine exposures of the Freeport sandstone, dipping both west and

north. Two and a half miles above its mouth, the Upper Freeport coal is about one hundred and eight feet above the canal, due east and twenty-five feet higher than at Freeport. Four miles above the mouth the Freeport sandstone has passed the fourth axis and descended below water level, dipping southeast. There the Upper Freeport coal is sixty-nine feet above the canal, all the strata below it being shales. At the canal level are black shales from four to five feet thick. The mass of shales dips up the river rapidly, and at the same time changes into sandstone beds still interstratified with shales.

A fourth of a mile below Leechburg the following section exhibits the coal at a much lower elevation than there: Descending from the surface—shale, 9 feet; Upper Freeport coal, 3 feet 3 inches; shale, 22 inches; coal, 7 inches; shale, 3 feet. Freeport limestone, blue, 2 feet; soft sandstone, 1 foot; shale, 17 feet to bed of Pine run, not much above slack water.

At Leechburg, five and a fourth miles above the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, above which is a gentle undulation of the strata, the following section of rocks was obtained at the quarries: Sandstone and shale, 16 feet; Upper Freeport coal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 63 feet above slack water; blue-black shale, 14 inches; light shale, 6 inches; coal, 4 inches; light shale, 14 inches; iron ore, 3 inches; Freeport limestone, 1 foot; calc slate, shale, 3 feet; shale and large chunks of limestone, $3\frac{1}{3}$ feet; limestone, 32 inches; shale, with calcareous nodules and flags, 5 feet; calcareous shales, 6 feet, 8 inches; shale, sandstone, etc., 3 feet; sandstone, 1 foot; shales, a little bituminous, 1 foot; blue ferriferous shale, 7 feet; shale and sandstone, 6 feet; massive Freeport sandstone, 42 feet; Lower Freeport coal, interstratified with slate, 4 feet.

The Freeport sandstone, near the water's edge, is a fine quartzose conglomerate, containing vegetable impressions and pebbles of nodular carbonate of iron, of all sizes, and so numerous as to compose the whole mass of the rock for a thickness of 6, 8 or even 10 inches. A slip appears to combine with the original oblique bedding of the sandstone to express to the eye of the spectator an unconformity of stratification at the upper limit of the sandstone, and upon its apparently upheaved edges rest the calcareous slates and coal above. Something similar may be ob-

served elsewhere along the Kiskiminetas, at a point seven miles below Saltsburg.

In the northern portion of the township, east of Johnetta, is located the highest point, a hill 1,430 feet above tidewater.

JOHNETTA BOROUGH

The town of Johnetta, established in 1892, is located at one of the most beautiful points in the Allegheny valley, the houses being built on a high bluff overlooking the river. Each house is surrounded by a large plot of ground suitable for gardening, and fruit and shade trees have been planted along the streets.

The town depends entirely upon the operations of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company, controlled by the Jones interests, John H. Jones, president of the company, residing there all the year round. He is unusually popular with the employees and takes a strong personal interest in their welfare.

The town is thoroughly sewered and supplied with good water, so that a more picturesque and healthful manufacturing location could not be imagined.

The amusement hall is an interesting feature of the town. This contains standard bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables, refreshment stand, and a large roller skating rink, which is also used for a meeting place and for popular entertainments. There is also a playground for the children.

The town consists of 140 frame houses, sixteen brick residences, a store, schoolhouse, and the Johnetta Memorial Church, presided over by Rev. Walter Kennedy.

The houses are heated by gas taken from the company's own wells, which have a pressure of 80 pounds to the square inch.

The population is 662, of which about 500 are employees of the company.

THE BRICK PLANT

The Johnetta Plant of the United States Sewer Pipe Company utilizes the famous Kittanning clay for the manufacture of refractory products. This clay immediately underlies the Kittanning coal, which is mined in advance of the clay, and which finds a ready market at the northern lake ports. The clay seam is about 15 feet in thickness, of exceptional purity, and adapted to the manufacture of pavers, high-grade face brick and sewer pipe.

The clay is hoisted from the same shaft which handles the coal, the clay cars being

run across the coal tipple and dumped into a bin, in the bottom of which is a crusher. This crusher reduces the clay lumps to pieces of about one inch diameter. From the crusher, the clay is fed into dry pans, where it is ground to the size required for brick and elevated to the screens. After being screened, the ground clay is dropped into the pug mills, where it is tempered with water and then pressed through the brick machine. This machine forces out the clay in a long column the exact size of the brick. A wire cutting apparatus separates the bricks, which are borne away on a belt. Three represses are located near this belt. With these machines the better grades of paving bricks are finished. The dryers are built on the waste heat principle, and are of ample capacity to handle the largest day's run. The bricks are burned in improved down draft kilns, both the round and the rectangular types being used. The circular kilns are used for burning both brick and sewer pipe. Repressed and wire cut waterproof face brick are made in all shades and the greatest care is taken in all the operations to produce first-class bricks, packed and shipped so that they may reach the buyer in the best possible condition.

It is evident from the constantly increasing demand for a road material that will stand hard service without heavy maintenance cost, that all principal county roads will soon be built of brick. For such purpose the paving brick and block made at this plant are unsurpassed, as they are tough without being brittle, and are vitrified, and consequently impervious to water and unaffected by frost. The great capacity of this plant, over 100,000 per day, makes it possible to fill the largest orders for all grades of brick at short notice. In the yards, all building brick are stacked according to their shade and quality, and in such manner as to be convenient to the cars for loading. This arrangement is of great service in filling large orders promptly.

JOHNETTA MINE

The property consists of about 2,400 acres, underlaid with the coals of the lower productive measures, of which the Upper Freeport and Lower Kittanning are workable. The latter vein is reached by shafts at a depth of about 100 feet below the surface and is a fine gas and domestic coal.

All mining and hauling is done by electric-

ity, the power being furnished by two 200 K. W. generators in parallel.

The steam generating plant consists of six 150 horse-power tubular boilers, equipped with underfeed stokers fed from overhead bins.

The Johnetta Foundry & Machine Company was incorporated in Pennsylvania on Oct. 29, 1906, with a capital of \$5,000.00, for the purpose of operating a machine shop for the general repair of mining and brick works equipment and the reconstruction of railroad cars. Upon the opening up of the Ten Mile field in Washington county, and the projection of the new town of Marianna and the location of the new mines at that point, the old building at Johnetta was sold, the capital stock increased to \$50,000.00, and a new property acquired at Marianna upon which a large shop building of steel and brick has been erected and new machinery installed.

The superintendent of the plant is Mr. L. E. Allen. The resident physician is Dr. D. O. Thomas. W. A. Reed is the postmaster and storekeeper; Joseph Walbert, hotelkeeper.

SCHOOLS

Johnetta is a separate school district. The returns of the commissioners show that the number of schools in 1913 was 2; average months taught, 8; male teachers, 1; female teachers, 1; average salaries, male, \$55, female, \$55; male scholars, 68; female scholars, 53; average attendance, 98; cost per month, \$1.05; tax levied, \$1,867.40; received from State, \$435.56; other sources, \$1,728.33; value of schoolhouses, \$6,300; teachers' wages, \$962.50; fuel, fees, etc., \$366.71.

The school directors are: Dr. D. O. Thomas, president; S. B. Pierce, secretary; Samuel Wilson, treasurer; H. W. Smith, Alex Hoffman, James A. Iddings.

POPULATION

Johnetta was incorporated as a borough in 1904, and the next census, in 1910, showed the population to be 662.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 567, valued at \$44,054; houses and lots, 34, valued at \$10,150, average, \$298.52; horses, 17, value, \$1,190, average, \$70; cows, 8, value, \$200, average, \$25; taxable occupations, 202, amount, \$11,180; total valuation, \$81,774. Money at interest, \$1,425.

CHAPTER XIX

PARKS TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—PIONEERS—STITT'S MILL—NORTH VANDERGRIFF—OLD SETTLERS—THE PARK FAMILY — SCHOOLS — RELIGIOUS — ELECTRIC RAILROAD — POPULATION — GEOLOGY

As was the case with Bethel and Gilpin, this township was formed from the territory of the original Allegheny township, now obsolete. It is bounded on the north and east by Bethel and Burrell, on the southeast and south by Kiskiminetas township and the Kiskiminetas river, and on the west by the same river and Gilpin township, giving it a fine water front. It is also drained by Carnahan's run and Guffy's run. It has very fertile farm lands with towering hills bordering some of the streams, also some beautiful valleys and fine table-lands running for two or three miles at a stretch, especially from the first river branch back of "Farmer's Delight," owned by Robert Parks, past Laurel Point through the Hill, Parks and William Crosby lands, all this being formerly known as the "Martian" or old "Dutch Martin" tract, but later purchased by the late Hon. Jacob Hill, who represented this county in the Legislature in 1847; he served for two terms. His son Winchester still occupies a large tract of the land.

The entire valley for five miles up Carnahan's run is a rich farming country. It is on this run and only one mile from its mouth that for years was located one of the most famous old flouring mills in this part of the State, known as "Stitt's Mill." The building was a log one, most of which is still standing, and the mill race and dam are well defined. It was built in 1847 by Frantz and Levi Stitt, two famous old-time millwrights, whose father John had owned the site before them. For nearly seventy-five years the expression "As good as wheat in Stitts' Mill" has been used, quoted and requoted from Pennsylvania to California, or wherever an Armstrong county man located. One of the builders, Frantz Stitt, met with a sad death by falling off the railroad bridge at Leechburg, in his old age, in about 1895. His son

Levi seems to have inherited his ability and has for many years been a master mechanic, or held other positions requiring skill in mechanism, first with the Apollo Iron & Steel Company and later with their successors, the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company. Another son, Thomas, lives with his mother on part of the old farm. The other builder, Levi Stitt, died a few years ago, after having opened coal mines at North Vandergrift only a mile south of the old mill.

We may say just here that North Vandergrift is the only town in this township and has been built up in the last ten years, owing its existence to the locating, in 1904, of a large plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company at Vandergrift, Westmoreland county, just across the river. The town has now about one thousand inhabitants.

Settlers in this township were few before 1814, among them being Samuel and David Hill and John Carney, who located on Carnahan's run; Jacob and William Hesselgesser and Robert Hanna, who had their homes on the Kiskiminetas; John, Samuel and William Stitt, who settled on and near Taylor's run, and Elijah Eakmon, in the eastern part, near the river.

Peter Le Fevre kept the first ferry just below the mouth of Carnahan's run, from 1800 to 1825, when he left for other fields.

Among the names of later settlers were those of John Guthrie, Samuel Crosby, Philip Kearney, Greenberry Wilson, Thomas Foster, Jesse Graham, Jacob Painter, the Eakmons, Girts, Wyants, Gourleys, Bowmans, Heckmans, Stitts, Altmans, Shaners, Kepples, McIntires, Hawks, Lannings, and others. We want to add here that Richard Lanning, the head of that family, lived to be one hundred and four years old, notwithstanding the fact that he had a leg broken when he was one

hundred and one years of age. The Stitts were the most numerous of the residents, having descended from several sturdy old pioneers, who early in the last century settled near here. On one of their old properties, a large plot was set aside as a burial place, the site overlooking Carnahan's run, in a most beautiful location, shaded by old sugar maples and oaks, which, if they could speak, could tell us the history of from two to three hundred years. It is bordered by spruce and pine and laurels, that keep the memories of the dead seemingly in evergreen remembrance. The cemetery is well kept and many besides the Stitts and their kith and kin lie buried here, beautiful monuments betokening the sacredness of the place.

Perhaps the most important of the first landowners was Robert Park, after whom this township was named. He came here in 1814, purchased the John Montgomery farm, naming it "Farmer's Delight," cultivating it and working at his trade of shoemaking. So popular was he that the name of the township was accepted without dissent, when suggested. He left a large number of descendants, who in the coming year (1914) will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of continuous residence of some member of the family in the handsome brick home that stands near the Kiskiminetas river.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse in this township was located on a branch of Carnahan's run, about 1812, and was taught successively by John Criswell and Samuel Taggart. Mrs. Alexander Gordon was the last surviving pupil in 1880.

Another school was near St. Paul's Lutheran Church, on the eastern branch of Carnahan's run. Townsend Adams was its teacher in early days.

Parks township was famous as having the first graded school in this section of the county. As far back as 1866 there was a schoolhouse near Stitt's Mill, also known as "Laurel Point," from being on an elevated location just at the edge of the stretch of table-land referred to in the first of this sketch. The directors, having been petitioned to build another school in a distant part of the township, decided to double the capacity of the one here by building another room and grading the school. Strange to say, the citizens did not appreciate their foresight, and haled them to court. But the court very justly decided in the directors' favor.

In 1913 the number of schools was 7; months taught, 7; male teachers, 1; female teachers, 6; average salaries, male, \$50, female, \$45; male scholars, 120; female scholars, 111; average attendance, 171; cost per month, each scholar, \$2.15; tax levied, \$2,980.56; received from State, \$1,204.38; other sources, \$3,227.67; value of schoolhouses, \$13,000; teachers' wages, \$2,230; other expenses, \$1,292.82.

The school directors are: H. F. Stitt, president; S. W. Wetzler, secretary; W. F. Hill, treasurer; J. G. Smail, Lee Crebs.

RELIGIOUS

The Lutherans were the first to have a home of their own in the limits of this township, building it in 1848, or later. The location is east of Dime post office, on a branch of Carnahan's run. The membership in early days was about 75, and the scholars of the Sabbath school numbered probably the same. The Zion's congregation is now under the care of Rev. J. Ash.

Another church was built in 1912 at North Vandergrift, in the southeastern end of the township. It is called Brethren in Christ Chapel, and the membership is about one hundred.

DIME

The village with this low-priced name is situated near the border line of Bethel township. The first postmaster here was Amos Altman. His successors have been Josiah W. Klingensmith and his son, Frantz W., the present one. All of them were storekeepers, this place having a country-wide reputation. This is the only settlement or post office in the township. Two blacksmiths are located here, E. P. Darbaker and J. I. Leller.

TROLLEY LINE

In 1906 an electric railway for carrying passengers and freight was promoted and built from Leechburg to Apollo, a distance of eight miles, following the seven-mile level along the old towpath of the Pennsylvania canal, over almost the entire route, the road skirting along the southern end of this township. This level received the name from the fact that the dam at Leechburg backed the water of the Kiskiminetas up to what was known as the outlet locks, one mile west of the center of the business district of Apollo, so that the

boats were locked out of the canal into the lake-like waters of this beautiful stream and for seven miles had clear sailing through a most romantic valley, but recently vacated by the Indian tribes. This road has given the people of this township, or at least the southern end, a most convenient means of transit to and from Leechburg, Vandergrift and Apollo, at all of which places may be found a fine market for any produce of the farm, garden or dairy. It is now under the control of the West Pennsylvania Traction Company.

POPULATION

Statistics of this township before 1878 are to be found in the sketch of Gilpin. The population, according to government reports, in 1880 was 715; in 1890 it was 704; in 1900, 572; in 1910, 936.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, timber, 1,305, clear, 7,007, valued at, \$146,559; houses and lots, 192, val-

ued at \$59,310, average, \$308.90; horses, 187, value, \$4,095, average, \$21.88; cows, 200, value, \$2,034, average, \$10.17; taxable occupations, 417, amount, \$11,265; total valuation, \$246,319. Money at interest, \$6,015.

GEOLOGICAL

The following is the part of Rogers' report on the geology of Pennsylvania that refers to this section of Armstrong county:

At the salt works, half a mile above Leechburg, the upper Freeport coal, three and a half feet thick, covered by sixteen feet of shale, is sixty-two and a half feet above slackwater and sinks to an altitude of fifty feet for the next two miles up the river, and is there three and a half feet thick, covered by two feet of black slate and this by eight feet of sandstone.

The highest point in the township, on the border of Burrell, is 1,561 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER XX

KISKIMINETAS TOWNSHIP

AN INDIAN NAME—POST'S EXPEDITION—SETTLERS—INDUSTRIES—OLDEST FURNACE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—SALT WORKS—RIVER IMPROVEMENT—ANCIENT LANDMARKS—MAYSVILLE—SPRING CHURCH—SHADY PLAIN—HICKSVILLE—SCHOOLS—POPULATION—GEOLOGICAL

This township was named from the river which forms its southern border. Heckewelder, a Moravian missionary, who was well versed in Indian dialects, says Kiskiminetas means "make daylight" and is corrupted from the Indian word *Gieschgumanito*. It was probably the word of command given by a chief to his comrades to arise and resume the journey at daybreak.

The township was formed in 1831 out of the upper end of Allegheny township, and the boundaries are the Kiskiminetas river on the south, Indiana county and South Bend township on the east, Burrell township on the north and Parks township on the west. Apollo is the only borough within its borders. Spring Church, Equitable, Shady Plain, Maysville, Hicksville and Edmon are villages of varying sizes distributed over the township.

This section was visited in 1750 by Christopher Post, an emissary of the Ohio Company, an association organized by Lawrence and Augustine Washington for the purpose of settling the wild lands west of the Alle-

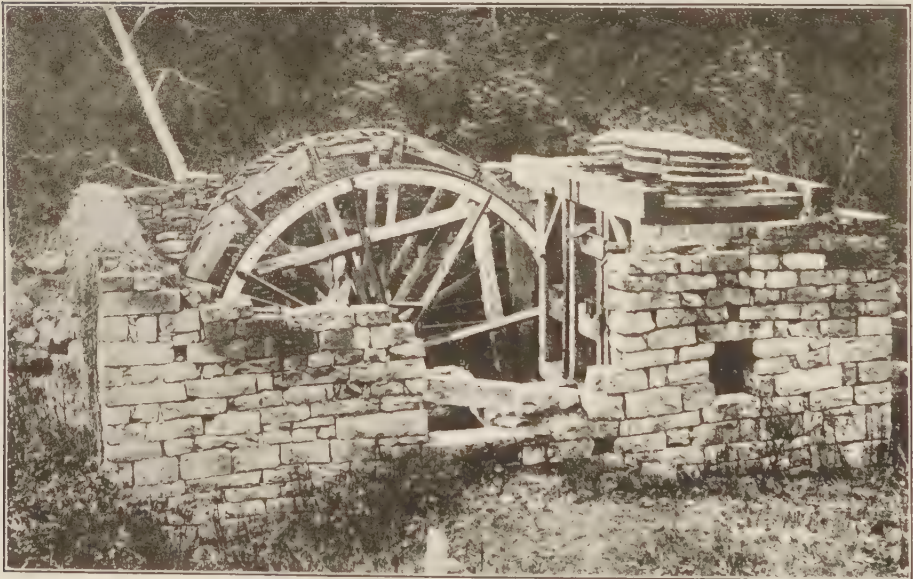
ghenies. He states in his journal of that year that on "Wednesday, 14, set out north to Loyal Hannon, an old Indian town on a creek of the Ohio, called Kiskeminetas, to an Indian camp on said creek."

SETTLERS AND LANDOWNERS OF OLDEN TIMES

The owners of the seventy-five original tracts of land in the territory of this township were: John Montgomery, James Watson, Joseph Campbell, John Criswell, John Clark, Peter Yarnall, Hugh Bingham, Christopher Hays, John Henderson, James Biddle, William Jackson, Jacob McCartney, John Jackson, John Miller, Jacob Miller, Robert Clark, James Jackson, Robert Watson, Robert Ralston, William Kerr, James Armstrong, Joseph Irwin, Samuel Hutchison, John Martin, John Reighley, Isaac Warner, Alexander Black, John Pirn, T. Shoemaker, James Alexander, John Lerner, Michael Campbell, Joseph Eakman, John Burghy, Robert Kilgore, Jonathan Nesbitt, John Wilson, Reese Meredith, John



FIRST IRON FURNACE WEST OF THE ALLEGHENIES



OLD MILL AT COWANSHANNOCK CREEK NEAR KITTANNING
(See page 227)

Ewing, Daniel O'Brian, Jacob Burghy, Philip Schellhamer, Peter Van Gelder, Andrew McKee, Evan Evans, Andrew Boner, Henry Walker, John Steele, John Swift, Joseph Swift, John Schoemaker, John Kline, Andrew Scott, Thomas Duncan, Barnabas Bloss, James Wallace, John Fuller, Jacob Mechlin, Christopher Hayes, Thomas Allibone, Peter Yarnell, Isaac Townsend, Adam Johnston, Jacob Stilley, James Guthrie, Jacob Wolf, Michael Anderson, Samuel Guthrie, William Todd, Samuel Coulter, Joseph Shields, Henry Horn, Michael Anderson, Michael Sauerwalt, John Dornmoyer, George Clymer, George Reading, Jonathan D. Sergeant, Matthew Lampton, William Sampson, Moore Furman, Joseph Shirley, John Musser, Samuel Gray, John Swift, Frederick Foulk, Isaac Morton, John Barr, Henry Lyle, James Kerns, Benjamin Shermer, Nicholas Weitzel, Alexander Todd, Andrew Cunningham, Henry Bech, George Morgan, Robert Shirley, Abraham Schoemaker, Christopher Eiseman, Abraham Hunt, Samuel Handcock, Isaac Allen, John Leasure, Barnabas Steer, Solomon Dornmoyer, Benjamin Couch, William Ball, Samuel McClelland, John Laughlin.

In 1805 the various tracts in Kiskiminetas township were rated at from twenty-five cents to one dollar an acre.

Some of the warrants and patents for the tracts of land in this township are dated as early as 1773, but the country was not settled very rapidly until after 1810.

EARLY INDUSTRIES

The first miller of note in this township was William Hess, who ran a gristmill in 1810. Michael Anderson, James Findley and Robert Watson built and operated sawmills between 1811 and 1830.

The assessment lists show the following industries in the several years mentioned: Benjamin Couch, grist and sawmill in 1818; Jacob McCartney, fulling mill, 1820, gristmill in 1826, and a factory in 1843; Isaac Townsend, sawmill in 1824; John Fuller, grist and sawmill in 1830; Joseph McGuery, sawmill in 1831.

For many years after the first settlers came they patronized the famous Stitt's mill, in Allegheny (now Parks) township. They even began a road to that mill, but did not complete it.

In 1876 there were one gristmill and two sawmills in the township. A woolen mill was located on a branch of Rattling run, operated

by Cooker & Moore. It is long out of use now. Most of the sawing is now done by portable mills.

The tanneries in this township were those of Raymond Dentzell, 1829; John Keely, 1834; Philip Hines and Philip Ventzel, 1850 to 1860; and R. M. Barr, 1865 to 1876. There are no tanneries in Armstrong county in 1913.

ROCK FURNACE

This township has the honor of being the home of the first iron furnace in western Pennsylvania, and the remains of this ancient "tea-kettle" stone structure are a point of interest to picnic and hunting parties from Apollo and all the surrounding towns. Views of the ruins and of other later examples of furnace construction in this county are shown elsewhere.

Rock Furnace was established by James W. Biddle in 1825, near the Big Falls, on the Kiskiminetas river, who announced in his advertisement for woodchoppers and other laborers, dated Oct. 5th, that it would "be in blast on Christmas day." It was a steam cold blast furnace, eight feet across the bosh by thirty feet high. The fuel used was charcoal. The number of employees is said to have been from fifty to seventy-five. It was located on the Christopher Hays and John Henderson tract, between the mouth of Roaring run and its junction with Rattling run. It did not prove to be a pecuniary success either to its first or subsequent owners. It was finally sold by the sheriff. The last owners were Sharp, Woodard & Bro. That was the first and last furnace for the manufacture of pig iron in this township.

SALT MANUFACTURE

Eight different saltworks appear to have been assessed from 1836 till 1845, respectively, to Robert F. Stewart, John Laughlin, Bridget Trux, William H. Richardson & Co., John Johnston, H. Ridenour, J. McCauley and McCauley & Gamble. Those owned by Gamble & Son, about a hundred rods below the mouth of Flat run, continued to be operated after 1876. The mode and expense of drilling the wells and manufacturing the salt need not here be repeated. The barrels in which the salt was put up were at first brought to the wells on pack horses, and, after being filled were transported to Pittsburgh down the Kiskiminetas and Allegheny rivers in canoes and flatboats. Considerable quantities were

sent to Clarion and Jefferson counties by sled and wagons. Those modes of transportation of course ceased after the completion of the Pennsylvania canal, which also increased the activity in various other branches of business.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS

The improvement of the Kiskiminetas was commenced in 1811 by the removing of rocks and other obstructions as far up as the "Packsaddle." For years before that it had been dangerous boating over Big Falls, and several persons had been drowned there. By the act of 1821 the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated to improve the navigation of the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh rivers, and George Mulholland, Peter Wallace, Andrew Boggs, John Hill and Jacob Drum were appointed commissioners to supervise the expenditure.

After the completion of the Pennsylvania canal, about 1828, a dam was built known as Dam No. 2, at the foot of Big Falls, making slackwater navigation up to Dam No. 3, in Indiana county.

Boats in the canal were locked into the river just above Apollo, the ruins of the old locks being still visible near the mouth of Roaring run. From Apollo to Dam No. 1 at Leechburg there stretched a great artificial lake which covered what is now the roadbed of the West Penn trolley line with three feet of water. At that time there was good fishing in the Kiskiminetas, but at present, owing to the pollution of the mills and mines, not even an insect can live in its waters. Yet it is still unlawful to fish in the waters with seines, although there is not the slightest possibility of catching anything but a severe cold or being suffocated by the foulness of the stream.

ANCIENT LANDMARKS

In 1862-63, on the farm of widow Coulter, Samuel Lack cut down a white oak tree, near a small run that empties into the Kiskiminetas about fifteen rods above the gravel bar, whose diameter was three and a half feet. In sawing and splitting the trunk for barrel heads, he discovered a blaze which appears to have been made with the bit of an ax, when the diameter of the tree was ten inches. Between the blaze and the bark were 246 rings or annual growths.

About three miles above Apollo, on the right bank of the Kiskiminetas, is a sandstone rock projecting out over the bank about nine feet.

The space between the ground and side of the rock at the front is about nine feet. The rock slopes back to the ground a distance of about twelve feet. It gained considerable notoriety in that region by reason of a strange family by the name of Dunmire, who claimed to be part Indian, having resided there under the rock more or less of the time during several years, from whom it is called "Dunmire's Rock." There is about it considerable pebble-stone, in which is something resembling lead, which can be cut with a knife.

MAYSVILLE

This little village is situated on Long run, three miles above its junction with the Kiskiminetas near the borough of Avonmore, Westmoreland county, and is in the southeastern part of the township. Its early records showed a population of seventy-five in 1876. The Long Run post office was established here in 1857, with Samuel Orr as the official in charge. In 1880 there were 4 laborers, 3 merchants, 4 farmers, 2 carpenters, 1 shoemaker, 1 blacksmith and 1 miner in the village. John McAuley and James McAdoo were the storekeepers.

The Lutherans of this community attended service for some years at "Yockey's Church," in Westmoreland county, but in 1853 they organized and called Rev. J. N. Burket as pastor. There were nineteen original members, most of whom came from the Spring Church congregation. Their first church was erected in 1854 and dedicated by Rev. David Earhart, who afterward served them in the course of his travels over Armstrong and Indiana counties. The subsequent pastors were Revs. John A. Delo, 1860-64; John Welfley, 1864-68; Michael Colver, 1869-70; A. W. McCullough, 1870-72; J. F. Tressler, 1872-75; G. F. Schaeffer, 1876-82; C. B. King, 1883-90; T. J. Frederick, 1890-95; E. B. Burgess, 1895; O. F. Sanders, 1895-98; W. A. Hartman, 1898-99; J. C. Nicholas, 1900-01; M. S. Kemp, 1902-12. The present pastor is Rev. William A. Logan, who also serves the Avonmore congregation. The membership in 1913 is 100, and the Sunday school has 120 members.

The present house of worship was erected in 1886, and cost \$2,247. It is a large frame building and the town is justly proud of it.

SPRING CHURCH

This settlement is named from the boiling spring and the Presbyterian Church of that

name located here. The first postmaster here in 1852 was Robert M. Beatty. His grandson, W. W. Beatty, is the present one. The only merchant here is Alvin Fiscus.

There are two churches here, the Lutheran and the Presbyterian, both of which, together with a Reformed congregation, were occupants until 1873 of the same edifice.

About 1839 the three bodies cooperated in the purchase of a plat and the erection of a log church, which was not completed until 1842. In the following year the Presbyterians sold their interest and after a few years the Reformed members were absorbed by the Lutherans. In 1871 the present building was erected at a cost of \$2,000. The pastors have been: Revs. Jacob Zimmerman, 1842-49; John Rugan, 1849-51; J. N. Burket, 1851-53; David Earhart, 1854-60; John A. Delo, 1860-64; John Welfley, 1864-68; Michael Colver, 1868-72; J. F. Tressler, 1872-75; D. R. P. Barry, 1875-76; G. F. Schaeffer, 1876-82; C. B. King, 1883-90; T. J. Frederick, 1890-1910. Rev. T. J. Frederick resides near the church, but he has retired, and the pulpit is supplied by Revs. C. G. Leatherman and T. G. Himes, D. D., from nearby churches. The church membership is now sixty-nine, and the Sunday school is one hundred.

Rev. Jacob Zimmerman is still living in this year of 1913, at the age of ninety-five, and is in good health. He resides with his son Harry, near Leechburg.

Boiling Spring Presbyterian Church was organized in 1840 at the house of Charles Means, with twenty-five members. Among them were: William James, Isaac Warner, Raymond Dentzel, Hon. Robert M. Beatty, Hugh Graham, John Leech, Adam Ashbaugh, William Ashbaugh, Daniel Deemer, Mrs. Margaret Scott, Samuel Martin, Andrew Miller, Sr., David Risher, Joseph Wilson, William Wilson, John Wilson, Charles Means, William Gallaher and Joseph McGeary. Rev. Levi M. Graves was the first pastor, serving until 1843. "Union Church," a frame structure, erected that year, was jointly used by the German Reformed, Lutheran and Presbyterian congregations. In 1870 the building was sold and separate edifices erected by the different congregations; the Presbyterians built in 1872, the Lutherans in 1873. Poverty and privation were endured by the attendants in those early days. Some of them came to services on horseback, but many walked the long distances from their homes, generally carrying their "Sunday best" shoes in their hands, only donning them when in sight of the sacred edi-

fice. Communion was held twice a year, tokens bearing the letters "B. S." and made of lead being distributed the Saturday previous and taken up on the Sabbath by the elders at the communion table. Rev. Cyrus B. Bristol in 1846 became the second pastor, continuing until 1856. Next came Rev. James E. Caruthers in 1859, and then for eight years the pulpit was filled only occasionally. During this time another and larger church was built. Rev. Perrin Baker then in 1875 began a two years' service, followed by Rev. Hezekiah Magill, 1877-79; Rev. Samuel E. Elliott, 1880-84, and Rev. J. Q. A. Fullerton, 1885 to 1890. Following this the congregation has been occasionally supplied by the pastors of the Presbyterian Church at Apollo. The present pastor is Rev. J. W. Brockway.

SHADY PLAIN

This settlement has a schoolhouse, a store and the Zion's Valley Reformed Church, where occasional services are held. The first postmaster here in 1868 was David P. Alexander. The people are now supplied from Apollo by the rural routes.

HICKSVILLE

This village is across the river Kiskiminetas from the borough of Avonmore, a thriving town of Westmoreland county. Just west of Hicksville the Pennsylvania road crosses to the north side of the river, from this point using the old bed of the Pennsylvania canal, which has been abandoned by them from Leechburg to this point. This gives Hicksville more direct railroad connection than Apollo, but the place has not benefited by it, having become overshadowed by its neighbor, Avonmore. The only distinction claimed for Hicksville is that of being the most southern village in Armstrong county, the boundaries coming almost to a point here.

SCHOOLS

As was the case in other parts of the county, Kiskiminetas township had no regular school teachers in early times, but had to depend upon the few educated persons who could be induced to take up this unremunerative and often distasteful task. The first schoolhouses were of the usual log construction, very poor in their furnishings, and were run on the subscription plan.

The first schoolhouse, built about 1810, was

situated at or near the present site of Maysville, and soon after another one was built near Flat run. Another and later one was in the Watson settlement. Most of these were served by William Watson, James Jackson and Jacob Miller. Before 1822 a log school stood on the Benjamin Schirmer tract, called "Scara," owned by Robert Wray and afterward by his son, the late David Wray. Among its earliest teachers were James Craig and Samuel Scott. The number of scholars ranged from fifteen to twenty. The building stood about twenty rods from the present Shady Plain school. Craig also taught at times in a dwelling house on the same tract, near which in 1820 stood an old hunting lodge.

The free school system was readily adopted. Among its most devoted and persistent supporters was the late Joseph Shoemaker, who was for many years a school director, and a model one, so far as a prompt, cheerful and conscientious discharge of official duties was concerned. The old log schoolhouses, even of the second series and better class, have given place to comfortable frame ones, distributed at convenient distances over the township, and they are supplied with the most thoroughly competent teachers it is possible to obtain.

In 1875 the number of schools (exclusive of those now in South Bend township) was 13; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 9; female teachers, 4; average salaries, males per month, \$34.55; average salaries females, per month, \$32.50; male scholars, 253; female scholars, 223; average number attending school, 372; cost per month, \$1; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$2,587.15; received from State appropriation, \$400.83; from taxes and other sources, \$2,474.34; total receipts, \$2,875.17; cost of school houses, purchasing, renting, repairing, etc., \$62.71; paid for teachers' wages, \$2,309; paid for fuel, fees of collectors, etc., \$486.66; total expenditures, \$2,858.37.

In 1913 the number of schools is 18; average months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 17; average salaries, male, \$40, female, \$46.94; male scholars, 337; female scholars, 336; average attendance, 524; cost per month, \$1.76; tax levied, \$5,293.74; received from State, \$3,281.70; other sources, \$6,110.87; value of schoolhouses, \$30,800; teachers' wages, \$5,870; fuel, fees, etc., \$1,328.27.

The school directors were: John H. Wilson, president; G. E. Van Tine, secretary; C. P. Fiske, treasurer; J. R. Lambing, J. W. McAuley.

POPULATION AND VALUATION

The general, the almost universal, occupation of the people of this township, has, from its earliest settlement, been agricultural. As to those engaged in other occupations the assessment list of 1876 shows, exclusive of Maysville: Laborers, 68; carpenters, 9; miners, 15; teachers, 6; blacksmiths, 4; shoemakers, 2; saltboiler, 1; miller, 1; cigar manufacturer, 1; professor, 1.

After its erection several attempts were made to divide the township, those creating Burrell and South Bend being the only successful ones. In 1840, before its dismemberment, Kiskiminetas township had a population of 2,287. In 1850 it was 2,230; in 1860, after a part of Burrell township had been taken from it, 2,080; in 1870, after South Bend township was formed, 1,728; in 1880, 2,005; in 1890, 2,452; in 1900, 2,620; in 1910, 2,845.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, timber, 4,274; cleared land, 22,468; value of land, \$415,246; houses and lots in the township, 444, valued at \$93,647; average value, \$210.91; number of cows, 442, valued at \$6,645, average value, \$15.03; number of horses, 478, valued at \$17,710, average value, \$37.05; taxable occupations, 996; amount, \$22,580; total valuation, \$646,411. Money at interest, \$62,547.92.

GEOLOGICAL

Reference is made to the sketches of Gilpin township for the southern portion of this township, and South Bend and Burrell townships for the northern portion, in regard to the geological formation of the region in which Kiskiminetas is included. The Roaring run anticlinal, named from this stream in the southern part, runs from northeast to southwest through the center of the township.

The highest point in the township is located in the northern portion, between Spring Church and Shady Plain, and is 1,543 feet above the level of the sea.

CHAPTER XXI

BURRELL TOWNSHIP

FORMATION—LANDOWNERS—ASSESSMENT LIST OF 1805-06—INDUSTRIES—GUNPOWDER FACTORIES
—A "PAPER" TOWN—SALT WORKS—SCHOOLS—BRICK CHURCH—GEOLOGICAL

Burrell township, which was formed in 1855 out of parts of Kittanning, Kiskiminetas and Plum Creek townships, was named after the late Judge Burrell, who was president judge of the Tenth Judicial district, composed of Armstrong, Indiana and Westmoreland counties. Its boundaries are Plum Creek and South Bend townships on the east, Kiskiminetas, Parks and Bethel on the south and west, and Kittanning township on the north. The principal stream running through the township is the Crooked creek, which amply justifies its name. The Indians called it *Woak-hanne*, the stream with large bends.

There were thirty-six tracts in the present limits of this township in the period of settlement, and the landowners and settlers were: Reading Beatty, Jacob Hart, James Shields, Robert Finney, William Palmer, Robert Carnahan, John Wagle, James Vanhorn, Adam Fiscus, Jacob Beer, William Kerr, Thomas York, George Elliott, John Brown, John Beck, James Renwick, John Pitts, James Clark, John Schall, William Sykes, Michael Schall, William Eckhart, John Salter, Christopher Hoover, Agnes Kyle, Robert Adams, Isaac Wagle, David Sloan, Joseph Shoemaker, Henry Davis, Malcolm Campbell, George Shoemaker, William Clark, Robert Cogley, Adam Wilhelm, John Craig, George Helfreich, Michael Schall, George P. Scheffer, Francis Cooper, John Davison, George Risler, Andrew Beck, Isaac Mechlin, John Robb, George A. King, Michael Huffnagle, James Arnold, Valentine Shallus, Thomas Milliken, Joseph Sansom, Isaac Mather, Peter Rupert, John Vanderen, Michael Hillegas, James Hamilton, Thomas Hamilton, James Hall.

Michael Huffnagle was one of the captains of volunteers raised in Westmoreland county for the defense of the frontiers in 1779, and was afterward commissioned lieutenant. In 1783 he had charged of the timber and re-

served land of the tract opposite Pittsburgh. He was later prothonotary of Westmoreland.

Michael Hillegas was for several years before the Revolutionary war United States treasurer.

Warrants for several of the tracts of the settlers mentioned above were dated as early as 1776.

OLD ASSESSMENT LIST

The following were the assessments made in this township in 1805-06, when it was a part of Allegheny: George Beck, 160 acres, three horses and four cattle, appraised at \$210 in 1805, and \$205 in 1806; John Henry, 63 acres and three cattle, \$33.90 in 1805, and \$18 in 1806; James Hall, 250 acres, one distillery, two horses and two cattle, \$242.50 both years; Christopher Hoover, 200 acres, one horse, two cattle, \$120 both years; George Helfreich (Helfreich), one horse, one head of cattle, \$15 in 1806; George Painter, 98 acres, one gristmill, one sawmill, one head of cattle, \$119 in 1805, and \$10 in 1806; George Peter Shaeffer, 400 acres, one horse, one head of cattle, \$315 in 1806; Michael Schall, Sr., 400 acres, one head of cattle, \$305 in 1805, and \$233 in 1806; Michael Schall, Jr., 275 acres, two horses, two cattle, \$167.50 each year; John Schall, blacksmith, \$10 in 1805; Jacob Schall, schoolmaster, single man; George Shoemaker, 225 acres, two cattle, \$178.75 in 1805, \$183 in 1806; Adam Wilhelm, 160 acres, one horse, two cattle, \$100 each year; Isaac Wagle, 50 acres, \$75 in 1806. There must then have been a population of about sixty. The valuation of these tracts of land then varied from twenty-five to fifty, sixty-nine and seventy-nine cents an acre. The portion of that list showing the returns of unseated land for those years is not accessible—it is probably lost. Such land, a few years later, was generally valued at fifty cents an acre.

COCHRAN'S MILLS

The only settlement of importance in this township is Cochran's Mills, which is the oldest mill-site in the township, having been located in 1800 by George Painter. He was assessed with a gristmill and sawmill in 1804. These mills through various periods have been known as Wagle's, Richards', Craig's, Davis', and Wright & Thompson's mills. Michael Cochran became possessed of them in 1858 and his name has stuck to this locality ever since. John Schwalm and W. H. Carnahan bought the land and mills from the executors of Cochran in 1871 for \$17,000. The present proprietor is H. A. King.

In 1822 Irwin & McClelland were assessed with fulling mills at this point. In 1826 Anthony Helfreich announced that he had everything necessary to full, dye and dress cloth in the best manner. Isaac Kinnard started a fulling mill here in 1834, subsequently converting it into a woolen factory, which was operated by him and his son until 1880.

The first store was opened here by Michael Cochran in 1849. A Grange store was also operated there for a number of years by Schwalm & Carnahan.

The first bridge at this point was a wooden one with stone piers, built in 1865. The present one is of steel.

Pitts' Mill post office was established in 1843, with Joseph Miller as postmaster. It was changed to Cochran's Mills in 1855, with Robert A. Paul as the official in charge. Francis T. McKee is the present postmaster.

O. J. King and F. T. McKee are the storekeepers at Cochran's Mills in 1913, and J. W. Riffer is the village blacksmith. The resident dentist is Dr. A. J. Elliott.

Mateer is a small settlement in the southern part of the township named from the original owner of the tract, and has a few houses and a store kept by J. A. Klingensmith, who is also the postmaster.

ANCIENT POWDER MILLS

About 1811 George Beck, Sr., commenced to manufacture gunpowder on Pine run, near its mouth, and continued to carry on the business in partnership with his sons until 1826, when an explosion which killed one man, and partially destroyed the buildings, caused a cessation of the work. His powder was made with willow charcoal and enjoyed a high reputation in Pittsburgh and Kittanning, as well as further east.

Another powder-mill was operated in 1817 on Crooked creek just above Cochran's Mills by George Beck.

John R. Schaeffer erected the third powder-mill on Pine run, near the extreme northern line of the township, in 1822. An explosion occurred there in 1824, just after all the employees had left, which badly damaged the works. It was soon afterward converted into a linseed oil mill, and later into a distillery, which has long since been closed.

A "PAPER" TOWN

"Williamsburg" was laid out in 1818 by William Fiscus, Sr., on the Hoover tract in the southern part of the township, and the streets given various names. This was as far as the town ever went, for in 1823 the assessor stated that there were no residents and the lots were so low in value that "the tax could not be got off them." He therefore assessed the plot as six acres at the valuation of \$6.

SALT WORKS

Some time prior to 1820 a salt well was bored on the banks of Crooked creek in the southern part of the township by James Richards. Another well was bored on the creek below Cochran's Mills by Michael Townsend in 1824. Later on this works was operated by John Parks. None of these wells was very profitable and they were afterward abandoned.

In 1876 there were in this township 127 farmers, 62 laborers, 4 blacksmiths, 3 carpenters, 3 teachers, 2 preachers, 2 physicians, 2 wagonmakers, 1 civil engineer, 4 merchants, 1 miller and 1 shoemaker.

The census of 1860 gives the population of Burrell township as 833. In 1870 it was 964; in 1880, 1,047; in 1890, 922; in 1900, 893; in 1910, 833.

The 1913 assessment returns of Burrell township show: Number of acres of timber land, 3,334, cleared land, 10,209, valued at \$212,900; houses and lots, 23, value \$6,489, average, \$282.13; 263 cows, valued at \$3,809, average value, \$14.48; 245 horses, valued at \$7,303, average value \$29.80; total valuation, \$237,000. Taxables, 282. Money at interest, \$77,146.

SCHOOLS

One of the old log schools of the early days of settlement in this county was built several miles up Crooked creek, thus placing it about

in the territory of Burrell. It is not known who was the first teacher. There were three assessed in Allegheny township at that time—James Shall, William Smith and James Moore. Isaac Kinnard and Samuel Murphy were later teachers in this township.

In 1860 the number of schools was 8; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 8; average salaries per month, \$16.88; male scholars, 172; female scholars, 114; average number attending school, 177; cost of instructing each scholar per month, 49 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$664.87; received from State appropriation, \$60.62; from collector, \$500; cost of instruction, \$540; fuel and contingencies, \$24.

In 1870 the number of schools was 8; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 7; female teachers, 2; average salaries of males per month, \$31.55; average salaries females per month, \$30.69; male scholars, 185; female scholars, 131; average attendance, 224; cost per month, 83 cents; amount of tax, \$1,164.60; State appropriation, \$209.25; taxes, \$1,283.74; cost of schoolhouses, \$64.75; teachers' wages, \$1,254.72; paid for fuel, fees, etc., \$135.45.

In 1913 the number of schools was 8; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 3; female teachers, 5; average salaries, male, \$40; female, \$42; male scholars, 111; female scholars, 113; average attendance, 148; cost per month, \$2; tax levied, \$1,726.65; received from State, \$1,462.66; other sources, \$1,784.34; value of schoolhouses, \$5,200; teachers' wages, \$2,310; fuel, fees, etc., \$842.91.

The school directors were: T. J. Lemmon, president; E. E. Shaffer, secretary; J. A. Myers, treasurer; J. F. Riggle, W. M. Knepshield.

BRICK CHURCH

The name of this little settlement arose from the fact that at this point was built one of the first brick churches in the county. Most of the early edifices were of plain frame construction and a brick building was a luxury in those days.

The first Evangelical Lutheran Church within the present limits of this county was St. Michael's, which was organized in 1806, by Rev. Michael Steck, Sr., of Greensburg. The original members of the church were twenty-four, namely: John George Helfferich and George Peter Shaeffer, elders; John Philip Shaeffer, Michael Schall, Sr., Isaac Wagley, Sr., Jacob Waltenbaugh, Henry Davis, Jacob George, Sr., William Heffelfinger, Adam Wil-

helm, Philip Hartman, George A. King and their wives. The number increased rapidly. At least two other Lutheran churches have sprung from this one.

Before the regular organization of churches in this region, clergymen, chiefly Lutheran and German Reformed, itinerated and held religious services at private houses, one of which, in what is now Burrell township, was George Peter Shaeffer's, frequently mentioned in Rev. Gabriel A. Reichert's diary, which was in the vicinity of the mouth of Cherry run, near which Mr. Reichert resided several years before he was called, in 1837, to the pastorate of Christ's and Immanuel Churches in Philadelphia. Previous to his removal thither, his itinerations had extended east to the Allegheny furnace, then in Huntingdon, now in Blair county, north to Venango and Crawford counties, and through the western and southern parts of this county, so that his ministrations occurred at Shaeffer's but once in four weeks. He preached a trial sermon there, July 6, 1823. A congregational meeting was held there August 3d, when St. Michael's Church was reorganized, and it was determined that his salary should be paid from the 1st day of July. The officers were installed August 31st. His diary shows that on April 11, 1824, he baptized four children, two of whom were John Householder's, and then or about that time confirmed twenty-five persons, the youngest of whom was fourteen years of age, and the oldest fifty-five. Of that number Peter George was known to be still living in 1876. There were then sixty-four church members.

The first church edifice, 30 by 40 feet, was constructed of square hewed logs, about 1820. Its site was about a mile and a half northeast of the mouth of Cherry run.

It was announced in the *Kittanning Gazette* that the Evangelical Lutheran church, near George P. Shaeffer's, was consecrated on Sunday, Sept. 16, 1832, when Revs. Steck and Hacke, of Greensburg, Pa., officiated—the former a Lutheran, and the latter a German Reformed clergyman. The Lutheran church was then under the charge of Rev. G. A. Reichert.

St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran Church was incorporated in 1850. The charter officers were: Rev. George F. Ehrenfeldt, pastor; Isaac Kinnard and George King, elders; Peter Hileman, Samuel Woodward and George Riggle, deacons. The second church edifice, brick, 44 by 60 feet, height of ceiling 14 feet, was erected in 1852, at the crossroads on Anthony Helfferich's land about a mile

north of the old site, and was dedicated soon after its completion, by Rev. Daniel Earhart and others. It was razed to the ground by one of the violent storms in the summer of 1860. The present brick edifice was soon after erected, through the exertions, in part at least, of Rev. Michael Swigert, on the same site. Members in 1876, 225; Sabbath school scholars, one hundred.

Rev. J. N. Wetzler was pastor in 1913. The officers are: Fred Held and E. E. Schaeffer, elders; J. E. Kinnard and J. E. Yount, deacons. The little settlement which surrounds the brick church possesses one store, kept by H. A. King, who is postmaster, and a blacksmith shop, operated by F. J. Works.

The Church of Christian Brethren was organized about 1852. The edifice was a one-story frame. It was incorporated by the proper court June 7, 1853. The charter officers were: Joseph Shoemaker, elder; Joseph B. McKee,

Thomas A. McKee, deacons; Samuel Wilcox, Jr., John Carnahan, Daniel Shoemaker, Daniel Keefer, David Rarich, trustees. The church is now abandoned.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was also organized about the same time as the last-mentioned one. Its edifice is one-story frame.

GEOLOGICAL

The Apollo synclinal runs directly through the center of this township, from northeast to southwest. The general structure of the strata is similar to that of Plum Creek. Crooked creek winds its tortuous way through the middle of the township and forms a maze of short and steep valleys, diverting the roads into many twists and turns.

The highest point in the township is almost on the border of Parks township, in the southwestern portion, and is 1,561 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XXII

SOUTH BEND TOWNSHIP

ORIGIN OF NAME—SETTLERS AND LANDOWNERS—FIRST INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—
POPULATION—GEOLOGY AND ALTITUDE

The name of this township naturally occurred to the original signers of the petition for its formation in 1867, because of the sharp southward bend of the creek which is rightfully named "Crooked." The separation of the township was made from those of Kiskiminetas and Plum Creek, the boundaries being stated as: "Beginning at a corner of Burrell township, on land of Jacob Hart; thence south 29 degrees east 1 mile and 120 perches to A. Walker's; thence south 2 miles to the top of a hill on I. Horn's land; thence south 34 degrees east 1 mile and 108 perches to the Indiana county line, on or near to land of Robert Elder; thence by Indiana county line north 37½ degrees east 6 miles and 172 perches to a point on land of John Ramsey; thence north 40 degrees west 220 perches on the banks of Crooked creek, near Reuben Allshouse's (Idaho) mill; thence down said creek north 80 degrees west 150 perches; thence across said creek north 50 degrees west 3 miles on land of Isaac Rowley, deceased; thence south 87 degrees west 1 mile and 97 perches, on land of M. Davis; thence by the line of Burrell township south 15 degrees east 1 mile and 258 perches to Linsbigher's run;

thence down said run south 70 degrees west 110 perches; thence south 56 degrees west 64 perches to Crooked creek; thence 31 degrees west 1 mile and 308 perches to the place of beginning, containing about 23 square miles."

Along that portion of Crooked creek in the southwestern part of this township, near the Indiana county line, some of the earliest settlements made by whites in this county were made. There were thirty-five original tracts in this township, the warrants for them being dated as early as 1773.

The early landowners and settlers were: James Gray, Abraham Hunt, Samuel Hancock, James Elder, James Smith, Robert L. Hooper, William Forbes, Stephen Duncan, Joseph Speer, Ann Kirk, Samuel Fleming, Daniel Drinker, Charles Hancock, Alexander Todd, Andrew Cunningham, John Bringham, Jacob Snow, Walter Finney, Peter Henry, Samuel Sloan, Samuel Massey, William Heffelfinger, Christopher Miller, Joseph Saunders, John Finney, Henry Allshouse, Matthew Irwin, Jacob George, John Wherry, John Walker, John Household, James Davis, Erasmus Beatty, Nicholas Fulmer, John Rightor, William Eakman, George Woods, George Rupert,

John Levering, Christopher Rupert, Samuel Dixon, James Skullknot, George Smith, Robert Dick, Elizabeth Pile, Hannah Gregory, John Sloan, David Todd, William Wasson, Philip Rearigh, Joseph Lowrey, Alexander George, Rowland Chambers, Hugh Neeley, Anthony Montgomery, John L. Howell.

FIRST INDUSTRIES

On the tract originally owned by Howell in 1776, on Crooked creek, near the present town of South Bend, Charles Campbell, in 1805, erected a grist and saw mill, it being for many years thereafter the only mill for settlers from miles around in this and Indiana counties. It was called Frantz' mill, from Jacob Frantz, who owned it in 1813. It is now operated by W. E. Fryor.

Absalom Woodward was assessed with a grist and saw mill in 1811, which he had built on the south side of Plum creek, near its junction with Crooked creek. Reuben Allshouse, who owned these mills in 1876, called the settlement around them "Idaho," from the fact of his having made a fortune in that western State. This settlement is still called by the same title. Two miles below here was the store of Hugh Brown in 1805.

Besides the saw mills at Idaho and South Bend there were in pioneer days four others. One was a short distance west of Olivet, another on Craig's run, about fifty rods from its mouth, one on a run emptying into Crooked creek above its mouth, and another on the same run, higher up.

In 1874 James McNees started a pottery on Crooked creek near Girty. For a time he made crocks, but in 1876 he formed the firm of McNees & Co., and began the manufacture of stone pumps and pipes for wells and cisterns. This finally was abandoned and the works closed. George W. McNees, his son, is now manager of the Kittanning Clay Products Company.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of South Bend township, was incorporated in 1875. They have been in business ever since, doing a good business among the farmers.

The assessment list of the year 1805 showed one weaver, Peter Rupert; one blacksmith, Joseph Thorn; and one stonemason, Barnard Davers.

In 1876 there were five stores in the fourteenth and one in the thirteenth class. There were 27 laborers, 7 blacksmiths, 4 shoemakers, 2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 wagon-makers, 1 preacher, 1 book agent, 1 clerk, 1

cooper, 1 apprentice and 26 single men. (And it was leap year.)

In 1913 the merchants were T. C. Bair at Olivet, D. B. & L. A. Townsend at South Bend, Fred W. Meyers at Idaho, and U. S. George at Girty.

EARLY POSTMASTERS

The only post office between Kittanning and Indiana one hundred years ago was that kept by Absalom Woodward at the point now called Idaho. The office was discontinued when that at Elderton was opened. The Frantz' Mills post office was established in 1843, with James Mitchell as the official in charge. This latter office was at the point on the creek now known as South Bend. James Johnson, Jr., was postmaster there in 1848. Harry H. Hanna is the present one. The Olivet postoffice was established in 1850, with John McGeary in charge. The postmaster there now is Torrence Bair, also storekeeper. The postmaster at Girty is J. A. Coulter.

Dr. John A. Lowrey is the physician at South Bend, Dr. J. T. Shutt at Girty and Dr. C. M. Ewing at Olivet.

CHURCHES OF EARLY DAYS

For many years after the settlement of this region the only church edifice was the log one built in 1818 by Absalom Woodward and generously donated to the public at large. In this and in private houses and barns itinerant missionaries conducted services for many years.

The Associate Reformed Church was organized in 1840 and in 1842 erected a building in the extreme southeastern part of the township on Big run, calling it "Olivet." The present settlement of that name is located here in 1913. The original membership was twenty. The name of the church was changed to United Presbyterian when the two church bodies united. Some of the early pastors were: Rev. Alexander McCahan, 1843-46; M. H. Wilson, 1848-57; Samuel Anderson, 1859-67; John C. Telford, 1868-78. The Methodists have a church at Girty, built in 1870. Rev. E. H. Rodkey is the pastor.

Zion's Valley Reformed Church is situated one mile east of the western end of the township on the bank of a run which empties into Crooked creek. It was built in 1868, the same years that the congregation was organized. William G. King, Absalom Klingensmith, H. G. Allshouse and Joseph Heisley were trustees,

and the first pastor was Rev. H. N. Hoffmeier. Rev. A. S. Lenhart now supplies the pulpit.

St. Jacob's Evangelical Lutheran Church is located half a mile north of the village of South Bend, and is sometimes known as the "Hill" or "White" Church. Jacob Frantz in 1817 donated the ground on which the cemetery and church building stand, for the use of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. This harmonious relation has been continued to the present time, without a single disagreement, even after the German language was supplanted by the English. The first pastor here was Rev. Michael Steck, who served the Lutherans from 1817 to 1823. Services were first held at the old gristmill of Jacob Frantz, but after 1820 the two congregations worshiped in a log house. In 1823 the Lutherans were served by Rev. G. A. Reichert and the Reformed by Rev. William Weinel. Rev. Mr. Reichert was succeeded by Rev. John H. Bernheim in 1837, and after that period the successive pastors were Revs. Jacob Zimmerman, David McKee, Jacob H. Wright, J. W. Hutchison, Thomas J. Frederick, C. M. Wachter, J. A. Flickinger, Jacob M. Hankey, C. L. Wisswaesser, and the present pastor, Rev. C. F. Miller. Membership 100, Sabbath school, 65.

The second structure used by the congregations was erected in 1842, and served for thirty-eight years. It was replaced in 1881 by the present neat edifice, which cost \$2,365. Later the Reformed congregation built a church in South Bend, and the old community building was sold at auction. The Reformed pastor is Rev. A. S. Lenhart.

SCHOOLS

For a while after the first settlement of this region, pay or subscription schools were taught in private houses in different parts of the then settled part of the township, which was chiefly along and in the vicinity of Crooked creek. The first schoolhouse, a primitive log one, was erected probably about 1803, near the present site of St. Jacob's Lutheran and Reformed Church edifice, in which the first teacher, or at least one of the earliest, was James Allison.

In the earlier settlement of the southern part of the township there was an ancient schoolhouse about 200 rods southwest of Olivet, on the farm of Joseph Coulter, and another about a mile and a half a little west of north from Olivet, on the farm of David

Finlay. The first schoolhouse at Olivet was built in or about 1820, on the site of G. W. Steer's old blacksmith shop, and was known as the "Big Run schoolhouse," which continued to be used until 1834-35.

About a mile distant from Olivet, across the Indiana county line, is Elder's Ridge Academy, whose beneficent influence in promoting educational interests in this region has for many years been effective.

The first school year in which this was a distinct school district was 1868. Its first annual report was for 1869, when the number of schools was 6; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 4; female teachers, 2; average salaries of male per month, \$38.25; average salary of female per month, \$35; male scholars, 288; female, 244; average number attending school, 433; cost of teaching each per month, 64 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$902.84; minimum occupation, 211; total amount levied, \$1,113.84; received from collectors, unseated land, etc., \$1,200.44; cost of instruction, \$892; fuel and contingencies, \$152.72; repairing schoolhouses, etc., \$55.66; balance on hand, \$100.06.

In 1876 the number of schools was 6; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 6; average monthly salaries, \$35; number male scholars, 182; number female scholars, 179; average number attending school, 298; cost per month, 64 cents; amount levied for school and building purposes, \$1,179.30; received from State appropriation, \$237.15; received from taxes and other sources, \$1,233.71; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,050; paid for fuel and contingencies, collectors' fees, etc., \$196.25.

The number of schools in 1913 was 8; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 3; female teachers, 5; average salaries, male \$46.16; female, \$45; male scholars, 64; female scholars, 85; average attendance, 142; cost per month, \$3.12; tax levied, \$1,648.75; received from State, \$1,307.81; other sources, \$2,376.03; value of schoolhouses, \$8,000; teachers' wages, \$2,477.50; fuel, fees, etc., \$845.34.

The school directors were: A. J. Kunkle, president; J. G. Kinnard, secretary; J. R. Coulter, treasurer; E. T. Smith, J. D. Miller.

POPULATION

The population of South Bend township in 1850 was 1,266; in 1860, 1,571; in 1870, 1,633; in 1880, 1,151; in 1890, 1,116; in 1900, 875; in 1910, 798.

The assessment rolls for 1913 show: Timber land, 970 acres; cleared land, 12,338 acres; value of land, \$224,069; houses and lots, 35; value, \$9,992; average, \$285.48; horses, 277; value, \$13,948; average, \$50.39; cows, 254, value, \$4,115, average, \$16.20; taxable occupations, 284, valuation, \$4,250. Total valuation, \$297,044. Money at interest, \$29,284.17.

GEOLOGY AND ALTITUDE

The geological formation of this township is fully treated in the sketch of Plum Creek township. There is a sharp break in the Roaring run anticlinal in the northeastern portion of this township, near Girty.

Close to the western line between this and Kiskiminetas township is the highest hill, 1,443 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XXIII

PLUM CREEK TOWNSHIP

FORMATION AND BOUNDARIES—BLOCKHOUSES—FIRST SETTLERS IN THE COUNTY—EARLY LAND VALUES—INDUSTRIES—NOTABLE EVENTS—WHITESBURG—"GREEN OAK"—ELDERTON BOROUGH—ELDERTON ACADEMY—SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—GEOLOGY

The name of this township was derived from the Indian name *Sipuwashanne*, of which Plum Creek is a liberal translation. It was also called Alum creek on an old historical map of the county. The names were adopted from the creek which flows through the eastern end of the township.

Plum Creek was formed in 1809 from the division of the six original townships into which Armstrong county was divided, and included, until they were separated from it in 1821 and 1848, the townships of Wayne, Cowanshannock, Burrell and South Bend.

The original limits of the township, previous to its division in 1821, were as follows: "Beginning at the fording on Mahoning creek, where the road leading from Kittanning to Reed's mill crosses said creek, thence southward along said road to the top of the creek hill, about one mile thence south 640 perches to a hickory; thence south 3 degrees west 800 perches to a post; thence south 3 degrees east to a W. O. 450 perches; thence south 43 degrees east 40 perches to a W. O. at Peck's house; thence south 5 degrees west, 1,293 perches to Cowanshannock, about 20 perches below the mouth of Huskins' run; thence south 23 degrees west 2,265 perches to the west branch of Cherry Run, about 80 perches above the mouth of Long run; thence down Cherry run to where the same puts into Crooked Creek."

The many beautiful streams with their abundant waterpower and the considerable scope of level and productive land in this section of the county early attracted settlers, and permanent settlements were made in this

part before the more rugged and broken sections of the northern and western portions were populated.

Being subject to attacks from the Indians, the first settlers of Plum Creek erected the ever necessary blockhouse on the land of William Clark in the southeastern part, not far from the present line of Indiana county. Another building, perforated with portholes for defense, but not originally erected as a blockhouse, stood on the road leading from Elderton to the old Crooked Creek Salt Works, on the then named Downs' farm. Both of these interesting edifices have long since passed into oblivion.

George Miller was the earliest white settler in the township in 1788. He located where the Kittanning and Indiana turnpike crosses Plum creek. Twenty years later John and Peter Thomas settled about a mile and a half north of that point at "Elder's Vale," where the latter built a grist mill, afterward owned by Robert Woodward.

Among the earliest emigrants to this section was Absalom Woodward, who came with his wife and two children in 1788 from Cumberland county. He was an energetic and public-spirited citizen. When the first petition for a county bridge was presented to the first county court and refused from motives of economy, he voluntarily offered to build it at his own expense and wait indefinitely for the money. His generous offer was not at once accepted, and after much red tape has been unwound was finally refused. The bridge, which crossed Crooked creek not far from Elderton, was finally built by private subscription, and was

washed away in 1818 by a February flood. Another of his acts was the building and donation of a church near South Bend. It was a simple log one, but, considering the limited means of the pioneers, was a liberal offering to the service of God in those days.

David Ralston, whose wife, Agnes, the second daughter of Capt. Andrew Sharp, was the first white child born in this county, was one of the early settlers in 1800. He purchased and resided on several tracts in the township, finally meeting an accidental death in 1809.

Some of the original land owners and settlers within the old boundaries of the township were: William Cowden, Jane Elliott, Benjamin Leshner, Joseph Dunlap, Peter Deshong, Benjamin Lowrey, John Magot, Andrew Dormeyer, William Sansom, Church Smith, Samuel Dilworth, Hugh Watson, William Nolder, John Young, Jacob Rowley, John Allison, William Hurton, Joseph Burden, Peter Altman, Robert Cooper, John Willis, George Smith, Christopher McMichael, James Clark, George Campbell, John Findley, John Biddle, James Kean, John Smith, John Davidson, John Cooper, Michael Rupert, R. McKinley, Hugh Elgin, John Nolder, Isaac Henderson, R. J. Elder, James Blakeney, Samuel McCrea, Nicholas Rittenhouse, Moses McLean, Thomas Shields, Arthur Chambers, John Eakey, Samuel Dixon, Thomas Taylor, Ann Parks, Jacob Amos, Mary Semple, Robert Semple, Walter Templeton, Charles Leeper, Joseph Mather, John Fitzer, Israel Morris, Larken Dorsey, Samuel Morris, Thomas Hutchinson, George Meade, Absalom Herschberger, William Fwing, Andrew Milligan, Philip Rearigh, Alexander Nelson, George Boyer, Joseph Ogden, Robert Cogley, Christopher Miller, Thomas Hyde, Robert Towers, Stephen Lowrey, Robert Sturgeon, Andrew Craft, Riley Coe, Jacob Ruffner, Tobias Long, Archibald McIntosh, Jacob Stein, Nathan Burns, Patrick Robb, James Burnside, John Garrett, John Carney, Samuel P. Moore, Henry Hill, Jacob Evermonde, Samuel George.

EARLY LAND VALUES

The first assessment list of this township, made in 1811, shows that the valuation of the occupied lands varied from 25 cents to \$1 per acre. One small tract of thirty acres was assessed to William Dotty at 12½ cents an acre. The valuation of the unseated lands varied generally from 50 to 75 cents per acre, a few tracts at a dollar, and those of Timothy Pickering & Co., in what are now

Wayne and Cowanshannock townships, at \$2 an acre.

The order for the survey of the Jane Elliott tract is dated April 3, 1769, and that for the William Cowden tract May 16 next ensuing. The dates of a number of the other original warrants are as early as 1773.

These and other tracts were sold 140 years ago at the rate of five shillings for three hundred acres, as expressed in the deeds. No comparison can be made with present values, as these portions of the township are not for sale now, and are valued according to their location, agricultural and mineralogical importance.

INDUSTRIES

The first assessment list of Plum Creek township, while of course its territory was intact, indicates that there were in it then, 1811, two gristmills and sawmills, owned respectively by James and William Clark and Peter Thomas; seven distilleries, owned respectively by William George, William Johnston (two), William Kirkpatrick, James Kirkpatrick, Church Smith, George Smith, and John Willis; one hatter, William Fiscus, and one innkeeper, Absalom Woodward; number of taxables, 120; population, 598. The mills owned by Peter Thomas, on the Robert Elder tract, were the only ones then within the present limits of the township. There were in 1876 four grist mills in this township: J. Graham's, on Cherry run, a little north of west from Elderton; the Peter Thomas mill, then owned by Prince & McGerry, on Plum creek, nearly a mile in an air line northeast from Elderton; the Fleming mill, on the north branch of Plum creek, a little more than half a mile above its junction; and James Johnston's on Plum creek, a few rods west of the Indiana county line. The township map of that year indicated the number of sawmills to be three: J. Ralston's about one hundred and sixty-five rods above Crooked creek, on the first run west of Plum creek; T. A. McKee's, on Cherry run, about three fourths of a mile below Graham's gristmill, and J. A. Johnston's, on the longest eastern branch of Plum creek, about one hundred rods west of the Indiana county line.

NOTABLE EVENTS

In July, 1837, heavy rains along Plum creek destroyed the thriving crops of wheat, timothy and clover and drowned large numbers

of hogs. Two bridges, a new and an old one, were washed away.

A few days after Christmas in 1838 the steam gristmill, originally built by Peter Thomas, but then owned by Robert Woodward, was burned, together with two carding machines owned by James C. Fleming, and 1,800 bushels of grain belonging to the farmers of the surrounding country.

The Plum Creek Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated in 1874. It still transacts business.

WHITESBURG

This little village in the northwestern corner of the township is named after Maj. James White, who laid out and surveyed the lots in 1828. It is noted for the remarkably picturesque scenery in that vicinity. It is still about the same size as in early days, when Drs. J. K. Park and J. A. Kelly served the people of that section. Dr. J. A. Kelly is still practicing there. John A. Blaney was the first postmaster in 1861. The present one is James Blaney, who is also storekeeper.

This village is on the Kittanning and Elderton pike, and is one of the stopping points of the last stage line operating in the county, in 1913.

"GREEN OAK"

was a little settlement at one time in the forks of Plum creek, almost on the northern line of the township. It promised to be a town, but the promise was never fulfilled, for its namesake in Cowanshannock township, just above it, soon overshadowed it. Since 1878 it has not even been on the maps of the county.

ELDERTON BOROUGH

This borough is located on a tract formerly called "Wheatfield," originally owned by Sarah Elder, to whom a patent was issued in 1786. Robert J. Elder in 1822 laid out a town on the site, calling it "New Middletown," and it is so designated in some of the early court records and assessment lists. The first house erected in it was a small log one, which was kept as a tavern by William Elgin, whose sign was about 18 by 8 inches, nailed to a stick stuck in a stump with this inscription on it: "Oats and whiskey for sale." Mr. Elder then lived in a house afterward occupied by John R. Adams, on a farm now owned by Matthew Pettigrew.

The first assessment list of the town was in 1824 and bore the following names: Thomas Armstrong, William D. Barclay, William Coulter, Daniel Elgin, Samuel George, John George, Dr. Leonce Hoover, John Kees, blacksmith, William McLaughlin, Moses Miller, Samuel Sturgeon and Robert Woodward.

Among the earliest citizens of this town were Thomas Armstrong, tailor, afterward justice of the peace; Zack Kerr, chairmaker; Hamlet Totten, shoemaker; Joseph Klingenberg, saddler; William Lytle and William D. Barclay, merchants; Daniel Elgin and William Coulter, innkeepers, the latter of whom was justice of the peace for nineteen years; John and William Elgin, Robert Richey, George Shryock, A. W. Clark, George Smith, James Clark, later of Indiana, Pa., who established the tannery afterward owned by Charles Rosborough. John Ralston traded a horse with the late Robert Woodward for the lot on which he lived in 1880. He and William Lytle entered into partnership in the mercantile business in 1831, which they carried on in the room afterward occupied by Dr. J. M. St. Clair.

Among the later settlers were Andrew Kimmel and Drs. Meeker, Kelly and Allison. The last named was an army surgeon in the Civil war, and with his son later moved to Kittanning. It was at Elderton that the famous Dr. David Alter, of Freeport, first experimented with the telegraph.

Elderton was incorporated as a borough in 1859 and the first officers were: William Lytle, Burgess; Robert Martin, William S. Cummins, Robert T. Robinson, Bryson Henderson, Joseph Henderson, councilmen; John Ralston, street commissioner; Henry Smith, R. M. Gibson, assessors; D. W. Hawk, auditor; Elias Kepple, constable; William Alexander, Noah Keifer, overseers of the poor; John H. Morrison, Joseph Klingenberg, Anderson Henderson, William Haslett, G. W. Burkett, Charles Rosborough, school directors.

The Ebensburg and Butler pike was built through the town in 1865, the authorities supplying the part under their jurisdiction. This was the first good road through this part of the county. Paving of the sidewalks of the borough was begun in 1872 and at present the inhabitants are well provided with those evidences of municipal enterprise.

Robert M. Gibson opened a store here in 1832, continuing until his death in 1884, when his son Addison H. inherited the business and has carried it on ever since. John Heckman

opened a store here in 1888. His successors are Heckman Brothers.

J. R. Dunmire was postmaster here for several years. His successor in 1913 is Mrs. Lizzie Miller, who is also the leading milliner.

The resident physicians are Drs. Jesse W. Campbell, Charles E. Keeler and William S. McCreight.

CHURCHES

The United Presbyterian congregation of Elderton was organized Dec. 25, 1854, as an Associate Presbyterian congregation, with thirty-two members, as follows: William Lytle, Mrs. Mary Lytle, Miss Elizabeth Lytle, Mrs. Nancy Henderson, W. S. Cummins, Hugh Elgin, Mrs. Mary Elgin, James Elgin, Mrs. Mary Elgin, Jr., Samuel George, Mrs. Eliza George, Miss Sarah McCreight, Mrs. Elizabeth Rupert, Mrs. Jane Clark, Mrs. Eliza Montgomery, Mrs. Martha Martin, John Ralston, Mrs. Jane Ralston, Mrs. Nancy Mitchell, Miss Nancy Mitchell, David McCullough, Sr., Robert McCullough, Mrs. Nancy Cullough, David Rankin, Mrs. L. A. Rankin, Mathew Rankin, Mrs. Margaret Rankin, Mrs. Mary Rankin, Sr., John Rankin, Mrs. Mary Rankin, Jr., Mrs. Jane Henderson, James McCreight.

William Lytle and James McCreight were elected ruling elders at the time of the organization. Rev. Byron Porter, the first pastor, was installed in July, 1856. For three years Mr. Porter preached at Elderton one third of his time, and from that until his death, which occurred Nov. 28, 1876.

Rev. J. B. Jackson was the pastor from 1877 to 1889. Rev. Thomas Patton is the present pastor.

The first house of worship was built in 1862, and cost \$3,000. Previous to then the congregation had worshiped in a building owned jointly by them and the regular Presbyterians. Robert McIntosh and David Rankin were the ruling elders in 1856; Brice Henderson, W. S. Cummins, Robert McCullough and William Smith in 1861; S. B. Neal, 1864; Alexander Hunter, 1865; Thomas Sturgeon, John M. Hunter, 1879.

The Presbyterian Church at Elderton was organized in 1885, with the following members: Robert Woodward, Mrs. E. Woodward, Mrs. M. A. Klingenberger, Mrs. E. Rosborough, Mrs. Caroline Martin, Mrs. Mary Shannon, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, Mrs. Polly Woodward, R. M. Gibson, Charles Rosborough, Robert Martin, John Shannon, Joseph Thomas, Robert Coch-

ran, R. T. Robinson and Sarah Smith. The first lot was owned in partnership with the Associate Congregation and upon that ground a brick edifice was jointly erected in 1862. Later, the building becoming defective, it was torn down and each congregation put up a separate house of worship on lots side by side, in 1863. The Presbyterian edifice was a frame and cost \$2,200. Rev. William F. Morgan preached the first sermon in the brick church in 1855 and served faithfully until 1873. Rev. Jacob L. Thompson came in 1874 and remained until 1876. Rev. Lycurgus Mechlin became pastor in 1877. Rev. William Offutt is the present pastor, serving the Whitesburg congregation also.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized here in 1870 and the present handsome frame edifice in the center of the town was built in that year. Rev. A. Cameron was the first pastor and during his term the congregation attained the remarkable membership of 230, while 280 children and adults were on the roll of the Sabbath school. The present pastor is Rev. O. E. Rodkey.

SCHOOLS

As early as 1826 an organization existed in Elderton called the "New Middletown Schoolhouse Stockholders," who built in 1828 a schoolhouse, the first teacher being Josiah Elder. On the site of this frame school is located a fine brick public schoolhouse.

In 1860 the number of schools was 1; months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; salary per month, \$20; male scholars, 31; female scholars, 34; average number attending school, 53; cost teaching each per month, 39 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$175; received from collector, \$175; expended—cost of instruction, \$150; fuel and contingencies, \$25.

In 1876 there was one school; months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; salary per month, \$40; male scholars, 30; female scholars, 35; average number attending school, 56; cost per month, 66 cents; levied for school and building purposes, \$281.92; received—from State appropriation, \$75.33; from taxes, etc., \$315.92; cost of schoolhouse, \$14; teacher's salary, \$280; fuel, contingencies, etc., \$32.94.

In 1913 the number of schools was 2; months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; female teacher, 1; average salaries, male, \$50; female, \$50; male scholars, 30; female scholars, 32; average attendance, 48; cost per month of each scholar, \$1.87; amount tax levied, \$583.80; received from State, \$311.38; from

other sources, \$583.84; value of schoolhouses, \$1,600; teachers' wages, \$700; other expenses, \$132.83.

The school directors for that year were: James G. Pew, president; W. C. Linsenbiger, secretary, E. S. Ralston, treasurer; A. A. George, N. S. Rupert.

ELDERTON ACADEMY

This school was founded in 1865, chiefly under United Presbyterian auspices. During most of the time until 1876 it was in charge of Rev. Byron Porter, at that time pastor of the U. P. Church there. He was very successful, the enrollment one year reaching eighty pupils.

He was succeeded by his daughter Elizabeth, now Mrs. Rev. R. F. Smith, Pleasant Unity, Pa., who taught during three terms. Among those who succeeded her were: Rev. G. A. and Mrs. Duncan, since deceased; Rev. J. H. Cooper, Congruity, Pa.; Rev. H. F. Earseman, Knox, Pa.; Bruce Earhart, M. D., Saltsburg, Pa.; William J. Christy, Esq., Kittanning, Pa.; A. P. Gibson, Beaver, Pa.; Mr. C. DeLancy, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Then after a period of inactivity, the life of the Elderton Academy was resuscitated during the spring of 1895, by the earnest efforts of W. H. Bleakney, Elderton, Pa., now of Pendleton, Oregon, his labors extending through a period of almost two years. He was succeeded by J. D. Chisholm, Pittsburgh, Pa., who taught almost one year. A. Bruce Gill, A. B., West Sunbury, Pa., next took up the work, followed by Dr. A. W. Nichols, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The school attained its highest point of proficiency and scholarship under the supervision of Prof. W. A. Patton, the present superintendent of Armstrong county public schools. He here displayed such qualities of scholarship, both as instructor and organizer, that he became the county's choice for superintendent. He was succeeded by Earnest B. Lawrence, W. L. Austin, A. R. Ackerman and J. H. Lauffer, who came in 1911, and is in charge of the school at the present time. The Academy is duly chartered and controlled by a board of trustees, elected by stockholders, to serve for a period of four years.

MISCELLANEOUS

A brass band, consisting of fifteen pieces, organized in 1872, was one of the best in the county.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY

On the reception of the news of the first great battle in the war of the Rebellion, and on the first intimation given that various articles were needed to make the sick and wounded Union soldiers comfortable, the ladies of Elderton and Plum Creek immediately, even on the Sabbath day, commenced preparing lint and bandages and collecting delicacies to be forwarded to the suffering with all possible dispatch, and this was continued for a considerable time before an association was regularly organized. Much—there is no record of how much—was thus done, some sending their contributions to individual soldiers whom they knew. Toward the latter part of the war an account was kept of the money and articles contributed. The aggregate of the former was \$169.99, which the society expended for material on which they expended their labor. Thirteen pages, thirteen by eight inches, are filled with entries of shirts, drawers, packages of bandages, dried fruits, canned fruits, vegetables, etc., received and forwarded through the sanitary commission to the army. The money value of all the contributions made by this society from first to last cannot now be estimated, but it is fair to state that the gross amount, if accurately known, would appear to be highly creditable to the humanity and patriotism of those by whom it was contributed.

POPULATION

The population of Elderton in 1860 was 196; in 1870, 235; in 1880, 299; in 1890, 243; in 1900, 293; in 1910, 285.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: number of acres, 94, valued at \$4,894; houses and lots, 139, value \$40,730, average, \$293.02; horses, 49, value, \$1,536, average, \$31.34; cows, 14, value, \$226, average, \$16.14; taxable occupations, 120, amount, \$3,740, total valuation, \$51,126. Money at interest, \$41,575.51.

CHURCHES IN THE TOWNSHIP

Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded in Gastown at an early date, a union church, occupied jointly with the United Presbyterians, having been built in 1818. Judge Robert Woodward donated the ground for the building. For a number of years the building was used by the Lutheran, Presbyterian and Reformed congregations, but one by one they grew larger and each moved into homes

of their own. The first to go were the United Presbyterians, and for years the other two sects used the old stone building. Finally they also outgrew the building and in 1867 erected a larger frame structure, 45 by 50 feet. The Lutherans were represented in the work by George Rearich, John Sell and Luke Bierer. The Reformed by Abraham Jewell, Jacob Thomas, Herman Rearich and Nicholas Reefer.

The Lutherans in 1893 decided to separate from the Reformed congregation, and in 1894 dedicated a building of their own which cost \$2,037. On that day they gave their old-time partners a quit-claim deed to the old stone building.

The first pastor to preach in the old stone church was Rev. G. A. Reichert, in 1828. After his term Revs. John H. Bernheim and Jacob Zimmerman served from 1838 to 1847. A long vacancy then ensued until the coming of Rev. Michael Swigert in 1858, who remained until 1864. This section of the county was inclined to oppose the Civil war, and Rev. Mr. Swigert was forced by the aggressiveness of the people to resign his charge in favor of Rev. Jacob H. Wright, who served them from 1864 to 1881. After him came Revs. R. B. Starks, 1881-85; Samuel Krider, 1886-89; J. W. Hutchison, 1889-90; S. V. Dye, 1891-92; William Hesse, 1893-97; J. W. Tressler and J. A. Flickinger, 1899-1900; J. M. Hankey, 1900-03; C. L. Wisswaesser, 1903-10; and Rev. C. F. Miller, the present incumbent.

The present membership is 67, and the Sabbath school, 55. Three churches are in the charge of Rev. Mr. Miller.

Plum Creek Presbyterian Church was organized by the "Old Redstone Presbytery" prior to 1830. The congregation, about that year, erected a stone edifice two miles northeast of Elderton, between Plum creek and one of its western branches, now the site of the thriving village of Gastown. The facts of its early history are obscure. Rev. E. D. Barrett, a graduate of Williams College, and a classmate of William Cullen Bryant, gave one half his time to that church for one year, while he was pastor of Glade Run Church. He, Bryant, and Charles F. Sedgwick, of Sharon, Conn., were the only surviving members of their class in the centennial year. That church was demitted in 1839 on account of the dilapidated condition of the edifice, its remoteness from Elderton and the organization of another church, so that it seldom afterward had even supplies. The Blairsville Presbytery dis-

banded it in 1845 and attached its members to other churches.

The Cherry Run Presbyterian Church was organized by the Blairsville Presbytery in 1844. Its edifice is a neat frame, situated about a hundred rods southeast of Whitesburg, on the Kittanning and Indiana turnpike. This church was supplied by the late Rev. John Stark until 1858, he having dissolved his connection with the Associate Reformed and having been ordained as an evangelist in the Presbyterian church. After his labors ceased Rev. M. M. Shirley was its pastor until 1866; Rev. G. K. Scott from 1867 to 1869. It has since been occasionally supplied. Members in 1880, 92; Sabbath school, 85.

Mount Union Reformed and Lutheran congregations were organized in 1869 at the McCullough schoolhouse, by Rev. Frederick Wise of the Reformed, and Rev. J. H. Wright of the Lutherans. The congregations incorporated jointly and erected a frame building in 1870. During communion service in 1873 the church was burned, and the present brick structure was built in 1874 at a cost of \$3,000. The first church council of the Lutherans consisted of John Schaeffer and Adam Linsenbigler, elders, and David and Philip Rupert, deacons. The members of the first Reformed consistory were Aaron Smith, Obadiah Rupert and Adam Smith. The Lutheran pastors have been: Revs. J. H. Wright, 1869-81; R. B. Starks, 1881-85; Samuel Krider, 1886-89; S. V. Dye, 1889-93; William Hesse, 1893-95; C. M. Wachter, 1895-98; J. E. F. Hassinger, 1899-1902; J. M. Hankey, 1902-03; C. L. Wisswaesser, 1903-10; C. F. Miller, 1910 to the present time. The membership is 87 and the Sabbath school has 65 scholars.

St. Paul's Reformed Church, two miles northeast of Whitesburg, was under the charge of Rev. A. H. Kline in 1876 and had one hundred members.

St. Thomas' Church, Reformed, six miles north of Elderton, had about fifty members in 1876.

The German Baptist or Dunkard Church separated from the Cowanshannock church in 1863 and built a home one mile southeast of Elderton, naming it Plum Creek church. It was first under the care of Rev. Lewis Kimmel and had over one hundred members in 1876.

The Methodist Episcopal have a church at Whitesburg, under the charge of the Rev. William Hamilton.

SCHOOLS OF THE TOWNSHIP

The first schoolhouse within the present limits of Plum Creek township was erected in 1792 on the old John Sturgeon farm, in the northeastern part of the township, half a mile from an old blockhouse that stood just over the Indiana county line. It was similar to most of the original temples of knowledge built by pioneers of the county, and the first teacher was Robert Orr Shannon.

The second schoolhouse was located on land of Absalom Woodward, in the southeastern part of the township, being taught by a Mr. Donahoo, who remained as late as 1802.

Schoolhouses were located after these at various convenient points, the teachers of which were: Henry Ruffner, Cornelius Roley, William St. Clair, Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Miss Ann Fulton, John Sturgeon and Anthony O'Baldwin. All of these schoolhouses were primitive log ones. The free school system was readily adopted in 1835, and the requisite number of a rather better kind of log houses were erected, at suitable distances, throughout the township, which have since been replaced by comfortable frame ones.

In 1860 the number of schools was 14; average number of months taught, 4; male teachers, 11; female teachers, 3; average salaries of male, per month, \$12; average salaries of female, \$12; male scholars, 387; female scholars, 325; average number attending school, 396; amount levied for school purposes, \$1,100; for building, \$300; received from State appropriation, \$176.61; from collectors, \$1,057.79; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 31 cents; cost of instruction, \$672; fuel and contingencies, \$195; building, renting, repairing schoolhouses, \$310.

In 1876 the number of schools (exclusive of three in that part of South Bend taken from the Plum Creek township) was 14; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 11; female teachers, 3; average salaries, male, per month, \$30.45; average salaries, female, per month, \$27; male scholars, 310; female scholars, 248; average number attending school, 375; cost per month, 77 cents; amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$3,644.57; received from State appropriation, \$407.34; from taxes, etc., \$2,827.71; cost of schoolhouses, \$771.05; teachers' salaries, \$2,080; fuel, contingencies, collectors' fees, etc., \$384.

The number of schools in 1913 was 16; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 10; female teachers, 6; average salaries, male, \$42,

female, \$40; male scholars, 191; female scholars, 221; average attendance, 315; cost per month, \$2.09; tax levied, \$3,574.66; received from State, \$2,511.54; other sources, \$4,155.67; value of schoolhouses, \$14,400; teachers' wages, \$4,620; fuel, fees, etc., \$1,413.77.

The school directors are: D. E. Montgomery, president; G. A. Harkleroad, secretary; N. G. Clark, treasurer; James Nelson, A. L. Johnson.

ASSESSMENT LISTS

The chief occupation of the people of this township has been agricultural. The assessment list for 1876 showed the number of clergymen to be 4; physicians, 2; laborers, 52; blacksmiths, 3; millers, 3; wagonmakers, 2; peddlers, 2; mason, 1; saddler, 1; shoemaker, 1; gentleman, 1. Mercantile—Number of stores, 5; in twelfth class, 1; in thirteenth class, 1; in fourteenth class, 3.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: number of acres, 26,091 $\frac{3}{4}$, valued at \$399,500; houses and lots, value, \$10,735; horses, 402, value, \$21,345, average, \$53.09; cows, 472, value, \$8,265, average, \$17.51; taxable occupations, 598, amount, \$5,680; total valuation, \$496,141. Money at interest, \$37,530.10.

GEOLOGICAL

An approximate idea of the geological features around Elderton and throughout Plum Creek township is derivable from the following compilation from "Rogers' Geology of Pennsylvania":

On Crooked creek, two and a half miles below Plum creek, the upper Freeport coal is seen 12 feet above the creek, and 42 inches thick as exposed; it soon dips under the stream. In the bend of Crooked creek the red and variegated shales of the Barren measures, with nodules of hematitic ore, occur 45 feet above the stream and fragments of green fossiliferous limestone 30 feet above it. The Pittsburgh coal occurs upon the upland surface three quarters of a mile southeast of this point on Crooked creek.

The black limestone strata are seen rising west under the greenish strata, one quarter of a mile below the bend, and 20 feet above the creek. Over a dark greenish stratum 10 inches thick lies a nodular limestone 5 inches thick; this, again, is capped by green shales. Half a mile below this the upper Freeport coal rises to a height of 51 feet above the water level, and is opened 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; roof bituminous shale, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick.

The ferriferous limestone rises from the creek at Heath's; it is full of small bivalves (*terebratula*, etc.), is flinty, thinly stratified, dark blue, and 5 feet thick. A quarry of silicious sandstone, greenish-gray and splitting into slabs, has been blasted in the strata, 20 feet above the limestone, which slabs are used for tombstones in Elderton. Sandstones are largely developed in the bed of the creek below the old sawmill. A coal bed 1½ feet thick is there, from 20 to 25 feet above the water; the limestone is nowhere visible. A section made in the lofty sides of the valley at that place is as follows: Mahoning massive sandstone, 50 feet; upper Freeport coal, irregular (estimated to be 200 feet above the creek), 3 feet; unknown, 15 feet; Freeport limestone, 18 inches; unknown, 10 feet; sandstone and shale, 40 feet; Freeport sandstone, 50 feet; coal, a few inches; shale, 16 feet; sandstone, 4 feet; unknown, 41 feet; Kittanning coal (possibly the ferriferous coal), 1½ feet; un-

known down to the creek and full of fossils, 6 feet thick.

The depth of an old salt well at this point was said to be 500 feet. A little to the east of this appears to run the highest or axis line of the Roaring run anticlinal flexure. The Freeport limestone, bearing its characteristic minute fossils, has fallen so far in its level by the time it has reached Cochran's Mills, 300 yards above the next saltworks, that it is but 24 feet above the dam; it is seminodular, and 2 feet thick. The upper Freeport coal overlies it 2½ feet, and is itself 3 feet thick. It is a thicker bed some hundred yards southwest, and the coal outcrop is 10 feet above it. A coalbed is seen at a level 100 feet higher in the hillside. Beneath it is seen a massive sandstone. At the lower saltworks is a coalbed 3 feet thick and 60 feet above the stream.

The highest point in the township is at the headwaters of Cherry run, about a mile northeast of Elderton, and is 1,547 feet above the level of the sea.

CHAPTER XXIV

BETHEL TOWNSHIP

NAMED FROM OLD LUTHERAN CHURCH—PIONEERS—FIRST INDUSTRIES—LATER IMPROVEMENTS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—POPULATION—GEOLOGICAL

This division of Armstrong county takes its name from one of the oldest Lutheran churches in this part of Pennsylvania, situated on an eminence overlooking Crooked creek, and commanding a lovely view of the entire surrounding territory. Bethel was formed at the same time with the townships of Parks and Gilpin, out of the old Allegheny township, in 1878. It is a rich farming community and has no large towns within its bounds.

PIONEERS

When the three townships were included in that of Allegheny the real settlement of Bethel began, so it will be necessary to give the names of the early land owners and settlers who took up the territory included at that time. In the list below will be found names of those who obtained warrants for the land as well as those who occupied and improved it:

John Elder, John Collier, David McKee, Peter Shaeffer, J. Heckman, P. Heckman, John Barrickman, James Beatty, Matthew

Maris, Hugh Glenn, John Wigton, William Highfield, James Glenn, John Morrison, Jacob Williams, Nicholas Bray, William Kelly, George Wolf, Samuel Cochran, Alexander Craig, John Pinkerton, George Bartram, Robert Alexander and Samuel Walker, Alexander Clark, Thomas Burd, Enoch Westcott, Samuel Waugh, Samuel Stitt, Charles Vanderen, Henry Girt, John Steele, Joseph Parker, Francis Bailey, William Stitt, George Risler, Griffith Jones, Henry Klingensmith, James Campbell, William Campbell, Jeremiah Pratt, John Hawk, Sebastian Fisher, John Vanderen, George Ingram, Philip Klingensmith, Thomas Campbell, John Hill, George Isebuster, James and John Jack, Charles Campbell, James Anderson, Hugh Cunningham, Archibald McKatten, Michael Barrackman, James Crosby, James Fitzgerald, John Montgomery, Isaac Vanhorn, John Klingensmith, John Conrad, Samuel Stitt, Robert Caldwell, Thomas York, George Elliott, John Brown, Jacob Beck, Bernard Macho, William Smith, Thomas Hood, William McAllister, Jacob Reese, Lambert Cadwallader, James Mease,

George Clymer, Samuel Meredith, William Jack, Thomas Cadwallader, Robert Hanna, John Montgomery, Robert Parks, Samuel Crosby, Assemus Boyer, Adam Moyer, John and James Waltenbaugh, Thomas Barclay, Samuel Printz, Philip Schutt, John Scholl.

Most of the settlers in this township came between 1792 and 1806, the earliest ones being Alexander and Samuel Walker, on the south side of Crooked creek; James Cunningham, at the junction of that creek and the Allegheny; William Beatty, on land adjoining the Manor; and Thomas Gallagher, who kept a distillery in the northeastern part.

FIRST INDUSTRIES

The first mill in the township was that of Alexander Walker, on the second bend of Crooked creek, built in 1805. As the current of this creek is exceedingly swift, the mill could be operated all the year round, without freezing up, so the settlers from many miles came here for their grist. His successor was John Walker, in 1830.

The increasing trade at this mill by 1836 induced Robert Walker to build a mill at the sharp turn of the creek, about a mile and a half east of the first one. This mill was a most remarkable one, from the manner in which it was built. The stream here almost doubles on itself, and in the center of the loop is a steep hill. With great originality of conception the builders tunneled through the hill, putting the mill on the lower side and the dam on the upper. By this means they obtained not only a great head of water, but located the mill upon the slope of the hill, far above high water. This plan was probably the first actual adoption of the tunnel headrace for mill purposes in this country, and was a forerunner of the vast power tunnels of the present day. The contractors who blasted the tunnel were two enterprising Englishmen named Allison and Porter, who "just happened along." They occupied six months in the work and received \$1,600 for the job. So well did they do their task that the old headrace and the mill foundations are plainly to be seen at the present time.

S. B. Wolf opened his blacksmith shop in Center Valley in 1849 and after his death, in 1872, his son D. E. Wolf continued the business. He has, however, now retired from this strenuous vocation.

LATER IMPROVEMENTS

Kelly Station, established in 1860, for many years a noted shipping point on the old Alleg-

heny Valley railroad, was named after Sheriff Hamilton Kelly, an old steamboatman, who was for years station agent and postmaster here. His sons were also famous on the Allegheny as boatmen. Near this place was formerly located the "Old Pickles Tavern" near the banks of the river at Pickle's Eddy, when in old rafting days it was not unusual for them to feed two hundred raftsmen and store them away as best they could while they united their rafts into fleets. One mile east of Kelly's were situated the old Beatty flouring mills, built in 1855, which for many years were a source of great convenience to the surrounding country. The place was named "Neale" a few years ago in honor of the late Judge Neale, and it has long been noted for its ideal country store, which has been handed down from one owner to another for more than fifty years and is now owned by Mr. S. S. Blyholder, who is a prominent officer in the State Grange, and was postmaster till 1900. The Gormans formerly owned a store near this place, which, aside from the postoffice name, has been known as Center Valley.

There are a large number of fraternal societies in this township, but the only one that has built and owns its own hall, a fine frame structure, is the Odd Fellows, who for years have had quite an organization at Center Valley.

This section, like the others, in the southern townships of the county, has the Freeport and other veins of coal, the former having been opened by a drift bank over thirty years ago to furnish coal for engines on the old Allegheny Valley Railroad. With the exceptions of some mines in and near Center Valley, this was the only works in operation until in 1902, when a large company was organized by John Achison and chartered as the "Provident Coal Company." After shipping coal and burning coke for a time, owing to financial and other reasons arising from the condition of trade the miners suspended operation until 1912, when, with other business interests in a most flourishing condition, operations were resumed, there being about \$100,000 new capital contributed. A prosperous period set in for the country in the neighborhood of Kelly Station and Neale, and in fact the whole of Center Valley and surrounding country. A brisk mining town sprang up which, in 1913, promises to add greatly to the importance of Bethel township on the map and the interests of this part of the State, as it opens up a coal field of almost unlimited extent, which affords opportunity for a score of good sites for openings

and tipples and siding facilities. T. G. Kelly is the storekeeper and postmaster now.

LOGANSPORT

An important point in this township is Logansport, on the Allegheny river. For many years this was only a railroad station, but within the last ten years a large distillery has been erected there and created quite an industrial impetus, giving work to a large number of people. The distillery is owned by Pittsburgh capitalists, who located here largely on account of the fine quality of water which is so essential in their business. The place was named after the late Squire Thomas Logan, who died in 1909, and occupied the famous old brick dwelling that for so long marked the landing for steamboats here. John W. Miller is the postmaster and storekeeper at Logansport.

Most of the names we have designated as early settlers of Gilpin township would apply to this and many other nearby localities, as their descendants have intermarried until they form one great family, reminding one of a composite picture where a hundred or more faces are blended into one.

A store is kept by T. A. Fiscus near the schoolhouse, between Center Valley and Kelly Station.

The resident physician is Dr. Thomas L. Aye, who has his home at Kelly Station, but is almost always traveling over the township on healing missions or in the course of his duties as school commissioner. He is one of the busiest and most popular citizens of the township.

CHURCHES

Crooked Creek (St. Paul's) Presbyterian church is located on that stream, not far from the site of the old Robert Walker mill, and its history is lost in the obscurity of the early times. In 1825 Alexander Walker started to construct a meetinghouse, but did not complete it, for in the summer of 1834 Dr. Joseph Painter came through that part of the county and noticed that the structure was simply a wall, and cattle used it for shelter from the winds. He took steps to render it habitable, giving the congregation, which was formed some years previously, half of his time until 1838. Then it was supplied by Rev. John Kerr until 1840. The pastors following him were Revs. Levi M. Graves, William College, G. K. Scott and Perrin Baker. Rev. J. P.

Calhoun was pastor in 1884. From that date supplies have been the rule. A second log house followed the first and was replaced by a frame in 1869. It still remains in a good state of preservation. The present pastor is Rev. J. Ash.

Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1846, under the pastorate of Rev. David Earhart of Leechburg. The first church officers were: Joseph Snyder and Samuel Mansfield, elders; Peter Wareham and Jacob Keiffer, deacons. At a later meeting it was decided to build and the following chosen as a building committee: Solomon King, Samuel Mansfield, Jacob Wolf, Samuel Bruner, Lewis Orner, Mathias Wolf and P. Stewart. Samuel Mansfield sold the ground to the committee and they awarded the contract to P. Stewart for \$400, the church to build the stone work and furnish all the heavy timbers, as well as the furnishings. The cornerstone was laid in 1847 and the building dedicated in 1850. Many different customs were adopted at times in this church's history. The second charter of 1848 did not permit the women of the congregation to vote, so in 1894 this clause was amended in their favor. In 1851 the custom of renting pews was adopted, and in 1852 a choir of eleven men was elected.

Rev. David Earhart closed his pastorate in 1859 and Rev. Jacob H. Wright was called. After his departure in 1867 the following pastors served here: Revs. Michael Colver, 1867-68; John A. Ernest, 1869; G. F. Ehrenfeld, 1870; J. B. Miller, 1871; A. S. Miller, 1872-77; G. W. Leisher, 1877-85; J. W. Tressler, 1886-89; J. E. F. Hassinger, 1899-1903; E. F. Dickey, 1903. The present pastor is Rev. Elmer Kahl. Membership, 100; Sunday school, 115.

In 1877, after being in use for thirty years, the old church was razed and a new one, costing \$2,217, replaced it, being dedicated in 1879. The building committee was: S. B. Wolf, James Beatty, William Hileman, John Wareham and A. R. Wolf. At the time the burial ground was enlarged and laid out in walks and drives. In the summer of 1901 extensive repairs were made to the church at a cost of \$1,000, making it almost new. The women of the congregation are given the credit of these improvements to a great extent. The church is financially strong and the membership is larger than most country charges.

Homewood Baptist Church, at Kelly Station, is under the charge of Rev. J. W. Schumaker, who is in the Clarion Baptist Association.

SCHOOLS

This township furnished several teachers who have attained eminence, and one county superintendent—J. D. Wolf.

The first schoolhouse in this township was that of Henry Girt, not far from Kelly Station, erected about 1821. Statistics of the schools previous to 1878 can be found in the sketch of Gilpin township.

Number of schools in 1913, 7; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 2; average salaries, male, \$44; female, \$40; male scholars, 114; female scholars, 113; average attendance, 125; cost per month, \$1.95; tax levied, \$1,998.21; received from State, \$1,072.86; other sources, \$2,501.49; value of schoolhouses, \$7,000; teachers' wages, \$2,104; fuel, fees, etc., \$1,007.83.

The school directors are: L. P. Dunmire, president; Dr. Thomas L. Aye, secretary; S. S. Blyholder, treasurer; W. R. Miller, David Wareham.

POPULATION

The population of Bethel in 1880 was 871; in 1890 it was 788; in 1900, 839; in 1910, 952. In 1913 the assessment returns were: Num-

ber of acres, 9,357, valued at, \$149,895; houses and lots, 94, valued at, \$16,335, average, \$173.77; horses, 172, value, \$6,655, average, \$38.69; cows, 163, value, \$2,090, average, \$12.20; taxables, 345; amount, \$8,735; total valuation, \$264,399. Money at interest, \$68,233.15.

GEOLOGICAL

At the mouth of Kiskiminetas, the slaty cannel coal is separated from the bright bituminous bed by from six to eight feet of slate. The cannel stratum averages five feet in thickness. The Freeport sandstone beneath forms massive ledges along the railroad. On the east side of the Allegheny the coals are at a much higher level than on Buffalo creek, owing to a local rise in the strata, but there can be no difficulty in identification. A proximate analysis of Dodd's cannel coal by Dr. Alter, developed thirty-four per cent of volatile matter. From twenty-two pounds of the coal he obtained thirty-three ounces of crude oil, a gallon of which yielded one ounce of paraffine, besides coal tar, lighter oils, benzole, etc.

A hill on the Allegheny, a short distance above Kelly Station, is the highest point in the township, being 1,420 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XXV

MANOR TOWNSHIP

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL "MANORS" OF PENN FAMILY — FIRST SETTLERS — HARDSHIPS — PIONEER PRICES — AN ORIGINAL GENIUS — ROSSTON — MANORVILLE — SCHOOLS — APPLERY — MANOR CHURCH — POPULATION — GEOLOGICAL

This division of Armstrong county was formed in 1849 from the western portion of Kittanning township. The first township election was held in March, 1850, at which the following officers, were elected: Judge of election, George M. King; inspectors of election, John Christy and Michael Isaman; constable, Isaac Bouch; assessor, David McLeod; justice of the peace, William Copley; supervisors, George Bouch and John Hileman; township auditors, Richard Bailey, John Shoop and John Williams; township clerk, A. J. Bailey; overseers of the poor, Josiah Copley and William Truby; fence viewers, John Davis and John R. Shoop. The record shows only five school directors to have been then elected, Matthew (Matthias) Bowser, John Christy, William Ehinger, Rev. Levi M. Graves and John Robinson.

The name of this township originated from one of the proprietary manors, which was a part of the territory within what are now its boundaries. The word manor is derived from *manere*, to remain, because, in England, the usual residence of the owner. It was a piece of land generally consisting of several thousand acres, owned and held by a lord or some great personage, who occupied as much of it as was needed for the use of his own family, and leased the remainder to tenants for certain rents or services. This is said to have been the origin of copyhold estates, which were those held by copy of the court roll, or a tenure for which the tenant had nothing to show except the rolls made by the steward of the manor, who was the registrar of the *court-baron*, and who held that court when business relating to tenures and tenancies, was before it.

The charter granted in 1681 by Charles II. to William Penn vested in the latter and his heirs the absolute ownership of all the land in Pennsylvania, with comparatively slight exceptions. From then until July 4, 1776, all titles to that land were derived either from Penn himself or some of his family. Though a manor had not been granted in England since the reign of Edward III., which began in 1327, the surveyor general under the Penns surveyed to them forty-four manors in the eastern, western and other parts of Pennsylvania, aggregating 421,015 acres, 82 perches. One of them was "The Manor of Kittanning," which was surveyed, March 28, 1769, on a warrant dated February 23d next preceding. Its boundaries, as given in certain quit-claim deeds and releases, were: "Beginning at a black oak on the east or southeast side of the Allegheny river, which was about 125 rods below the mouth of Garrett's run, and running thence by land surveyed to Rebecca Smith, south 72° east 391 perches to a 'Lynn' (linden tree); thence extending by hilly poor land south 18° west 977 perches to a white oak; thence by vacant land south 45° west 500 perches to a white oak; thence extending by hilly poor land north 35° west 560 perches to a birch at the side of Crooked creek, at the first bend above its mouth; thence down said creek, the several courses and distances thereof about 170 perches to a hickory at the side of said river; and thence up the said river the several courses thereof, crossing the mouth of said creek, 969 perches to the place of beginning, containing 3,960 acres, and allowance of six per cent for roads, but, according to later surveys, 4,887 acres and 86 perches."

Neither records nor the oldest inhabitants solve the question why, by whom and just when the name of this manor was changed to "Appleby."

John Penn, of Stoke Pogis, and Richard Penn, of Queen Anne street west, in the parish of Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex, England, by John Reynal Coates, of Philadelphia, their attorney in fact, conveyed this entire manor to Frederick Beates, of the last-mentioned place, by deed dated June 26, 1804, in which it is mentioned as "all that tract of land called and known by the name of 'The Kittanning Manor,'" for the sum of \$6,400. Beates, by his deed, dated the next day thereafter, conveyed "the undivided moiety or half of the Kittanning manor" to Thomas and Robert Duncan for \$8,000, and the other undivided moiety to Alexander Cobeau for an equal sum, a gain of \$9,600 in the brief space of twenty-

four hours. The Duncans and Cobeau mutually agreed upon a partition of this manor tract, by which the former took 2,367 acres, 130 perches of the upper or northern part, and the latter 2,458 acres of the lower or southern part, as mentioned in their quit-claim deeds. The division line between their parts began at a witch-hazel, on the left bank of the Allegheny river, about 200 rods above the mouth of Tubmill run, and extended thence south 52° east 98 perches to a post; thence south 48° west 69 perches to a post; thence south 53½° east 245 perches to a white oak; thence north 33° east 9 perches to a post; thence south 55° east 324 perches to a post, on the line between the manor and the John Biddle tract.

The quit-claim deeds or releases of the Duncans to Cobeau, and of the latter to them, are respectively dated the 11th and 12th July, 1805, in which the land thus divided is still mentioned as "The Kittanning Manor." Cobeau conveyed 681 acres, 151 perches in the southwestern portion of his purport to Samuel Cochran, by deed April 25, 1807, for \$4,086, in which it is mentioned as a tract of land situate in "the Manor of Appleby," this being the first instance in which that name occurs in the old records. "The Kittanning" is an expression almost invariably used in the old records and documents, and it must have included a much longer stretch of territory along the left bank of the Allegheny river than was included in the extent of the site of the old Indian town destroyed by General Armstrong. The idea that the borough of Kittanning is located on this manor is erroneous, for the borough is a mile or more north of the manor's northern limit.

The Duncan portion of the manor remained undivided about eighteen years after the death of Robert Duncan. By his will, dated April 5 and registered May 2, 1807, he directed that the residue of his real and personal estate, after paying his debts, should be divided into fifteen parts, nine of which he devised and bequeathed to his wife, Ellen Duncan, and six to his daughter Mary.

Thomas Duncan's part was sold to John Christy, Moses Patterson, John R. Johnston, William Ehinger, Rev. Gabriel Reichert, Mary and Eliza Sibbett, David McLeod and John McGraw. Ellen and Mary Duncan sold their parts to John Mechling, Daniel Torney, John Houser, Jacob and Joseph Hileman, and Jacob Wolf. The Cobeau portion of the manor was sold to the late Judge Ross and Jonathan Smith of Philadelphia, who later divided it

into smaller tracts and sold it to various parties.

FIRST SETTLERS

One of the earliest settlers in the upper part of the manor, in fact in this region, was Jeremiah Cook, Sr., who emigrated from Virginia, having moved up to Crooked creek in 1769. He was the father of Conrad, George and Jeremiah Cook, whose names are on the assessment list of Allegheny township for 1805, within whose limits the manor tract was then included. Others were James Barr, one of the associate judges of this county, James Claypoole, John Monroe, Joel Monroe, Jonathan Mason and Parker Truitt. John Mason volunteered in Captain Alexander's company, and was killed by a bombshell. What induced Claypoole, and probably the others, to settle here was their impression that the manor bottom would be divided into tracts of about 100 acres each, and sold at moderate prices. But when the Duncans became the owners they determined not to sell in small tracts. Barr and Claypoole purchased elsewhere. Some of the others remained as renters.

Among the first, if not the very first, white settlers on the southern part of the Manor were William Green and his sons James, John and Samuel, who emigrated from Fayette county, in the spring of 1787, and took up their abode above the mouth of Crooked creek, on what is now the site of Rosston. They brought with them a quantity of cornmeal, which, for want of shelter, became wet and was spoiled. The nearest points of supply were Pittsburgh and Brownsville, and as food was very scarce, they lived for about six months on milk, venison and ground-nuts. They boiled the ground-nuts in milk, which imparted to them a taste somewhat like that of potatoes. John Green said that he and the rest of them became quite weak on that kind of food, so much so that it required two of them to carry a rail. Deer were caught by means of a large steel trap set in a deerlick, with a chain to which three prongs were attached, which left their marks on the ground, whereby the deer were traced and captured.

Wolves, bears and deer were numerous. Samuel Green, Sr., killed a very large bear with a club. He shot and killed a panther on Green's, now Ross' island, which is said to have been the largest one ever killed in this county. It measured eleven feet from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail.

The pioneer settlers here experienced the

want of a mill for grinding corn and other grain. For a few years they used handmills for that purpose. In 1789, or the next year, William Green erected a small tubmill, about sixty rods from the river, at a short turn on the stream still called Tubmill run. The forebay was constructed from the trunk of either a gum or sycamore tree, and a pair of small millstones, from material near the run, which were moved by the stream that flowed through the millrace and forebay falling on fans attached to the shaft. That was the only mill for grinding grain in this region, until Alexander Walker's mill in Bethel township was erected.

William Green and his sons removed, prior to 1804, to the west side of the river, and Judge Ross became thereafter the first permanent white settler in this southwestern portion of the Manor, as he is first assessed in Kittanning township in 1808. He and his family occupied for a while one of the cabins near Fort Green. In the course of a few years he built the stone house now owned and occupied by Margaret, the widow of his son, Washington Ross, which was the first one of that material erected in this region, on the east side of the Allegheny river, except the one in Kittanning borough. He was then assessed with 100 acres, valued at \$4 per acre. He was first assessed with a gristmill and sawmill in 1820, so that they were probably erected in 1819. They were situated on the right bank of the Crooked creek, about 200 rods above its mouth. In the former were two runs of stone. Gristis were brought to it at times from a distance of from twenty to thirty miles. It is said that this portion of the Manor tract was once called "Egypt," on account of the abundant quantity of grain which it yielded.

Lieut. Samuel Murphy related in his lifetime that a man by the name of McFarland had a store about fifty rods below Fort Run, between 1787 and 1790, and carried on a considerable trade with the Indians, with whom he was apparently on friendly terms. They finally captured and took him to Detroit. McFarland was a brother-in-law of General Andrew Lewis, of Virginia.

Among the white settlers near the mouth of Garrett's run, in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century, was James Henry. Jeremiah Lochery, a singular and somewhat noted character in those times, lived with him. Lochery was reputed to have accompanied General Armstrong in his expedition to Kittanning, and

to have been wounded in one of Capt. Sam Brady's raids.

Alexander Hileman, is still manufacturing grain cradles in Manorville.

AN INDIAN TRADER

The original tracts outside of the Manor appear to have been unoccupied for many years after they were surveyed, except by those who seated them and a few others who were transient residents. Patrick Daugherty, however, settled on the northwestern part of the Davison tract, a short distance below where the rolling mill now is, and above the small run, in 1790, where he resided twenty-two years, during a part of which period he traded with the Indians and others, and transported freight to and from Pittsburgh in a canoe capable of carrying twelve barrels of flour, according to the statement of one of his descendants.

His accounts were kept in pounds, shillings and pence, in Pennsylvania German, probably by his wife, who was a daughter of the elder Jeremiah Cook, elsewhere mentioned. It appears from the entries that Daugherty was trading there as early as October, 1793. On the fourth day of that month, Stephen Allen was charged with sundry quantities of cherry, walnut and poplar boards, and about the same time Gollit and Himmig were also charged with divers quantities of the same materials. Those parties, perhaps, resided in Pittsburgh, whither Daugherty transported these articles in his large canoe. The reader may be curious to know the prices which those kinds of lumber then brought. The following items are therefore given: 450 feet cherry boards, £1 10s. 6d.; 400 feet walnut boards, 16s.; 700 feet poplar boards £2 5s. 6d. The price of liquors, probably whisky, appears to have been two shillings a quart in 1799. Daugherty also kept a ferry between his place and Sloan's on the opposite side of the Allegheny river. The ferriage for one person was sixpence, and the same for one horse.

AN EARLY GRAIN CRADLE MANUFACTURER

One of the earliest small industries of the Manor was the manufacture of grain cradles by Thomas Montgomery, who began business at the age of twelve with a drawing-knife, a shingle nail and a fire poker. His first cradle was in use for several years and was quite a success. This induced him to make others and he soon became a manufacturer. He continued the work until his death, having built up a fine business. One of his former workmen,

ROSSTON

This village was laid out in 1854 by Washington Ross, who soon thereafter built a saw-mill. His home, a neat stone structure, was the first of that kind in the Manor and still remains the home of his descendants.

The first postmaster here in 1858 was Thomas McConnell. The first storekeeper was John C. Christy. The village is at present perhaps even smaller than in the beginning, as it has only one store and no industries. The present storekeeper and postmaster is Lewis P. Rearich.

MANORVILLE

John Sibbett in 1854 laid out the town of Manorville, which lies between Kittanning and Ford City. It was incorporated as a borough in 1866.

The following borough officers were elected at the first borough election: Burgess, Joseph M. Kelley; town council, Jesse Butler, Calvin Russell, David Spencer, Peter F. Titus and Samuel Spencer; justices of the peace, John McIlvaine and A. Briney; school directors, for three years, David Spencer and Dietrich Stoelzing; school directors, for two years, A. Rhoades and M. A. Lambing; school directors, for one year, R. C. Russell and Jesse Butler; high constable, Jonas M. Briney; borough auditors, Robert McKean, Milton McCormick and W. M. Patterson; judge of election, Joseph M. Kelley; inspectors of election, William Copley and H. M. Lambing; assessor, David Spencer; overseers of the poor, James Kilgore and George W. Shoop.

The first resident in this part of the Manor was William Shcarei, who established a tannery in 1803. He was a resident here until 1807. The Lambing brothers settled here in 1830, engaging in milling and other occupations. One of their descendants, Father A. A. Lambing, is a Catholic priest of high reputation as an historian and man of letters, and now resides at Wilkinsburg, near Pittsburgh.

Josiah Copley began the manufacture of fire-brick here in 1847, the business being carried on after his death by his sons. Andrew Arnold had the largest tannery in the county here in 1878. This industry was started by him in 1850.

An oil refinery was operated here from 1861 to 1875 by various firms. The founder

was J. C. Crumpton and the last owner was the Standard Oil Company.

The first storekeeper was Henry J. Arnold, in 1855. The present ones are Lesser & Baker, E. M. Shaul, and Charles Bovard.

The Manorville post office was established in 1862, James Cunningham holding the office for twenty years. Miss Mollie Shearer is the present one. Dr. James G. Allison is the resident physician.

The Lutherans secured a foothold first here when Rev. G. W. Leisher canvassed the town in 1878 and succeeded in organizing the Manorville Evangelical Lutheran Church. F. S. Shoop and William Truby were elected elders, and Alex. Hileman and G. W. Crytzer, deacons. The members were: Alex. Hileman, Laura Hileman, John Wolf, Sarah Wolf, William Truby, Christina Truby, W. S. Heffelfinger, Catherine Heffelfinger, Levi Crawford, Sarah Crawford, Kate R. Leisher, Elizabeth Shoop, Mary McClarren, Nancy A. Schall, Christina Marks, Elizabeth Truby, John A. H. Crytzer, Margaret Crytzer, F. S. Shoop, Rebecca A. Shoop, John A. Fry, Lucinda Fry, George W. Crytzer, Turnie Neal, Ella Neal, Caroline Otto, Susannah Truby, Amelia Euchler, Susannah Mansfield.

The first services were held in the Manorville school and also at other times in the No. 9 schoolhouse, north of there. In 1882 the present church building was erected at a cost of \$1,659. It was dedicated in 1884.

The pastors have been: Revs. G. W. Leisher, 1878-85; J. W. Tressler, 1886-99; Franklin J. Matter, 1900-10; and the present pastor, Rev. J. G. Langham. Membership, 100; Sunday school, 200. The title of the church has been changed to Grace Evangelical Lutheran, since the date of organization.

The Methodist Episcopal Church here is under the charge of Rev. Samuel M. Cousins.

The Phoenix Firebrick Works were established in 1880 by Isaac Reese, who was the inventor of the first silica firebrick, for furnace linings, in the United States. He obtained a patent on the process and amassed a fortune from the business. The average daily production was 8,000 bricks per day. The plant was sold in 1905 to the Harbison-Walker Company, of Pittsburgh. They found it unremunerative to operate the works, owing to the cost of shipping the clays used in the process from Brookville and other points, so they shortly thereafter dismantled the works and moved the machinery to Templeton.

The Ford City Fertilizer Works are located at Garrett's Run, a suburb of Manorville.

Here also are the shops and power house of the West Penn Electric Company, operators of the trolley lines through Kittanning, and who now supply that city with light and power.

SCHOOLS OF MANORVILLE

The first school in what are now the limits of Manorville was opened in a log dwelling house, built by James Kilgore, probably a year or two before the adoption of the common school system. That house was situated between the railroad and the hill, a few rods below the brickyard. It was a pay or subscription school, taught by William Stewart. The next one, nearest to Manorville, was a one-story dwelling, converted into a schoolhouse, on the lower side of the Leechburg road, near its intersection with the river road. In 1853 a frame schoolhouse was erected by the school board of Manor township, at the head of School or Butler street, near the hill, which was several years afterward moved from its base by a landslide. The next school building was a substantial frame, with a cupola and bell, erected by the board in 1862. The present schoolhouse is brick. The first annual report of Manorville was for the school year ending June 1, 1868, for which year the statistics are:

School, 1; number months taught, 5; male teacher, 1; salary per month, \$50; male scholars, 40; female scholars, 39; average number attending school, 49; cost per month, each, 77 13/100 cents; levied for school purposes, \$315.18; levied for building purposes, \$121.22; received from collector, etc., \$355; from State appropriation, \$21.08; cost of instruction, \$250; fuel and contingencies, \$54.94; repairs, \$4.82.

Statistics for 1875 are here given: School, 1; number months taught, 5; male teacher, 1; salary per month, \$50; male scholars, 37; female scholars, 28; average number attending school, 51; cost each, per month, 92 cents; tax levied for school and building purposes, \$339.99; received from taxes, etc., \$430.78; from State appropriation, \$38.69; teacher's wages, \$250; fuel, collector's fees, \$86.98.

In 1913 the number of schools was 3; months taught, 8; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 2; average salaries, male, \$60, female, \$50; male scholars, 47; female scholars, 60; average attendance, 99; cost of each scholar per month, \$1.95; tax levied, \$1,767.99; received from State, \$544.84; from other sources, \$1,900.74; value of school-

houses, \$6,000; teachers' wages, \$1,280; other expenditures, \$919.66.

The school directors were: H. C. Richards, president; J. B. Klingensmith, secretary; George Fitzgerald, treasurer; William Copley, H. W. Hileman.

A lodge of the Odd Fellows has existed here for many years, and is still in a thriving condition. John Householder, who died in 1913 at Rosston, aged eighty-two years, was a member of this lodge for nearly thirty years.

POPULATION OF MANORVILLE

The population of Manorville in 1870 was 330; in 1880 it was 327; in 1890, 392; in 1900, 453; in 1910, 545.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: One sawmill, valued at \$1,800; houses and lots, 173, valued at \$82,190, average, \$475.14; horses, 8, value \$330, average \$41.25; cows, 4, value, \$65, average, \$16.25; taxable occupations, 188, amount, \$6,630; total valuations, \$91,015. Money at interest, \$29,545.30.

SCHOOLS OF THE MANOR

The first schoolhouse within the limits of the Manor was located on the site of the present one near the Manor Church, in 1803. The first teacher was Harrison Cook and his successors were a Mr. Conklin and Edward Gorrell. Gorrell's pupils say he wrote a very fine, neat and beautiful hand.

That primitive temple of knowledge, in the course of several years, was abandoned and another log one was erected about sixty rods southwest of it, on the opposite side of the last-mentioned road, which continued in use after the adoption of the common school system until 1866, when a frame one was erected, about forty rods east of it, a few rods below the church, which is still used for school purposes.

In 1860 the number of schools was 7; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 7; average monthly salaries, \$20; male scholars, 179; female scholars, 143; average number attending school, 191; cost of teaching each per month, 46 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$646.82; amount received from State appropriation, \$87.51; amount received from collectors, \$317.01; cost of instruction, \$560; fuel and contingencies, \$31; repairs, etc., \$11.

In 1876 the number of schools was 9; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 2; female teachers, 7; average salaries per month of male teachers, \$32; average salaries per

month of female teachers, \$33.29; male scholars, 247; female scholars, 202; average number attending school, 283; cost per month, 65 cents; total amount tax levied for school and building purposes, \$2,380.68; received from State appropriation, \$298.53; from taxes and other sources, \$2,791.75; cost of schoolhouses, viz., purchasing, renting, etc., \$996.20; teachers' wages, \$1,320; fuel, contingencies, etc., \$588.16.

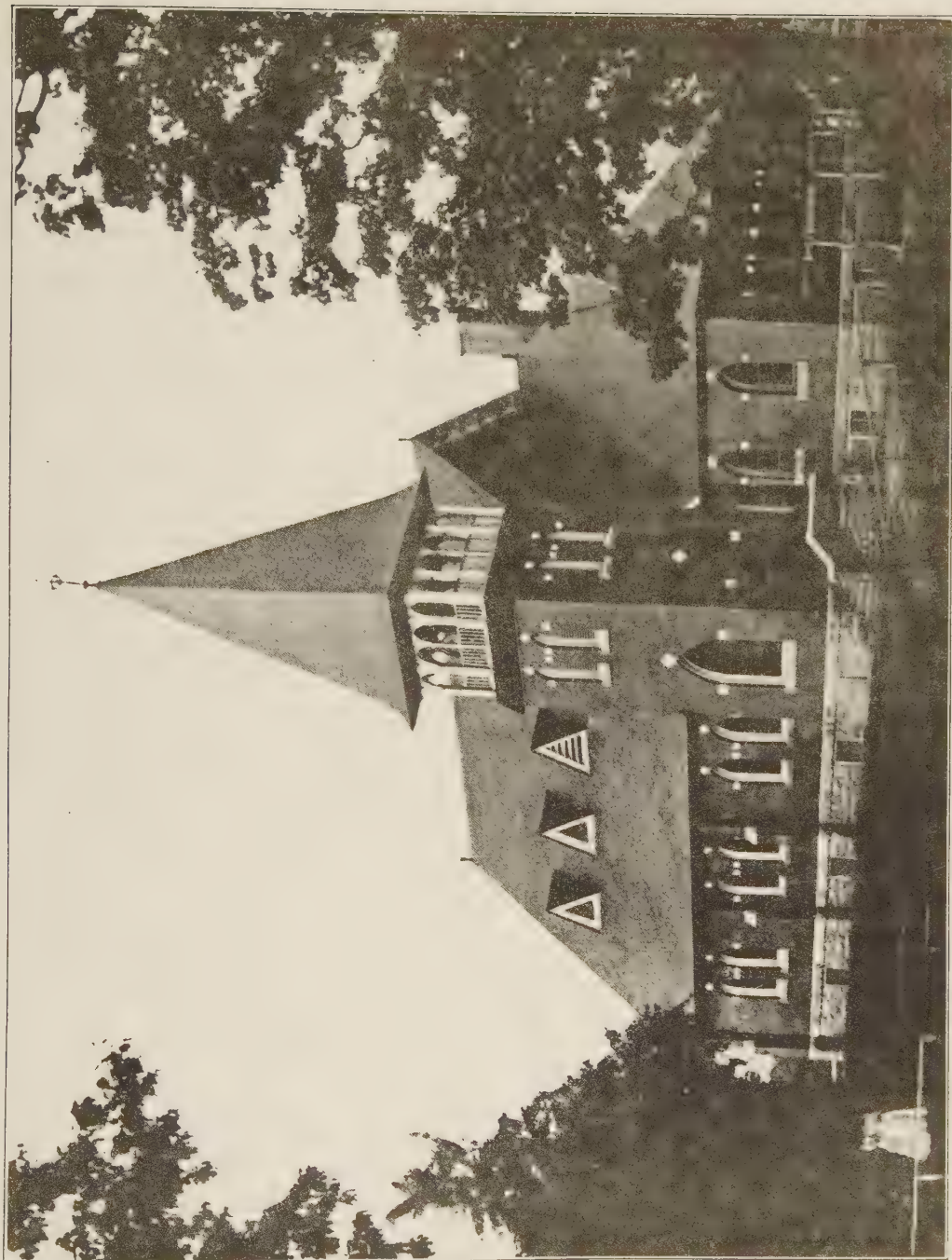
In 1913 the number of schools was 19; months taught, 7; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 14; average salaries, male, \$50.10; female, \$47.50; male scholars, 295; female scholars, 373; average attendance, 489; cost of each scholar per month, \$1.73; tax levied, \$6,952.02; received from State, \$3,787.66; from other sources, \$7,518.40; value of schoolhouses, \$28,000; teachers' wages, \$6,327.50; other expenditures, \$4,574.72.

The school directors were: J. K. Hobaugh, president; Clarence Wolfe, secretary; J. G. Allison, treasurer; J. Arthur Hileman, Tomer J. Iseman.

APPLEBY MANOR MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—1843-1892-1908. Appleby is an old English name, and was given to one of the Manors set apart by William Penn and his heirs, the titles to which were never vested in the State of Pennsylvania. This manor comprised about five thousand acres of the most beautiful and fertile land in Armstrong county, extending four miles along the eastern bank of the Allegheny river, near the center of which there stood for fifty years the old Manor Church, and now stands the Appleby Manor Memorial Church to perpetuate the name.

We are told that when George Ross, son of Judge George Ross, lay on his deathbed, he requested his parents to bury him on that spot, assigning as a reason that it was the best site for the church which he believed would some day be built in that part of Appleby Manor.

When Josiah Copley, a well-known editor and writer, removed from Pittsburgh to the hill above what has since become the village of Manorville, he and Mr. Hamlet Totten, of Rural Village, instituted Sunday school and prayer meeting services in the log schoolhouse which then occupied the site of the present parsonage, these good men walking from their homes, three to five miles distant, for this pioneer missionary labor. In this they were joined by John Christy, on whose farm the



APPLEBY MANOR MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
MANOR TOWNSHIP, ARMSTRONG COUNTY

schoolhouse stood. Later he gave the land for a church building and graveyard.

The history of the organization from the inception of the church life will be best told by extracts from an address at the dedication of the Appleby Manor Memorial Church in 1892. This church building was destroyed by lightning in 1907 and was again erected without expense to the congregation, but to their comfort and great satisfaction.

"The first log schoolhouse built at Appleby Manor was of that primitive sort which marks the first efforts of the early settler. Of its beginning there is neither tradition nor recollection; of its end a few witnesses still remain to tell.

"The house was about twenty feet square, built of unhewn logs of various lengths, with clapboard roof, weight poles, and the renowned greased paper window extending the entire length of the side. Inside, the puncheon floor, backless unhewn benches, together with the stern master of the district school, make up a picture already immortalized in American history.

"It was in this rustic house, standing to the south and within a few rods of the present beautiful and enduring temple made sacred to his memory, that Josiah Copley, together with Hamlet Totten, of Rural Village—both members of the First Presbyterian Church, Kittanning—on a Sabbath day in the summer of 1835, organized the first Sabbath school in Armstrong county outside of Kittanning."

From the address of Rev. J. H. Sloan, D. D., at the dedication of the First Memorial Church building, Jan. 5, 1892:

"Just when the first public proclamation of the gospel took place in this vicinity, I cannot tell. Tradition says that Elisha McCurdy preached in this region. It is safe to say that previous to the time when religious services began to be held here, the Presbyterians of the neighborhood would worship with their brethren at Kittanning on the one side, and Crooked Creek on the other. To Kittanning, as early as 1806, supplies began to be sent by the Presbytery of Redstone; and this was done year by year until Aug. 21, 1822, when the church there was formally organized. In 1829 Rev. David Barclay was appointed by the same Presbytery to preach a day at Crooked Creek; but it has been claimed that the church there dates from about 1825.

"But by and by the people desired to have the gospel preached nearer their own homes. And so it is on record that in 1839 Mr. John

Kerr, then a licentiate of Washington Presbytery and engaged in teaching in Kittanning, held services in the schoolhouse at this place. At times, on pleasant days—as was the custom in bygone years—"worship was conducted in the open air under the forest trees." "The groves were God's first temples."

"These local services naturally suggested thoughts of a local organization. Accordingly application was made to the Presbytery of Blairsville, then having ecclesiastical jurisdiction here, and a committee consisting of Rev. Joseph Painter, Rev. L. M. Graves, Rev. Alex. Donaldson, and Elders Robert Walker and Joseph Harbison was appointed to attend to the matter. Accordingly the committee met and on the 20th of November, 1842, the organization was effected, and Appleby Manor took its place as a separate star in the great galaxy of churches.

"As reported to Presbytery, the church began with nine members, one of whom was chosen as a ruling elder. This elder was John Christy, and for twenty years or longer he had no associate in office."

Few in numbers but earnest in their religious allegiance, the first members of this little congregation were occasionally favored with services by Rev. Elisha McCurdy from 1839 to 1842. These services were held in the schoolhouse on the farm of John Christy, in the winter, and if the weather was propitious in the open air in summer. At the latter date the membership was only twenty, but they felt financially able to support a pastor for part of his time, Crooked Creek sharing the expense and his ministrations. The first organized congregation was composed of the following persons: John Christy and wife, George Ross, Margaret Ross, Josiah Copley and wife, Elizabeth Ross, Mary Ross, Samuel Slaymaker and wife, Richard Bailey and wife and William Wolf.

The first pastor was Rev. Levi M. Graves, and during his term the first church edifice, a plain frame building, was erected on land donated by John Christy. Rev. Mr. Graves's term was from 1842 to 1852. His successor was Rev. William College, who remained until 1858. Following as pastors came Revs. George R. Scott, 1867 to 1871; William McLean, stated supply until 1873; Perrin Baker, 1874 to 1883; Samuel J. Glass, 1885-86; Dewitt M. Benham, 1887-89; J. H. Sutherland, 1890-92; S. Robinson Frazier, 1895-98; J. D. Humphrey, 1899-1903; Edwin P. Foresman, 1905-1912.

This membership was larger at one time

(1854), but the number has remained at an average of one hundred, as it is at present. The Sunday school is conducted by Mr. Henry King, and has a membership of about seventy-five. The ruling elders are: J. H. Huston, J. R. Christy, J. C. Rhea and Solomon King.

About 1890, owing to the condition of the old frame church, it was decided to rebuild. This resolution came to the notice of Mrs. Mary (Copley) Thaw, of Pittsburgh, who immediately took the matter into her own hands and provided the entire expense of erecting the first brick church, on the lot adjoining the old one. This building was dedicated in 1892 in memory of Mrs. Thaw's parents, Josiah and Margaret Copley. For fifteen years this pretty rural church stood, and then in 1907 a severe stroke of lightning set it on fire, and notwithstanding the efforts of the surrounding neighbors it was completely destroyed.

Undismayed by this casualty, Mrs. Thaw at once had plans drawn, and in the following year the congregation were enabled to worship in the present artistic and commodious edifice, an illustration of which will be found on another page. This present building, also of English design, is of brick, with a tower, and spacious Sunday school room attached. The bell in this tower was placed in the first church by Henry Kendall Thaw, and after the fire was so damaged as to necessitate recasting; this expense was again defrayed by him.

For further particulars concerning this church, see sketch of Josiah Copley in biographical section.

THE MANOR'S POPULATION

The census of 1850 shows that the population of this township was 775; in 1860 it was 1,210; in 1870, 1,071; in 1880, 1,508; in 1890, 1,604; in 1900, 2,583; in 1910, 3,195.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres timber, 1,219; clear, 8,451, value, \$230,099; houses and lots, 712, valued at, \$218,215, average, \$306.48; horses, 293,

valued at \$8,080, average, \$27.57; cows, 349, value, \$5,185, average, \$14.85; taxable occupations, 1,121, amount, \$32,310; total valuation, \$509,989. Money at interest, \$107,180.

GEOLOGICAL

Near the mouth of Crooked creek, the Freeport limestone is within fifty feet of the Allegheny river.

According to the first geological survey of the State, cutting on the railroad, one third of a mile below the Kittanning rolling mill, well exposes the small coalbed next above the Kittanning seam, from 9 to 18 inches thick, divided in the middle by a thin band of slate, immediately underlaid by a band of impure, somewhat indurated, fireclay, 2 to 10 feet thick, through which are scattered nodules of rough iron ore. Beneath the fireclay is an irregularly stratified mass of highly micaceous sandstone, the natural color of which is blue, but when weathered is chiefly light olive-green and reddish brown, containing regularly marked vegetable forms, over which are dark-blue shales, 25 feet thick, weathering rusty brown, in some places curiously distorted, become more compact and silicious toward the top, and a thin layer of bituminous shale and coaly matter is interstratified with the mass.

The small coalbed above specified as being next above the Kittanning seam, from 9 to 18 inches thick, because of its insignificant size was not known to be persistent throughout the county, as has been shown in the course of the second geological survey. It has been proved by J. C. White, who had charge of the district composed of Beaver, North Allegheny and South Butler, not only to be persistent but to increase in bulk westward, culminating as the great Darlington cannel coalbed, in Beaver county.

The highest point in Manor township is located on the line of Kittanning township, in the northeastern corner, and measures 1,333 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER XXVI

KITTANNING TOWNSHIP

BLANKET HILL—OLD SETTLERS—INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES—POPULATION—SCHOOLS—HUMBOLDT
GARDENS—GEOLOGY—ALTITUDE OF BLANKET HILL

This township has so often been depleted of territory to supply the demands of those who desired to construct other townships of smaller dimensions that a description of the original boundaries is unnecessary in this section of the history of Armstrong county. A full resume of the old divisions will be found in the first chapters on townships and divisions. The only things left to the township in this year of 1913 are its historic name and an honorable record.

The earliest event of note in this township's history was the desperate fight between Lieut. James Hogg and a superior force of Indians in 1756 at the eminence in the northern portion of the present limits of the township called "Blanket Hill." A complete sketch of this fight will be found in the general history of the county. Later Indian outrages in this historic section are also treated in that chapter.

OLD SETTLERS

The owners of the original tracts within the present limited territory of this township were: George Gray, William Hurtman, Michael Huffnagle, Robert Smith, John King, Charles Uhl, John Phillips, William Stewart, John Schall, John Serfoos, James Todd, John Altman, Thomas Smith, Jacob Hankey, Jacob Waltebough, Philip Hartman, Robert S. Steele, John Shotts, Jacob Rudolph, Michael Hartman, Jacob Neninger, Charles Grubb, John Hileman, Jacob Lindeg, Daniel Hileman, Henry King, George Wensel, Martin Dubbs, James Patton, Peter Thompson, Charles Betts, John Schenck, George Olinger, Christian Signitz, Daniel Yundt, Nathaniel Lewis, Hugh Blaney, Isaac Franks, William Cooper, Samuel Smith, Robert Lafferty, Thomas Hutchinson, Henry Bowers, John Ewing, William Henderson, Sebastian Bowers, Frederick Rohrer, John Cravenor, Jonathan Shoemaker,

Thomas Salter, Philip Clemburg, John Guld, Andrew Lopeman, Moses Bartram, Jacob Schrecongost, Christopher Oury, Richard Graham, Abraham Fiscus, Frederick Kuhl, Adam Olinger, John Pomeroy, George Williams, Francis Rupp, Benjamin Hogan, Daniel Fitzgerald, John Carson, Daniel Bouch, Tobias Long, Adam Waltenbough, Benjamin Schrecongost.

Moses Bartram, above mentioned, was a son of John Bartram, for a long time botanist to Queen Caroline of England, before the Revolution, and a brother of William Bartram, who was well known in Pennsylvania, and who published a journal of his travels through the Creek country and among the southern Indians.

John Guld, who settled in this section in 1786, was a noted man of his age, having been a ranger, scout and hunter. He served as dispatch bearer, and for a time carried the mail from Fort Pitt to Great Meadows in what is now Fayette county. In the early days of his residence here he was often forced to seek refuge from the Indians in the blockhouse on the Allegheny, below the mouth of Fort run. He was a frequent visitor to Kittanning borough in the latter part of his life, and his Indian-like appearance attracted much attention. He died in 1818.

AN OLD ASSESSMENT LIST

The only information obtainable regarding most of the early settlers is to be had from the following copy of the assessment lists of 1805-06:

George Beer, gunsmith, 140 acres of land, valued at \$115 in 1805, and \$126 in 1806, his trade being valued or assessed at \$10. Samuel Beer, 30 acres, 1 gristmill and 1 sawmill, 1 horse and 1 head of cattle—total valuation, \$69 in 1805, and \$74 in 1806. John Beer, 53 acres, 1 head of cattle, \$31.50. Daniel Fitz-

geralds, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, \$160 in 1805, and \$155 in 1806. John Guld (often written Gold), 245 acres, 1 horse, 1 head of cattle, \$198.75. Daniel Guld, 76 acres, 4 cattle, \$77 in 1805, and \$77.50 in 1806. Michael Hurtman, 2 cattle, \$10 in 1805, and \$15 in 1806. Peter Hileman, 200 acres, 1 horse, 2 cattle, \$170 in 1805, and \$180 in 1806. John Hileman, single man, \$5 in 1806. Daniel Hileman, single man. John Howser, 400 acres, 1 head of cattle, latter \$5 in 1805, both in 1806 \$220. Jacob Howser, 135 acres, 3 cattle, \$116.25 in 1805, and \$121.25 in 1806. Jacob Hankey, joiner, 92 acres, \$61 in 1806. John King, tailor, 50 acres—trade \$10—land \$37.50 in 1806. Jacob Lafferty, single man, 150 acres, \$75 in 1805, "married a wife," \$85 in 1806. Christopher Oury, 300½ acres, 1 distillery, 3 horses, 3 cattle, \$345.50 in 1805, and \$350.50 in 1806. Adam Oury, 3 cattle, \$15 in 1805. Francis Roop, 157 acres, 1 horse, 4 cattle, \$187. Adam Waltenbough, 100 acres, 1 horse, 1 head of cattle, \$65. Thomas Williams, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle in 1805, \$70; no horse, 1 head cattle in 1806, \$55. Jacob Waltenbough, 1 head cattle in 1805, \$5; 163 acres in 1806, \$86.50. Peter Waltenbaugh, 80 acres, 2 horses, 1 head of cattle in 1805, \$85; only 1 horse in 1806, \$75. Daniel Yount, 341 acres in 1805, 1 head of cattle, \$175.50; 152 acres in 1806, 2 cattle, \$86.

How long before the assessment of the mills above to Samuel Beer was the date of their erection is only a matter of conjecture. It is possible they were built by Daniel Guld, the previous owner of the tract on which they were situated. After Beer they were successively owned by John Howser, Benjamin Schrecongost, George Howser and Joseph Frantz. They have been idle and decaying since the comparative exhaustion of the forests.

In 1849-50 John Hileman was assessed with a sawmill and thereafter Daniel Hileman. It was located at the site of the present settlement of "Hileman," in the central-western part of the township, on Garrett's run. Jacob Hankey was assessed with a sawmill in this section in 1852 and several years thereafter. George Loyster's grist and sawmills, on Spruce run, in the northeastern part of the township, were erected in 1868. Martin V. Remaley's steam flouring mill, near Hileman, was built in 1872. It is in an abandoned condition now.

Several distilleries flourished at various periods of the township's history, noted among

them being the Hileman plant, which is said to have produced a fine brand of goods.

A notable point in early times was on the Christopher Oury tract, where Richard Graham settled and kept an inn, which was a favorite resort for pleasure parties from Kittanning and elsewhere.

"Benton" was the name of a projected town, which Abraham Fiscus laid out in 1836 on the Armstrong and Indiana turnpike, five miles southeast of Kittanning borough. He advertised it extensively, but failed to sell a single lot.

There are no towns of note in this township, and the assessment list for 1913 shows only two merchants, one of them being W. W. Wright at Pyrra. One blacksmith seems to be able to care for all the plow sharpening and odd jobs in this section.

CHURCHES

Christ's, also known as Rupp's, was the first church organized in the township. It was located four miles east of Kittanning borough and one fourth of a mile north of the Indiana pike. The early records were destroyed in the fire which consumed the home of Francis Rupp in the eighties, so tradition is the only resource for a history of the church. It was probably organized in 1811 by Rev. Mr. Lampbrecht, a Lutheran clergyman, who dedicated the log edifice the next year.

The first Lutheran settlers in this section were Peter Heilman and Francis Rupp, who invited Rev. Michael J. Steck of Greensburg to visit them once or twice a year and hold services in their homes. He continued these visits from 1796 to 1813, when Rev. John G. Lampbrecht came as pastor. He preached for them two years and during his term assisted in the erection of a union church, used by the Lutheran and the Reformed congregations. Rev. William Weinell was the Reformed pastor. The subsequent pastors of the Lutheran congregation were Revs. John A. Mohler, M. C. Ziefels, G. A. Reichert, John H. Bernheim, George F. Ehrenfeld, John A. Earnest, John B. Miller, A. S. Miller, George W. Leisher, John W. Tressler, Franklin J. Matter, and the present pastor, Rev. J. G. Langham.

Christopher "Ure" donated the land for the second church, which was of logs, and was built in 1815. The Reformed members were by that time completely absorbed into the Lutheran denomination. In 1852 the log home was replaced by a neat frame church, which was burned within two weeks of its dedica-

tion. The fourth church, a stone edifice, was built in 1854 and used until 1897, when it was replaced by the present handsome brick and stone building, one of the finest of the country churches of the county. Its total cost was \$7,000. The present membership of the church is 125, and of the Sunday school, 160.

The first members of the church were Christopher Uhre (also spelled Oury and Yure), Peter Heilman, Francis Rupp, Michael Blose, Adam Ohlinger, Daniel Gould, Daniel Fitzgerald and George Williams.

Rev. Gabriel A. Reichert was pastor of this church from 1826 to 1830. Conrad Schrecongost and George Wilt were elders and George Farster and John Cravenor, deacons. Preaching in English began here in 1850, when Rev. Mr. Bernheim was pastor. The congregation was incorporated in 1853 as the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Christ, the charter officers being Rev. George Ehrenfeldt, pastor; Benjamin Schrecongost and George Williams, elders; Isaac Fitzgerald, John Cravenor, deacons; George Williams, trustee. The charter members were: Michael Kunkle, John Bouch, Elias Bouch, George Shuster, Isaac Schrecongost, David Rupp, Lewis Koon and Israel Rowley. The later pastors were Revs. J. A. Ernest, S. S. Miller and A. S. Miller.

Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church is located about four miles east of Manorville, on the Garrett's run road. It has sometimes been called "Hileman's," from the family of that name who were among the first settlers of this township. For many years the Lutherans of this section of the township attended services at "Rupp's" Church, nearer Kittanning borough. In 1840 Rev. John H. Bernheim established the Emmanuel congregation and the first frame church was erected. During his pastorate all the preaching was in German. The second pastor was Rev. Jacob Zimmerman, and after his resignation in 1858 the pulpit was supplied by Revs. Henry Reck and Jacob S. Lawson. After 1859 the pastors were Revs. John A. Ernest, John B. Miller, A. S. Miller, George W. Leisher, John W. Tressler, F. J. Matter and J. G. Langham. Membership, 100, Sabbath school, 97.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (also called "Schotte's") is located two miles south of Emmanuel, east of Horny Camp run, and was probably organized about 1843. The first church was erected on land secured from John Schotte, hence the name sometimes given it. The first regular pastor was Rev. Henry Esensee, who served until 1851. In the year previous he had dedicated the church build-

ing, a square log structure, with the usual tall pulpit. The succeeding pastors were Revs. Michael Sweigert, 1852-58; David Earhart, 1858-59; G. F. Ehrenfeldt, 1859-65; Jacob H. Wright, 1865-67. Then came the following General Council pastors: Revs. Jonathan Sarver, Josiah B. Fox, Philip Doerr, G. A. Reichert and W. A. C. Mueller. Rev. G. W. Leisher, a General Synod pastor, came next, and in his time a lot was purchased from Jacob Waltenbaugh in 1877 and a church erected on it and dedicated in 1880. In 1881 Rev. Robert B. Starks entered the pastorate, remaining until 1885. Next came Rev. Samuel Krider, 1886-89; Rev. J. W. Tressler, 1889-90; Rev. S. V. Dye, 1890-95; Wilson Yeisley, 1904; J. N. Wetzler, Ph. D., 1913.

At the time of the permanent division of the church, one party retained the name St. John's, being under the General Council, and the other, under the General Synod, reorganized as St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in 1894.

St. Matthew's is located at Rockville, on the north branch of Cherry run, a short distance east of St. John's, and was erected in 1894 at a cost of \$2,300. The first church council was composed of Simon Schaeffer, Jacob Kunkle, Reuben Hileman and G. A. Schall. Rev. William Hesse was the first pastor after the separation, until 1894. He was followed by Rev. C. M. Wachter, who was succeeded in 1898 by Rev. J. E. F. Hassinger. Following were Rev. E. F. Dickey and Rev. W. Roy Goff, the present pastor. Membership, 127; Sunday school, 89.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized prior to 1860, and a frame building put up the same year. It was blown down the next year, and the present frame reared on the foundations. It is supplied from Ford City now.

POPULATION

In 1850, before the last curtailment of its territory, the township had 1,175 inhabitants; in 1860, 1,237; in 1870, 1,504; in 1880, 1,681; in 1890, 1,393; in 1900, 1,396; in 1910, 1,103.

The assessment list for 1876 shows that there were in this township, besides the great body of agriculturists, laborers, 31; tenants, 18; hucksters, 6; blacksmiths, 4; shoemakers, 4; carpenters, 3; stonemasons, 3; painter, 1; and stores appraised, 5 in the fourteenth class.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 18,302, value, \$295,250; houses and lots, 7, valued at \$1,330, average,

\$190; horses, 286, valued at \$12,205; average, \$42.63; cows, 342, value, \$5,160, average, \$15.08; taxable occupations, 427, amount, \$4,785; total valuation, \$320,605. Money at interest, \$18,731.

SCHOOLS

The facts relative to schools which existed before the adoption of the common school system, which the writer has been able to collect, are meager. There was, as he is informed, one of those early schools in a log schoolhouse situated about fifty rods south of Garrett's run and about a mile and fifty or sixty rods east of the Manor township line, and another about a mile and a half southwest of the former and two hundred rods east of the above-mentioned line, in the Hileman settlement, or about a hundred rods south of Emmanuel Church. The names of early teachers met with are those of George Forster and George Leighley.

After the adoption of the common school system the requisite number of log houses were erected, at the usual distances from one another, over the township, which have finally been replaced by frame ones.

In 1860 the number of schools was 8; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 6; female teachers, 2; average monthly salaries of male teachers, \$16.67; average monthly salaries of female teachers, \$16.00; number male scholars, 155; number female scholars, 158; average number attending school, 251; cost of teaching each per month, 45 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$715.53; received from State appropriation, \$89.89; from collector, \$715.53; cost of instruction, \$528; fuel and contingencies, \$43.76, repairs, etc., \$10.

In 1876 the number of schools was 9; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 4; average monthly salaries of male teachers, \$27.20; average monthly salaries of female teachers, \$25.50; male scholars, 264; female scholars, 199; average number attending school, 288; cost per month, 61 cents; amount tax levied for school and building purposes, \$1,138.55; received from State appropriation, \$332.94; from taxes and other sources, \$1,357.25; cost of schoolhouses, \$78.23; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,272.50; for fuel, collector's fees, etc., \$197.58.

In 1913 the number of schools was 12; average months taught, 7; female teachers, 12; average salaries, female, \$43.33; male scholars, 122; female scholars, 98; average attend-

ance, 177; cost per month, \$285; tax levied, \$3,020.47; received from State, \$1,961.60; other sources, \$3,583.53; value of schoolhouses, \$6,300; teachers' wages, \$3,640; fuel, fees, etc., \$1,352.12.

The school directors were: H. B. Faith, president; S. E. Hileman, secretary; J. E. Hileman, treasurer; O. T. Miller, D. A. Graham.

Blanket Hill postoffice was established May 1, 1850, and John M. Daily was appointed postmaster. He kept it at "Graham's," on the Christopher Oury tract, whence it was afterward removed to the settlement of that name on the Elderton and Kittanning Pike. This is the location of the famous fight of Lieut. James Hogg with the Indians, in 1756, in which he was mortally wounded. Many relics of that event have since been plowed up in this vicinity. Mrs. Mary J. Blose was the last postmistress here in 1890, before the rural routes were established.

HUMBOLDT GARDENS

In 1861-62 Charles B. Schotte began to extensively enlarge and improve the culture of fruit and garden products on his farm, which he purchased in 1855 and which consisted of parts of the John Pomeroy and Frederick Rohrer tracts. He planted from eight to ten thousand fruit trees of various kinds, among which were many imported from the largest nurseries and gardens in Europe. Among his importations were different kinds of apple trees from Russia, which he received through the kind offices of Andrew G. Curtin, who was the minister of the United States to that country; various kinds of fruits, including the small fruits, from the Botanical Gardens, at Berlin, and numerous other specimens of novel productions from abroad, obtained through the Agricultural Department at Washington for experimental purposes. The various fruits of California and Oregon were also well represented in the Humboldt Gardens. The enterprise, thus inaugurated, lasted only during Mr. Schotte's life. The gardens were sold in 1898 to George F. Rohrer, who sold the land and gardens in 1913 to Andrew Hartman, who is engaged in general farming.

Mr. Schotte was also noted as one of the greatest musicians in Armstrong county.

GEOLOGY

The geological features of this township are similar to those of Cowanshannock and Plum

Creek. The Greendale anticlinal, the fifth, which is the axis of the fourth, basin crosses this township diagonally from northeast to southwest, striking the northern boundary line nearly two miles west of its eastern terminus and its western boundary a mile and a half north of its southern terminus. The major

part of the township is, then, on the northern slope of the fourth basin, and the rest of it on the southeastern slope of the fifth basin.

It is interesting that the highest point in this township should be Blanket Hill. It is almost in the center of the township and is 1,609 feet above the level of the ocean.

CHAPTER XXVII

COWANSHANNOCK TOWNSHIP

LARGEST IN AREA—ORIGIN OF NAME—EARLY SETTLERS—FAMOUS LANDOWNERS—"BRADFORD," A MEMORY—ATWOOD BOROUGH—GREEN OAK—SAGAMORE—BARNARD—"TOTTENHAM"—RURAL VILLAGE—YATESBORO—EARLY MANUFACTURERS—PIONEER CHURCHES—ROADS AND SCHOOLS—POPULATION—VALUATION—GEOLOGY

This is the largest township in the county and was formed in 1848 out of parts of Kitting, Plum Creek and Wayne townships. The first election occurred in 1849 and the result was: Justice of the peace, Samuel Cassidy; constable, John Adams; assessor, Samuel Black; assistant assessors, Jacob Beer and James Stewart; supervisors, John Whittaker and John Stoops; school directors, Samuel Elgin, John McEwen, Samuel Fleming, Samuel R. Ramage, William McIntosh and Joseph Elgin; overseers of the poor, Alexander P. Ormond, William Rearich; judge of election, George Stewart; inspectors of election, James Reid, Robert Neal; township auditors, Joseph Kirkpatrick, William Sloan, Samuel Potts; township clerk, David Hill.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME

The township was named Cowanshannock from the beautiful creek which flows through the center of a picturesque valley, cutting the township almost into two equal parts. The name is of Indian origin and was supposed by some to mean "banks of flowers." That pretty conception of the meaning of Cowanshannock is, however, spoiled by the reality, for Heckewelder says: "Cowanshannock, a branch of the Allegheny in Armstrong county, corrupted from Gawansch-hanne—signifying green-brier stream, or brier creek. Gawunschige—briery." So it must be inferred that the Indians found this now lovely valley more thorny than rosy.

The purchase line of 1768, or the old purchase line, as it is often called, traverses the township from the chestnut tree mentioned in the boundaries at the angle south of the north

branch of Plum creek in the line between this and Indiana county, north 79 degrees west, passing through the brick house of John Boyer about twenty-five rods east of Huskins' run, and crossing the western boundary of the township a little above the angle therein. All that portion south of that line was taken from Plum Creek township, and was included in the old purchase of 1768, and it constitutes about one third of the territory of Cowanshannock township.

EARLY SETTLERS

Some of the earliest settlers were: Alexander Dallas, John D. Mercer, David McCausland, James Dundas, Parsons Leaming, John Byerly, Jacob Amos, Mary Semple, Joseph Fisher, Joseph Nourse, Patrick Farrell, Samuel Fisher, James Guthrie, Thomas Bradford, Elizabeth Henderson, Andrew Henderson, George McLaughlin, Robert Semple, William Finney, John Black, William Wistar, John Dealing, Isaac and Samuel Morris, John Lart, Daniel Wampler, George Snyder, John Gill, Jacob Beer, Benjamin Davis, George and Michael Somers, Jonathan D. Seargeant, Richard Wells, Henry Shade, John Foyle, James Kirkpatrick, T. W. Hiltzheimer, John Simpson, John Denniston, John Sloan. All of these were above the aforementioned "purchase line." One of them, Richard Wells, was a spy in the Revolutionary war.

Settlers south of the "purchase line" were: James Oliver, Alexander McCreary, Hugh Elgin, John D. Mercer, James McGranahan, Finney Templeton, William Wistar, Benjamin Davis, James Dubbs, Charles S. Cox, James Abercrombie, John Vanderen, Richard Wells,

Daniel Wampler, Samuel F. Peters, Samuel Brown, John Black, David Reynolds, Alexander Reynolds, Martin John, Daniel Devinney, Thomas Bradford, Daniel Fyock, Richard Coulter, William McLaughlin, John Fitzer, John Vanderen, Joseph Spicher, George Harkelrode, Henry D. Foster, John Young. One of the owners of a large tract in this township, south of the "purchase line," was Thomas Bradford, a printer of Philadelphia.

One of the oldest settlers of this section of the county was James Simpson, who removed in 1807 from Indiana county to the part of this township near the present village of Meredith. Soon after he settled there he was offered as much land as he could see from his residence for a cow, but was too poor to make the trade. Another old settler was Smith Neal, a veteran of the Revolution, having been present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He settled east of Rural Valley in 1833, dying in 1863, almost a centenarian.

The early settlers were chiefly agriculturists. Those following other occupations were very rare. The nearest gristmill was Peter Thomas', built in 1803, until Jacob Beer, Sr., built his on Huskins' run, in or about 1819.

Other mills were Andrew Ormond's on Cowanshannock creek, Early's mill on Big run, and Sloan's mill on Plum creek, which latter included a sawmill and fullingmill. A sawmill was built in 1840 by Samuel Black in the southwestern part of the township, near Huskins' run. The first store was opened by the Roberts Brothers in 1831.

"BRADFORD"—A MEMORY

The town of Bradford was laid out in 1818, at the junction of a small stream with a larger one; at the cross roads, where the old Franklin and Indiana road crosses the Elderton and Martin's ferry road on the Samuel Fisher tract between Atwood and Green Oak. In 1820 it consisted of twenty lots, assessed at \$100. In 1823 William Coulter kept a hotel there and was assessed with four lots and two houses. He resided there three years. John Kier, blacksmith, was assessed the same year with one house and three lots, and William McLaughlin with the same amount of property. Thereafter "Bradford" disappeared from memory and the assessment list.

ATWOOD BOROUGH

The site of this little town in 1860 was covered with the primeval forest when Dr.

Thomas H. Allison came here. He was the first to clear away the forest and found a home. Robert W. Smith, the historian and at that time county superintendent of schools, describes the primeval appearance of the scope of country around Atwood, when he was there on his tours of official duty in 1866. He says the town was fittingly named, for it had just begun to emerge from the woods. An unbroken wilderness stretched for miles around it. It had been suggested to name the place after Dr. Allison, but he refused absolutely to permit it, so the present appropriate name was selected. In 1876 the town contained twenty-four houses, one hotel, three stores, two blacksmiths, one cabinetmaker and two wagonmakers. The population was about 193. The only physician was Dr. John W. Morrow, who had settled there in 1873.

The number of acres of land in the borough in 1913 were 1,527, valued at \$22,516; houses and lots, 38, value, \$6,850, average, \$180; number horses, 44, value, \$1,230, average, \$27; number of cows, 32, value, \$445, average, \$14; taxables, 62; total valuation, \$34,169. Money at interest, \$13,671.84.

The first congregation organized here was the United Presbyterian in 1815, Rev. Mr. Jamison holding the first services under the white oak trees near the home of Samuel Sloan, Sr. It was called the Associate Presbyterian Congregation of Concord and the membership was thirty-five. For a time Rev. David Barclay preached and finally Rev. John Hindman entered upon a pastorate which lasted from 1832 to 1840. Following came Rev. William Smith, from 1851 to 1859, when the name of United Presbyterian Church of Concord was adopted. In 1876 Rev. David K. Duff became pastor, remaining until 1882. The present pastor is Rev. W. E. M. Cope-land.

The first church was a log house, put up in 1826. The second, a frame edifice, was built in 1852 at a cost of \$2,000. The third edifice, also frame, was erected in 1873.

Early in March, 1873, Rev. Andrew Virtue began to preach to the Presbyterians in the schoolhouse at the village of Atwood, and in September, 1874, the church was regularly organized with the following members: A. A. Marshall, Sarah Marshall, Alexander Guthrie, Nancy Guthrie, Mary McCausland, Margaret McCausland, Washington McLaughlin, Mary O. McLaughlin, William McCausland, Elizabeth McCausland, Mary A. McCausland, Andrew Campbell, Emma L. Campbell, John Guthrie, Fanny Guthrie, Jesse Henderson,

Jane Henderson, James Campbell, Rachel Campbell, Sarah H. Guthrie, George Campbell, Catherine Campbell, Moses Foreman, Rachel Foreman, Violet Foreman, William Lewis, Matilda Dodson, Charlotte Jamison, John Blystone, Mary Blystone, Horace Harding.

Rev. N. B. Kelly was the first pastor after Rev. Andrew Virtue, beginning his pastorate in 1887. His time was divided equally between Atwood and Rural Valley.

In 1879 a frame building was erected at a cost of \$2,000, and this, with several alterations, has served the congregation ever since. The present pastor is Rev. L. H. Shindeldicker.

A schoolhouse is located opposite the church. At one time a private school was held in the building but it is now included in an independent district. In 1913 the number of months taught were 7; one male teacher was employed at a salary of \$50. There were 21 male scholars and 22 female, with an average attendance of 34. The total cost per month of each scholar was \$1.45; tax levied, \$130.72; received from State, \$199.32, from other sources, \$319.74; value of schoolhouse, \$600; teacher's wages for year, \$350; expended for fuel, fees, etc., \$145.67.

The school directors are: A. L. McCullough, president; John A. McLean, secretary; D. C. McCoy, treasurer; W. H. Rankin, S. A. McLean.

J. W. Marshall was the first postmaster in 1868, John A. Johnston the second, and Dr. John W. Morrow the third. The present one is John Hoover.

Atwood was made a borough in 1884, the first burgess being J. C. Cuddy, who was also the hotelkeeper. Dr. C. P. McAdoo was located here from 1883 to 1890. Dr. D. T. McKinney is the present physician, coming here in 1898. Porter M. Clark is the present burgess.

GREEN OAK VILLAGE

In the summer of 1869 Washington Crisman laid out the town of Green Oak in the southeastern part of the township on the Elderton and Martins Ferry road, just on the line of Plum Creek township, so that about half of the town is in each township. It was surveyed by John Steele into lots respectively 60 by 120 feet. One of the lots was sold for \$40, and eleven for \$30 each. This new town contained one store (Josiah J. Shaef-fer's), through the center of which passed the

township line, one blacksmith shop, and seven dwellinghouses. It is presumed, from the large number of arrowheads found here, that this was formerly an Indian encampment, hunting-ground, or battlefield.

The sawmill assessed for the first time to William Sloan in 1837, and the carding-machine and fullingmill assessed to him for the first time in 1843, were on the run emptying into the north branch of Plum creek, within the limits of Green Oak.

An extension of the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad from Sagamore is expected to pass through this village.

SAGAMORE

This mining town was the result of the opening of coal mines and the extension of the Buffalo & Susquehanna road from Dubois. The Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal & Coke Company operate five mines, employing 806 men, and produce an average of 600,000 tons of coal yearly. H. A. Moulder is the superintendent. The company store is kept by A. R. McHenry.

The town has one hotel kept by M. I. Hay, seven stores, and a number of other taxable professions. W. L. Buchanan is postmaster and Charles V. Starr principal of the school. The resident physicians are Drs. Ralph K. Mead and Charles F. Seaton.

The Presbyterian Church here is served by Rev. L. H. Shindeldicker.

Numines is a settlement clustered about the mine of the Cowanshannock Coal & Coke Company, and the storekeeper is J. L. Snedden.

BARNARD VILLAGE

This place is located on the old turnpike from Smicksburg to Kittanning, in the extreme northeast corner of the township, and is named after George A. Barnard, who kept a hotel there in 1845. David Kirkpatrick built a gristmill here in 1837, which he sold to Barnard in 1845. John McFarland had a brickyard here in 1842. John T. Kirkpatrick was the first postmaster and storekeeper here in 1858. Hugh Rutherford was a tailor here in 1837. The village now contains one blacksmith shop, one store and six houses. The rural route has superseded the post office.

Near here were the famous fish ponds of Jacob Lias in 1875, located in the forks of the two branches forming the fifth northern tributary of the Cowanshannock creek, west of the

Indiana county line. The three ponds were well stocked with trout and perch and supplied with fresh water from a large spring.

"CENTERVILLE" OR "TOTTENHAM"

was laid out by Hamlet Totten in 1859 or 1860. It was called Centerville on the attest township map, and contained eleven dwelling houses, one cabinet-maker, one carpenter, one sewing machine agent and about forty inhabitants. It was near the site of the present settlement of "Meredith."

RURAL VALLEY BOROUGH

John Patterson settled in the central part of this township on Cowanshannock creek, and gave the name of "Rural Valley" to the homestead, from the quiet beauty of this natural rural landscape. The postoffice of Rural Valley was established here in 1830 at his residence, he being postmaster. In 1835 Ebenezer Cross erected here a gristmill.

In the summer of 1836 John Patterson laid out the old plot of the village, consisting of forty lots on each side of the turnpike. This portion of the valley proved attractive to settlers and the sale was quite successful. Thompson Purviance, the pioneer merchant of the new village, opened his store in 1836, and David Patterson the next year. Their successors were Robert A. Robinson, John McElroy and Joseph Alcorn, who for some years kept a cooperative store which was not a success. Other later merchants were George B. McFarland, James E. Brown, George A. Gourley, Andrew Gallagher, Joseph K. Patterson and James McFarland. The second innkeeper was Zachariah Knight.

In the fall of 1839 Alexander Foster and his son of the same name laid out the new plot of the village adjoining the old one on the west. Their sales were as successful as that of the old plot.

Purchasers of the old plot were: Joseph Buffington, Samuel Cassaday, Samuel Fleming, Alexander Foster, William W. Gibson, James Gourley, Zachariah Knight, Andrew McCloskey, Samuel Potts, Samuel Ramage, Archibald L. Robinson, Martin Schreckengost, Samuel Smith and James Strain.

Purchasers of the new plot: William Aitkins, Jacob Beer, James Boyd, Peter Brown, Richard Crim, Archibald Finley, Alexander Foster, James Gibson, Wesley W. Knight, Benjamin Schreckengost, Robert Stoops, John Uplinger.

The first resident doctor was William Aitkins, the first blacksmith, James Gourley.

A select school, for the teaching of Latin, Greek and mathematics, was opened by Rev. James D. Mason in 1845 in the Presbyterian church. He was succeeded in the work by Rev. Cochran Forbes, and he by Mr. John McElroy in a building erected by him on his own premises. Other teachers during a period of twenty-five years were H. C. Fouke, Mr. Talmage, T. R. Ewing, Louis Kimmel, Joseph Beer, L. M. Belden and others. The school was not opened continuously and is now closed.

CHURCHES

The first church in the village was the Presbyterian. A number of persons of this denomination had been meeting in a schoolhouse two miles west of the village, and in 1835 they issued a call to Rev. Joseph Painter to preach to them for \$500 a year. The original members were: Ebenezer Smith, Maria Smith, Richard Caruthers, Elanor Caruthers, Lyly Kerr, Ann Kerr, Samuel McGorkle, Eliza McGorkle, William McIntosh, Margaret McIntosh, John Alcorn and wife, Alexander Foster, Martha Foster, John Stoops, Catharine Stoops, Arabana Hanegan, William McCain, Isabella McCain, James White, Robert McIntosh, William Powers, Mary Powers, Elizabeth Reed, James Elgin, Martha Elgin. The original building was of logs, 24 by 24, heated by a single stove. It was as square as the character of its builders. "Well, do I remember it, when a boy," says an early writer. "In winter, going to church was to me an ordeal. The chilly atmosphere, scarcely affected by the solitary stove, was an unfavorable condition for the development of piety in a boy." Within two years the removal to the village was decided upon and Alexander Foster gave an acre on high ground a little out of the town for the site. Here was erected in 1838 a brick building, 30 by 40 feet, but it proved defective, the walls bulged badly and it was abandoned in 1849. In 1850 a frame edifice was built on the lots first given by John Patterson, which was replaced in 1890 by a more modern church. Rev. James D. Mason came as pastor in 1843, remaining until 1848, being succeeded by Rev. Cochran Forbes, 1849 to 1854; Rev. William F. Morgan, 1855 to 1875; Rev. J. H. Kerr, 1876 to 1885; Rev. Newton B. Kelly, in 1887. Rev. Charles Halliwell is the present pastor.

Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church was

organized in 1901 by the Missionary President of the General Synod, and Rev. J. M. Hankey of the Pleasant Union Church began to preach at the schoolhouse in the adjoining village of Yatesboro. The first members were: John F. Rupp, Mrs. E. M. Rupp, L. E. Selvis, Mrs. L. E. Selvis, N. H. Selvis and wife, J. M. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. N. J. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Hannah Kirkpatrick, W. D. Smith and wife and David Stoops. John F. Rupp and W. D. Smith were the first elders, and L. E. Selvis and J. M. Kirkpatrick, deacons. For a time services were held in Sheftigs Hall every two weeks, and a Sabbath school, of which L. E. Selvis was superintendent, met weekly in the same place. In 1902 a new pastorate was formed of this and the Pleasant Union congregation, with Rev. J. W. Tressler in charge. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. C. F. Gephart, in 1912. In 1903 the church bought two lots in Yatesboro and erected a combination store building, in part of which they held services. But in 1913 they sold the building and removed to their new church, a fine brick building, valued at \$5,000, located at Rural Valley. The present membership is twenty-three; Sabbath school, forty-eight.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1851, and was incorporated in the Dayton circuit. It occupies a frame structure, built in 1852, and the pastor is Rev. William Hamilton.

The postoffice was removed to the village by John Patterson, who was succeeded by Thompson Purviance, Robert A. Robinson, Joseph Alcorn, John Colwell, Zachariah Knight, Henry Keck, Dr. William Aitkins, George A. Gourley.

Rural Valley Lodge No. 766, I. O. O. F., was instituted here in 1871, with twenty-one members. It is still in a flourishing condition.

FIRST ASSESSMENT

The assessment list for the year 1876 shows: Merchants, 4; mason, 1; physician, 1; tinsmith, 1; peddler, 1; printer, 1; blacksmiths, 5; carpenters, 2; justice of the peace, 1; wagon-makers, 3; laborers, 4; shoemakers, 2; tailor, 1; artist, 1; innkeepers, 2. The number of taxables is 43, giving a population of 197. The first school within what are now the limits of this village was taught before 1836, in the first log cabin built here, by Thomas McElhinney, afterward a member of the bar of this county, and the author of several treatises and a biography of Martin Van Buren.

The population of Rural Valley, after its

incorporation as a borough in 1900, was 763 in 1910.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: number of acres of land, 2,503, valued at \$44,035; houses and lots, 213, value, \$97,066, average value, \$455.70; number of horses, 124, value, \$3,690; cows, 53, value, \$716; taxable occupations, 322, amount of tax, \$11,960; total valuation, \$160,007. Money at interest, \$80,512.18.

The village now consists of eleven stores, one druggist, one baker, one harnessmaker, two undertakers, three liverymen, three barbers, one blacksmith, one dentist, one milliner, one hotel and a restaurant.

Drs. S. E. Ambrose and Thomas F. Stockwell are the resident physicians and O. S. Marshall is an attorney living in the village. C. H. Huber, also a resident, is a veterinarian.

The Rural Valley National Bank was organized in 1902 with a capital of \$55,000 and now has a surplus of the same proportions. The officers are: R. M. Trollinger, president; J. A. Bowser, vice president; C. C. Farren, cashier.

The present flouring mill would hardly be claimed as a successor of the old gristmill of Ebenezer Cross in 1835, for it is decidedly an up-to-date plant in every respect. W. P. Lauster is the proprietor and the plant is valued at \$22,000.

The local paper, the *Advance*, was started about 1894 by O. S. Marshall, the present attorney of this section, and was a success from the beginning. At present it is ably conducted by H. O. Peters, who is somewhat more prosperous than the usual country editor.

P. T. Ammond is the burgess for the term of 1913.

SCHOOLS

In 1913 there was one school in Rural Valley: months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 4; average salaries, male, \$75; female, \$50; male scholars, 102; female scholars, 94; average attendance, 165; cost per month, \$1.82; tax levied, \$2,521.80; received from State, \$833.01; other sources, \$4,453.61; value of schoolhouses, \$8,900; teachers' wages, \$1,925; fuel, fees, etc., \$3,123.69.

The school directors for that year were: S. E. Ambrose, president; H. C. Shea, secretary; R. M. Trollinger, treasurer; H. S. Schlemmer, J. E. Richards, J. J. Johnson.

YATESBORO

This mining town, founded in 1900, is practically a part of Rural Valley, being less than

half a mile from it. The mines of the Cowan-shannock Coal & Coke Company practically support the town, and most of the residents are unnaturalized foreigners.

The Catholic Church here was served last by Father C. Federici, who died this year in the town and is buried there.

The Lutherans had a store building, which they used in part for religious services, but in 1913 they removed to Rural Valley.

A very good hotel, the Central, is kept by D. E. Tracey, and the coal company's store is managed by W. G. Miller. Dr. John A. James is the resident physician.

The mines are the largest in the county, employing 1,075 men, and producing 825,000 tons of coal in a year. James Craig is the resident manager. Railroad branch lines connect all of the five mines with the Rural Valley railroad. The mines are assessed at \$108,550.

Blanco is a small settlement in the southwestern part of the township, on Huskins' run. It has one store and a church, the latter used by various denominations.

EARLY MANUFACTURERS

John Schrecongost, Sr., and Martin Schrecongost, brothers, were each first assessed with one hundred acres in the year 1814, and John Schrecongost, Jr., with one thousand acres in 1819. The elder John began the manufacture of plows with wooden moldboards, soon after he settled here. He was called "Gentleman John" because of the comparative neatness of his apparel, polished manners and gentlemanly bearing.

Two military companies—the Wayne Artillery and the Pine Creek Infantry—and a large number of citizens celebrated the Fourth of July, 1837, at Martin Schrecongost's house. The Declaration of Independence was read, and some remarks were made by Mr. A. L. Robinson. The other features were the parade and evolutions of those military companies, and volunteer toasts of a decided partisan tone given by members of both of the political parties, Whig and Democrat.

PIONEER CHURCHES

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Plum Creek is located on that stream in the eastern part of the township, near the line of Indiana county, a short distance from the town of Sagamore. The nucleus of this church consisted of the families of Conrad Lukehart,

Andrew Weamer, Andrew and Philip Harmon, Philip Bricker, Christian Hoover, Philip Whitesell and John Byerly, residing in that vicinity in 1829. Rev. Gabriel A. Reichert preached to them in German and English in the barn of Philip Bricker, close to the county line. The church was organized in 1830, and until 1833 services were held in the log barn in the summer and in dwelling houses in the winter. In the latter year Philip Bricker gave half an acre for the site and others contributed logs, rafters and other building materials.

The resultant edifice was a hewed log structure, 28 by 32 feet. William Rearigh did the carpenter work and various members of the congregation did the "chunking and daubing." The floor was made of loose boards. It was used in an unfinished condition until 1835, when the doors, windows and board ceiling, tight floor, high pulpit and neat seats were supplied. It was then regarded as the neatest church in this section, and was used until 1861, when the present frame edifice, 45 by 55 feet, well and neatly painted, furnished, seated, plastered and papered, was erected on a site adjoining that of the other in this township, at a cost of \$2,000, and for style and finish was then considered the best in this section. It was named St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church. Its original number of members was eighteen; its present, 196. Rev. Gabriel A. Reichert continued his ministerial services six times a year to this congregation until 1839. After he left, this church united with the Indiana and Blairsville charge. His successors were: Rev. Jacob Medtart, 1839 to 1843; Rev. H. Bishop, 1843 to August, 1846, when this congregation was united with Smicksburg; Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld, 1847-49; Rev. G. M. Pile, 1851-52; Rev. F. A. Barnitz, 1852-54; Rev. Christian Diehl, 1854-59; Rev. C. L. Streamer, 1859-69; Rev. P. S. Hooper, 1869-72; Rev. G. A. Lee, 1872-74; Rev. W. E. Crebs, 1874-79; Rev. Ephraim Miller, 1879-81; Rev. J. T. Gladhill, 1882-83; Rev. Amos Sell, 1884-85; Rev. Reuben Smith, 1886-90; Rev. J. W. Hutchison, 1890-92; Rev. William Hesse, 1893-97; Rev. M. L. Schmucker, 1897-1900; Rev. George O. Ritter, 1900-13. Membership in 1913, 120; Sabbath school, 96.

The Sabbath school of this congregation was organized in 1840, with Thomas R. Lukehart as superintendent and Jacob Weamer, assistant. Robert Whiteacre was the first librarian.

About a mile north of the Lutheran church is located the German Baptist or Dunkard church building, a neat frame structure. This

congregation was organized in 1832, and the first resident minister was Rev. George Rearich. Revs. Levi Wells, Robert Whiteacre, J. B. Wampler, S. W. Wilt were his successors. Members in 1880, 105; Sabbath school, 80. The congregation has been disbanded for some years.

Pleasant Union Evangelical Lutheran Church is situated in the northwestern part of Cowanshannock, near the Wayne township line. Owing to its location at the forks of the Blairsville and Franklin roads, it is also called the "Crossroads church." Its organization is due to the efforts of Rev. Frederick Wise, Reformed preacher, to force his congregation to accept his choice of site in erecting a church in 1857. For some years the Reformed denomination had held services in the Schaum schoolhouse, but they decided in 1856 to build a home. Some favored the crossroads site, while others the one on Pine creek. Rev. Mr. Wise agreed to let the party taking the largest subscription decide the matter, but after the crossroads people collected the greater amount he refused to agree to their choice. He then agreed to compromise, but as soon as the books were in his hands he arbitrarily said, "we will build on the old site at Pine creek." The crossroads crowd became angry and resolved to build a church of their own, appointing W. T. Schreckongost, Jacob S. Rupp and Benjamin Geiger as a committee. When their cornerstone was ready to be laid Rev. Mr. Wise refused to have anything to do with it or to permit another Reformed pastor to come to the field. That settled the matter for the congregation, and they went over to the Lutherans in a body.

The cornerstone was laid in 1857 by Revs. Gabriel A. Reichert and Michael Sweigert, the former preaching in German and the latter in English. The building was a frame with high pulpit and but one aisle. Rev. Mr. Sweigert was elected as the first pastor and served until 1862. He resigned and at the same time introduced his successor at a Sabbath meeting, without a preliminary warning to the congregation. He invited Rev. Jacob H. Wright to preach for him and at the close of the sermon arose and said: "Dear Brethren: I cannot serve you any longer. I am a very busy man. I have seven or eight congregations. So I gives you over to Brudder Wright, and he is now your pastor. And so, my peoples, I bids you farewell." This was a resignation, election and installation in an abridged form not common to Lutheran usage, but the congregation accepted it without murmur.

Rev. Mr. Wright served the congregation for twenty-six years, his successors being Revs. J. W. Hutchison, 1888; Samuel Krider, 1889; S. V. Dye, 1889-93; William Hesse, 1893-97; J. W. Tressler, 1898-99; J. A. Flickinger, 1899-1900; Joseph Minto, 1900; Jacob M. Hankey, 1900-02; J. W. Tressler, 1902-12. The present pastor is Rev. C. F. Gephart, who also serves the Yatesboro congregation.

In 1890 it was decided not to further repair the old church, but build anew. Most of the work was done by members of the church, who also contributed the materials. The cost was \$3,000 and the cornerstone was laid in 1890. Improvements have since been made to the completed edifice and it is a credit to the locality and its builders. The membership in 1913 is 37; Sabbath school, 30.

ROADS AND SCHOOLS

This township was not well supplied with good public roads until 1845. The Kittanning and Smicksburg turnpike had been authorized twelve years before but had lapsed from indifference. The original route was changed in that year after pledges had been made by the inhabitants of Rural Valley to build several miles of the road if the new route through that place was adopted. Those pledges were kept.

Some of the early schoolhouses in this township were built before 1820. The first four were of the usual log construction and were located at the most convenient points. One, the third erected, was about a mile northwest of Atwood on land of D. McCoy. It was noted for its three-cornered chimney and was heated by an iron kettle filled with coal, the earliest use of that fuel in this part of the county. Christopher Hoover resided near and boarded the teacher, John Russell, during the winter sessions. Six more structures were built after 1820 and were used until the common school law was passed in 1834.

One of the pioneer teachers before that law was passed was James Cogley, who could recite the tale of "Robin Hood," but whose learning was confined to a superficial knowledge of the three "R's."

In the year 1845 Rev. James D. Mason opened a school in the Presbyterian church at Rural Valley, giving instruction in Latin, Greek and literature. He was succeeded in the work by Rev. Cochran Forbes, and he by Mr. John McElroy in a building owned by the latter. Other teachers during a period of twenty-five years were: H. C. Fouke, T.

R. Ewing, Louis Kimmel, Joseph Beer and L. M. Belden. The second was only operated intermittently and finally closed.

In 1860 the number of schools in this township was 15; average number of months taught, 4; male teachers, 11; female teachers, 4; average monthly salaries of male, \$14.45; average monthly salaries of female, \$13.50; male scholars, 340; female scholars, 334; average number attending school, 405; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 34 cents; amount levied for school purpose, \$1,192; received from State appropriation, \$130.70; from collectors, \$682; cost of instruction, \$854; fuel and contingencies, \$64.70; repairing schoolhouses, etc., \$18.

In 1876 the number of schools was 16; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 11; female teachers, 5; average monthly salaries of male, \$34; average monthly salaries of female, \$35; male scholars, 407; female scholars, 352; average number attending school, 532; cost per month, 85 cents; amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$3,700. Receipts—from State appropriation, \$493.83; from taxes, etc., \$3,666.06; cost of schoolhouses, \$564; teachers' wages, \$2,745; fuel, contingencies, etc., \$597.29.

Number of schools in 1913, 32; average months taught, 7 $\frac{1}{8}$; male teachers, 11; female teachers, 21; average salaries, male, \$51.36; female, \$45.48; male scholars, 716; female scholars, 745; average attendance, 1,055; cost per month, \$1.62; tax levied, \$12,808.07; received from State, \$5,515.54; other sources, \$15,744.91; value of schoolhouses, \$48,000; teachers' wages, \$11,019; fuel, fees, etc., \$9,985.47.

The school directors are: A. C. Crawford, president; W. L. Buchanan, secretary; S. J. McElwaine, treasurer; Charles Facemeyer, R. C. Neal.

POPULATION—VALUATION

The census of 1850, the first one after the organization of this township, shows its population, including that of the villages, to have then been: white, 1,318; colored, 0. In 1860, white, 1,963; colored, 1. In 1870, white, 2,246; colored, 0; native, 2,155; foreign, 91. The number of taxables in 1876 was 599; and the population, estimated on that basis, 2,755. The assessed valuation of this township, in 1850, was: Real estate, \$90,020; personal property, \$13,295; single men, \$2,900; occupations, \$400; money at interest, \$1,651; carriages, \$325; watches, 50 cents. Total, \$107,791.50.

The total valuation of the same, single men omitted, in 1876, was \$817,051.

Occupations, other than agricultural, exclusive of Atwood and Rural village, not wholly according to the assessment list for 1876: Laborers, 28; blacksmiths, 5; merchants, 5; carpenters, 8; stone-masons, 6; miners, 2; shoemakers, 2; teachers, 3; harness makers, 3; painter, 1; gristmills, 2; sawmills, stationary, 5; portable, 1; tanneries, 2. According to the mercantile appraiser's list, there were 21 merchants of the fourteenth and two of the thirteenth class.

The population of the township according to the census of 1890 was 2,170. In the next year Rural Valley was incorporated as a borough. In 1900 the population of the township was 2,697; in 1910 it was 4,428. This increase is accounted for by the opening of several mines and the influx of large numbers of foreigners.

The assessment list for 1913 shows: number of acres of timber land, 2,428; cleared land, 24,241; value of land, \$374,820. Houses and lots, 711; valued at \$246,419; average value, \$346.58. Horses, 474; value, \$21,646; average value, \$47.77. Cows, 509; value, \$7,619; average, \$14.96. Taxables, 2,407; amount, \$110,140. Total valuation, \$1,117,916. Money at interest, \$85,620.20.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

Nearly all the surface rocks of this township are lower barrens. The country along the creek is famous for its smooth, fertile soils. The lower productive rocks are above water level for about a mile along the north branch of Plum creek, extending into Indiana county. A small area extends southward from Wayne township up the valley of Pine creek to Gourley's. A much larger and more important area projects eastward from Valley township. The lowest rock exposed is the ferriferous limestone, only in the extreme western edge of the township.

The rocks are nearly horizontal, the township representing the edges and center of the synclinal, of which Rural village is about the center.

Somewhat beyond the northern boundary of Plum Creek township, at Patterson's mill, on the Cowanshannock creek, the Kittanning bed, covered by 40 feet of shale, reads thus: Bituminous shale, 3 feet; coal and slate interleaved, vegetable impressions numerous, 12 inches; coal, 12 inches, 7 feet above level of water; floor, black slate. Lower down it reads

thus: Black slate, 5 feet; coal, 5 inches; bituminous pyritous slate, 18 inches; coal, 15 inches; slaty coal, 14 inches.

Two miles west of Rural Valley, on a farm formerly known as Smith's tract, the upper Freeport coalbed is 150 or more feet above the creek, and is 4 feet thick, of good quality, but with a little sulphur. Ten feet below it is the ferriferous limestone, 5 feet thick. Fifty feet below the limestone is seen the lower Free-

port coal, said to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. Upwards of 100 feet lower down, near the creek level, is the Kittanning coalbed, thickness unknown. This locality is on the east side of the fourth axis, and distant from it about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; dip southeast.

The highest point in the township, 1,525 feet above sea level, is in the extreme north-eastern portion on the line of Valley township, near the south fork of Pine creek.

CHAPTER XXVIII

VALLEY TOWNSHIP

CHOOSING OF NAME—SETTLERS AND INDUSTRIES—PINE CREEK FURNACE—RELIGIOUS—POPULATION—SCHOOLS—GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The first name suggested for this township when the proposition was made to separate it from Pine was that of Judge Buffington, but the Judge opposed it on the grounds that it should not be named after any living person. He suggested the name of Valley, for the reason that most of the territory was traversed by the Cowanshannock creek. This was adopted and the division made in 1855. At the first election, held in the spring of 1856 following, the officers were: Justice of the peace, James K. Tittle; constable, William S. Campbell; judge of election, John B. Starr; inspectors of election, Andrew Waugaman, John I. Sloan; school directors, Robert E. Brown, James K. Tittle, one year; Daniel Slagle, John Robinson, two years; John Howser, Wm. Peart, three years; assessor, John Robinson; township auditors, William Gillis, one year, Hugh Space, two years, George Hill, three years; overseers of the poor, Abraham Fiscus; Abraham Bossinger; township clerk, George W. Speace.

SETTLERS AND INDUSTRIES

The settlement of this township was coincident with that of Rayburn, as the latter was formed in modern times, so reference can be made to the list of names in the sketch of that township. Some of those who settled in the territory now left to Valley township were: Conrad Schreckengost, 1807; Frederick Yockey, 1807; George Waugaman, 1811; George Cravenor, 1817, and Thomas Beer, Daniel Guld and George Williams, 1820. Other landowners and settlers at later dates were: John Davis, Jacob Sleese, Martin Kneas, James

Hannegan, Isaac Rhea, B. B. Cooper, William McIntyre, John Howser, George Leighley, Aaron Black, George Stiffey, Charles Moore, William Powers.

The first industry on record in this township was the loom of George Waugaman, who was assessed as a weaver in 1812.

Alexander White built in 1828 the first gristmill, and in 1832 a sawmill, both on Pine creek, between the present sites of Oscar and Pine Furnace settlements. William Love was the next owner in 1839, the mills passing into the successive possession of Joseph Barker, Joseph L. Reed and Francis Martin, being operated until 1880.

Daniel Hepler was the first blacksmith registered in this township in 1828, locating west of the site of Pine furnace.

Major James White built a carding and fulling mill on Pine creek, at the mouth of Dill's run, in 1837. After a year's operation he employed William Gillis, a skilled weaver, and calling the mills the "Pine Creek Woolen Factory" commenced the manufacture of cloth and blankets. This was the first factory in the county, the people having previously had to resort to Indiana county for their cloth. These mills were operated until 1890. The owners from time to time were John Adair, James E. Brown and Brown & Mosgrove.

Findley Patterson erected a gristmill and sawmill in 1833 at the site of the present town of Greendale. Here the first flour shipped to Philadelphia was made. The mills were sold in 1848 to John Kammerdiner, who attempted to operate them with steam, but failed, and the sheriff sold them to David Patterson, who ran them a few years and then abandoned the

effort. The "Greendale" postoffice was established here in 1867, with George Bowser as postmaster. Later on in the following year F. S. Bowser opened the mills and ran them until 1880. He also conducted a blacksmith shop and handled the mail. His successor as postmaster and storekeeper was Andrew H. Warner, in 1890.

Findley Patterson was elected county commissioner in 1837, State senator in 1838, revenue commissioner in 1843, member of the Assembly in 1845, made speaker of the House in 1845, appointed revenue commissioner in 1847, was a member of the school board for many years, and in 1857 appointed receiver of the land office in Kansas.

In 1850 William Peart started the settlement on Pine creek, near the eastern border of this township, which he named "Oscar." Francis Martin was the first postmaster here in 1861. He also operated a store.

Daniel Schreckengost built a two-story brick house in 1844 near the site of West Valley, where he kept an inn. One of the first and unsuccessful oil wells was sunk here in 1872.

Here the "Davis" postoffice was opened in 1857, Daniel Davis being in charge. It was later consolidated with the "West Valley" postoffice, the latter opened in 1861, at the home of Daniel Slagle. There is no postoffice there now. W. W. Egly has a blacksmith shop there in 1913.

PINE CREEK FURNACE

This iron mill was the result of the labors of James E. Brown and James Mosgrove, in 1845-46. It was first operated with charcoal, but soon the forests were exhausted and coke was substituted in 1865. By 1879 the price of pig iron was \$16 per ton and the furnace ceased to be a paying proposition. A three-foot railroad was built by the firm in 1869, which was called the Pine Creek & Dayton Railroad, as it was projected to run to that town. But the furnace closure nipped the plans in the bud, and not even the site of the road can be seen now.

Quite a settlement arose around the furnace and in 1880 the place might have been called a town, having stores, a church and a schoolhouse, besides numerous houses.

RELIGIOUS

The Pine Creek Baptist Church is the outgrowth of occasional itinerant preaching in this region before and regular preaching after

1836. There were occasional supplies by Revs. Thomas and Wilson. The church was organized with ten members in 1830, on which occasion Revs. Wilson, McCumber and Scott officiated. The first church edifice, frame, 24 by 32 feet, was erected in 1841. The present one, a neat frame, 38 by 45 feet, was erected on the site of the old one in 1876. The original members of this church were Joseph Davis, Daniel Hepler, Sarah Hepler, James Hall, Nancy Hall, Margaret Walker, Harriet Peart, Robert Walker and Tabitha Walker. The site of the church is just west of the old furnace, near a small run. It is served by Rev. James McPhail, of the Walkchalk church, in East Franklin township.

Mount Union Reformed Church is located near the settlement of "West Valley." It is a frame structure, 36 by 40 feet, which was erected in 1850. This church was organized by Rev. L. B. Leberman in 1851. Its pastors have been: Rev. F. Wire from 1853 till October, 1853; Rev. E. Shoemaker in 1860; Rev. R. R. Duffenbosker from May 30, 1862, till 1864; Rev. J. F. Snyder in 1865; Rev. J. J. Pennypacker from 1867 till 1872, and Rev. D. S. Duffenbosker, 1873. Its membership in 1880 was 83; Sabbath school scholars, 60. Like many of the old country churches, it is only occasionally used now. The present pastor is Rev. H. S. Garner, pastor of the Dayton Church.

The Pine Creek Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1846, and the building standing now just south of the old furnace was erected in 1873. Before its completion services were held in the "Furnace Schoolhouse." Preaching is had here occasionally by Rev. A. E. Curry.

POPULATION

The mercantile appraiser's list shows 4 stores in the fourteenth and 1 in the eleventh class in 1876.

Occupations other than agricultural, according to the assessment list for 1876: Furnace managers, 2; laborers, 102; miners, 5; teamsters, 4; carpenters, 3; shoemakers, 3; blacksmiths, 2; hucksters, 2; millers, 2; bookkeeper, 1; bricklayer, 1; butcher, 1; clerk, 1; coker, 1; cooper, 1; grocer, 1; harness maker, 1; marble cutter, 1; pit boss, 1; printer, 1; school teacher, 1; sexton, 1.

The population of the township in 1860 was 1,552; in 1870, 1,821; in 1880, 1,861; in 1890, 1,602; in 1900, 539; in 1910, 452.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: num-

ber of acres, 8,900, valued at \$14,616; houses and lots, 12, value, \$4,450, average, \$370.83; horses, 112, value, \$5,495, average, \$49.02; cows, 119, value, \$1,428, average, \$12; taxable occupations, 171, amount, \$1,790; total valuation, \$33,145.80. Money at interest, \$22,526.

SCHOOLS

The first schools of this township are the same as those mentioned in the sketch of Rayburn, as the two were one in early days, and settlements were concentrated in the western part.

1860—Number of schools, 9; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 4; average monthly salaries of male teachers, \$16.60; average monthly salaries of female teachers, \$16; male scholars, 210; female scholars, 156; average number attending school, 246; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 42 cents; tax levied for school purposes, \$674.10; tax levied for building purposes, \$421.32; received from State appropriation, \$104.64; from collectors, \$561; cost of instruction, \$572; fuel, etc., \$62; repairs, \$10.

1876—Number of schools, 13; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 8; average salaries of male teachers per month, \$28.60; average salaries of female teachers per month, \$26.75; male scholars, 316; female scholars, 305; average number attending school, 240; cost per month, 61 cents; tax levied for school and building purposes, \$3,309.12; received from State appropriation, \$412.92; from taxes, etc., \$2,160.57; cost of schoolhouses, \$210.70; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,785; fuel, etc., \$284.24.

In 1913 the number of schools was 4; months taught, 7; male teachers, 2; female teachers, 2; average salaries, male, \$40; female, \$45; male scholars, 43; female scholars, 41; average attendance, 70; cost per month, each scholar, \$2.72; tax levied, \$1,344.98; received from State, \$639.39; other sources, \$2,582.73; value of schoolhouses, \$5,300; teachers' wages, \$1,190; other expenses, \$2,032.12.

The school directors are: D. J. Vaughanman, president; John Donihey, secretary; C. W. Runyan, treasurer; A. K. Cogley, G. M. Wingard.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The uplands have a thin covering of lower barren rocks. These are the measures which make the summit of the ridge which the Anderson Creek road traverses. The lower productive measures are exposed along the Cowanshannock and Pine creeks throughout the entire township. The hills skirting the river from Kittanning borough to the mouth of Pine creek and beyond consist mainly of these rocks. The Pottsville conglomerate, sixty feet thick, rises to the day over an area extending from Quigley's mill nearly to the mouth of Hays' run, and this rock makes the sandstone boulders along the river's edge. The upper Freeport coal and limestone, the lower Freeport coal, the upper and lower Kittanning coals, the fireclay underlying the lower Kittanning coal, the ferriferous limestone and the fireclay underlying it, have all in turn been developed. The ferriferous limestone is above the Cowanshannock from John C. Rhea's property nearly to below the Hague schoolhouse, between it and the Robinson farm, and is above the waters of Pine creek a like distance and extending to Pine Creek furnace, and supports here the buhrstone ore; along the river front it is continuous above water-level from the southern to the northern end of the township. The structure is somewhat complicated by the gradually diminishing force of the anticlinal axis, which crosses the river near the site of the old Allegheny furnace. This gradual decline of the axis gives to the rocks a southwest dip down the river rather than the usual and normal incline toward the northwest and southeast. Another and well-developed anticlinal crosses the Cowanshannock near Greendale, where it lifts the Pottsville conglomerate to daylight, and it crosses Pine creek near Oscar postoffice.

A slight undulation is suspected to pass from the neighborhood of Scrubgrass creek through the neighborhood of Allegheny Furnace, crossing local northwest dips.

The ferriferous limestone is seen on Reynolds' farm, one mile north of the borough, where the Kittanning coal is twenty feet above it; on Nulton's land, north of the courthouse, it is four feet thick, and is divided by a thin slate about one foot from the top.

The highest point in the township is slightly southwest of Oscar, and has an altitude of 1,567 feet.

CHAPTER XXIX

RAYBURN TOWNSHIP

NAMED AFTER JUDGE RAYBURN—DEWALT MECHLING—OTHER SETTLERS—ENTERPRISING PIONEERS
—TROY HILL—EAST MOSGROVE—PRESENT INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS—POPULATION

This was the last township to be formed in this county, the date being 1890, and the territory was taken from Valley township, after the requisite number of petitioners had signed the application. It was named after Judge Calvin Rayburn. First in the chronological order of events we will mention the few pioneers who made the formation of this township possible by their settlement and cultivation of its soil in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Dewalt Mechling, who came here from Greensburg, Pa., in 1784, was probably the oldest settler in this township, and his improvement here was the first made north of the "Purchase Line" in this county. His home was made over the hill east of the present courthouse, not far from the Cowanshannock creek. Here he erected a shanty and cleared a patch of ground, but seems to have become dissatisfied and left in about a year.

Robert Patrick, who, with his brother, John, was a scout in the Indian wars, settled on and improved a plot of ground along the river, just above Wickboro, in 1805. John followed him in 1811, settling at the site of the old Monticello furnace.

In the list below will be found many who settled in the present limits of this township at various early periods, as well the names of those who held title to the land but did not improve it:

Robert Brown, Alexander McAllister, James Walker, Philip Essex, Joseph Starr, George Sheckler, Steele Semple, Walter Sloan, David White, John Howard, Robert Semple, David Loy, John Q. Sloan, Samuel Hutchinson, James Buchanan, Alexander Craig, William Elliott, Jeremiah Bonner, James Galbraith, Peter Boyers, James Thompson, James Stewart, Daniel Lemmon, Col. John Armstrong, Dr. James Armstrong, Thomas Duncan, David Lawson, David Reynolds, Paul Morrow, Samuel S. Harrison, George H. Fox, Valen-

tine Neubert, Isaac Scott, Samuel Matthews, James Reichert, John Reichert, James Monteith, James Pinks, Robert Speer, Hugh Rogers, Henry Rousch, Thomas Hamilton, James Hamilton, Jackson Boggs, Edward S. Golden, Henry Reed, Nathaniel Stewart, John Donaldson, Henry Reed, Benjamin Glyde, John Fairley, James Sloan, Jr., Simon Truby, John Brodhead, Rev. Joseph Painter, Darwin Phelps, Daniel A. Daugherty, Frederick Hague, Marshall B. Oswald, Robert G. Curren, George B. Daugherty, Major Isaac Craig, Jacob Lowery, William Amberson, William Turnbull, William Peart, Dr. Abner Bainbridge, Simon Torney, James K. Tittle, John Hood, Robert McClenechan, Peter Richards, Michael Mechling, James Douglass, Jacob Baumgartner, Peter Schrecongost, Stephen Collins, Henry Chapman, John Campbell, Thomas Cadwallader, Thomas Irwin, Sr., Alexander Schrecongost, Jeremiah Parker, Thomas B. Irwin, Jacob Millison, Sr., Hugh Spence, George Forsyth, Dr. A. W. Burleigh, Zaccheus Collins, Clement Hill, George Wilt, Patrick McAfee, Louis Mergenthaler.

The greater portion of the lands in this township were included in the bounds of the tract granted by the Penn family to Col. John Armstrong in 1775, and were purchased from the Armstrong heirs by various persons at different dates.

PIONEER ENTERPRISES

First among the millers of this section was Robert Beatty, who put in operation the first gristmill near the mouth of the Cowanshannock in 1810. After his death the ownership was successively held by David Loy, 1813; Robert Brown, 1818; Matthias Bowser, 1826; Isaac Cunningham, 1828; John P. Brown, 1828-37; Robert E. Brown, 1842-63. The last named added a sawmill in 1859, in which

he sawed the timber for the first covered bridge at Pittsburgh.

Another gristmill was erected on the Cowanshannock, some distance above its mouth, in 1845, by Jeremiah Bonner, who was the later constructor of the Cowanshannock furnace. This mill deserves more than passing mention because of its fine mechanical construction, which is a credit to the ingenuity of its maker. Picnic parties from Kittanning frequently make this old mill site their objective point and the remains of the mill are one of the sights of that locality. It is probably one of the finest examples of mill construction that is left from the olden days of the watermill and overshot wheel. The view on another page will give a clear conception of the methods of construction of the early millers. At the date of its operation there were two floors of wood above the stone basement. The gearing is in such good condition that with little repairs it could do duty at the present time. Some of the millstones are in fine shape also.

The first brickyard in the section now included in this township, as well as the first in this portion of the county, was that of Robert Stewart, who started operations on the spot where the present brickyard is located in Wickboro, in 1813, just one hundred years ago.

The second gristmill in the township was that of Alexander McAllister, on the north side of Pine creek, near the Allegheny, built in 1829. He also operated a fulling-mill here from then until 1849.

Another sawmill was built on the run emptying into the Allegheny below Mosgrove, by Joseph K. and James A. Lowrey, in 1852. It was later operated by John J. Sloan and finally by James E. Brown. This mill is still in a good state of preservation, and can be seen from the windows of trains on the Pennsylvania railroad. The run at this point was named after John Hays, a Seneca Indian, who formerly resided there. James Riley kept a hotel here in 1876. Salt works were operated here in 1838 by William Burns.

John Patrick ran a sawmill on the Cowanshannock in the southern part of the township in 1819-26, at which some very wide boards were sawed, taking into account the rude methods employed then. These mills in 1845 became the property of Jeremiah Bonner, who at once removed them and on their site built the Cowanshannock furnace, which was of the type adopted in those early days of iron making. The furnace was operated until 1853.

The Monticello furnace, similar to all the

rest of its class, was erected on the bank of the Allegheny river, near Guthrie's run. The run gained its name from Guthrie, a teamster, who, with four mules, slipped into the river off the steep bank there and was drowned. The furnace was built by Robert E. Brown in 1859, who sold it in 1863 to McKnight, Martin & Co., for \$26,000. After the change of name to McKnight, Porter & Co., the furnace was operated until 1875. At that date the settlement at that point consisted of sixty-eight houses, a store and the postoffice, in charge of William Acheson. Near this point is the Cowanshannock station of the Pennsylvania railroad. The present merchant and postmaster is John Flenner.

The first limekiln in the township, as well as in Armstrong county, was built of stone by Ross Reynolds at the quarry he had opened just above the northeast corner of the borough of Kittanning in 1866. The employees were twenty-five, the capacity of the kilns about eight hundred bushels a day and the market was Pittsburgh. He also operated a small brickyard here at the same time.

TROY HILL

This suburb of Kittanning was founded in 1873 by owners of the old Sloan tract, and has remained a small settlement with three streets since that time. It has no industries. Just above the village is the cemetery of the German Catholics, and a schoolhouse. The cemetery is called St. Joseph's.

EAST MOSGROVE

was named from the famous landowner and furnaceman, James B. Mosgrove, who built the Pine Creek furnace. The station is now merely a crossing of the Pennsylvania and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroads, and is a small village of twenty or more houses, a hotel and the store and postoffice, kept by W. H. Moore. Dr. McGivern resides here and has an extensive practice throughout the surrounding country.

James A. Lowery opened a store near the mouth of Pine creek in 1852. The Brattonville postoffice, of which he was postmaster, was established here in the autumn of 1852, so named after Miss Jane Bratton Brown, daughter of the vendee of this purpart. It was removed to the "Barton Bend House," on the Hutchinson land, in 1855, and was discontinued in 1857.

The Pine Creek station on the Allegheny

Valley railroad, which was extended to this point in the winter of 1866, and the junction of Brown & Mosgrove's narrow gauge railroad were located here. The "Peart's Eddy" postoffice was removed hither and the second "Brattonville" one was established Dec. 8, 1870, James Hull being the first postmaster.

PRESENT INDUSTRIES

Near the mouth of the Cowanshannock are the works of the Cowanshannock Brick & Manufacturing Company, with twenty kilns and a capacity of fifty thousand firebrick per day. They operate their own mines and have their own gas wells for the burning of the brick.

The old Reynolds clay quarries at Wick-boro are now leased to the National Refractories Company, who have a brick works at West Apollo, Westmoreland county.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse in this township was built on his farm by Anthony Schrecongost in 1853. It was near the Pine Creek Baptist church. Another was built some years later on Cowanshannock creek, in the lower end of the township.

By referring to the sketch of Valley township an estimate of the number of schools, scholars, teachers, and cost of operation previous to the division of these two townships can be made.

In 1913 the number of schools was 6; months taught, 7; male teachers, 1; female teachers, 5; average salaries, male, \$50; female, \$50; male scholars, 175; female scholars, 151; average attendance, 205; cost per month of each scholar, \$2.81; amount tax levied, \$3,236.39; received from State, \$1,754.90; from other sources, \$3,184.29; value of school-houses, \$18,500; teachers' wages, \$2,100; other expenses, \$2,755.19.

The school directors for that year were: John Flenner, president; James L. Lucke, secretary; C. A. Adams, treasurer; W. H. Moore, G. W. Steffey.

POPULATION

The first census taken of Rayburn township was that of 1900, which gave the population as 1,882. That of 1910 showed a reduction to 1,384.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: number of acres, timber, 1,580, cleared, 5,874, valued at \$161,774; houses and lots, 340, value, \$56,445, average, \$166.01; horses, 116, value, \$4,165, average, \$35.90; cows, 164, value, \$2,347, average, \$14.31; taxable occupations, 427, amount, \$8,865; total valuation, \$296,920. Money at interest, \$49,854.98.

Attention is directed to the sketch of Valley township for a report on the geological formation of Rayburn.

The loftiest spot in the township is situated between Hays' run and Cowanshannock creek, near the Allegheny, and is 1,405 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XXX

BOGGS TOWNSHIP

FORMED FROM PINE—INDUSTRIES—GOHEENVILLE—SCHOOLS—RELIGIOUS—POPULATION—GEOLOGY

When this township was formed in 1878 it deprived Pine of most of its territory, so that a history of the latter will cover most of the important events of this section previous to that date. The vote for division was so close as to almost be a tie.

The first settlers of this township were of course the same as those of Pine, therefore reference can be made to the history of the latter for a list of their names.

William Peart, Sr., of Philadelphia, settled in 1806 at the point since called "Peart's

Eddy," on the bank of the Allegheny. He erected a sawmill near the mouth of Pine run, later transferring the plant to Walter Sloan, who was assessed with it in 1830.

"Peart's Eddy" postoffice was established in 1868 with Levi G. Peart as postmaster. Later it was changed to "Brattonville." It has since been abolished.

Wilkins & Bell erected a sawmill here in 1872, working almost exclusively for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They had a planing mill, a store and six tenant houses, and

employed twenty men. In 1876 they built thirty-two barges and boats, and cut one million feet of lumber. The sawmill is now owned by Patton Brothers, and still saws crossties for the Pennsylvania road.

A glass works was started here shortly after the opening of the gas wells in this vicinity, but failed to be a paying proposition. It was destroyed by fire in 1890.

GOHEENVILLE

At this point in the eastern part of the township, on Scrubgrass creek, George W. Goheen built a sawmill and gristmills in 1851. He also started a store here in 1857.

Such is the origin of Goheenville, as yet but a hamlet, in the forks of the head branches of Scrubgrass, containing a public schoolhouse, a store, physician's office, one mill, blacksmith shop and a few dwelling houses. Scrubgrass postoffice was established about a mile and a quarter northeast of this point in the summer of 1844, William J. Calhoun, postmaster. It was removed hither in 1850-51. Its name was changed to Goheenville June 20, 1866, George W. Goheen being the second postmaster.

Rural routes have caused the cancellation of this postoffice. The town is now but a hamlet.

In the southeastern part of the township, on the south fork of Pine creek, were located several sawmills, gristmills and a distillery, of which William and James Hannegan were the successive owners, from 1841 to 1843. Near here in 1851 Peter Beck also erected a gristmill. None of these old mills is now in operation, and most of them are only a memory.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse within the present limits of Boggs township was located on the Wallace tract, about two miles north of the mouth of Pine creek, and the first teacher was David White, Sr. His scholars numbered about twenty-five, some of whom came from the west side of the Allegheny river. His immediate successors were William White and David Hull. One of the first schoolhouses under the common school law was a log one on or near the site of the first one, which continued to be used until the present one was erected, about 275 rods northeast of it.

For a list of the schools and other statistics previous to the division of Pine and Boggs townships, reference can be made to the history of the former.

The number of schools in 1913 was 8; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 3; average salaries, male, \$44; female, \$43.33; male scholars, 93; female scholars, 74; average attendance, 136; cost per month, \$2.37; tax levied, \$1.526; received from State, \$1,411.82; other sources, \$2,337.81; value of schoolhouses, \$5,000; teachers' wages, \$2,450; fuel, fees, etc., \$402.70.

The school commissioners for that year were: O. W. Gearhart, president; J. S. Patrick, secretary; C. J. Ellenberger, treasurer; Jacob Collins, T. F. Fox.

RELIGIOUS

Religious services were held for some years in private houses, barns, and, in pleasant weather, in the woods. The Associate Reformed Church (commonly called Seceder), now United Presbyterian, was organized probably about 1826, by Rev. John Dickey. It was dependent for many years on supplies. Its first pastor was Rev. John Hindman, whose pastorate continued from April 29, 1840, until May 19, 1853. Its second pastor was Rev. David K. Duff, whose pastorate continued from some time in June, 1856, until the summer of 1870. Since then the congregation has depended on supplies. Each of those pastors gave this church half his time. David White, Sr., and Francis Dill were among its early elders. The present number of members is sixty.

The first church edifice, log, 20 by 20 feet, was erected in 1827, near Goheenville, a short distance below the site of the first schoolhouse, on the east side of White's run. The second, a frame edifice, was erected on the same site in 1855. The ground on which it stood was donated by William White, in 1832, to Noah Calhoun, Moses Dill, William Lowry, Alexander Oliver, William Templeton and James White, trustees of "Lower Piney" congregation, in trust for the use of "Pine creek congregation," for the nominal sum of \$1. The name adopted by the congregation then was "Rehoboth."

The third church building was located on the Devers farm in 1878. It is still standing. The pastor at present is Rev. E. M. Elsey, who serves the congregation at Glen Campbell, Pa., also.

In 1913 the assessment returns were: Number of acres, timber, 3,611, clear, 10,635; valued at, \$214,353; houses and lots, 59, valued at, \$8,618; average, \$146.06; horses, 222, value, \$12,140, average, \$54.68; cows, 312, value,

\$4,606, average, \$14.76; taxables, 336, total valuation, \$244,372. Money at interest, \$68,709.

POPULATION

The population of Boggs township in 1880 was 1,000; in 1890, 847; in 1900, 865; in 1910, 878.

The geological report of Pine township covers all the data relating to the formation of this township.

The highest point in this township is the same hill that answers for Wayne's western boundary mark, and is 1,667 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER XXXI

PINE TOWNSHIP

CHANGE OF NAME—LANDOWNERS—INDIAN SETTLEMENTS—MAHONINGTOWN—ORE HILL FURNACE—STEWARDSON FURNACE—TEMPLETON—STATISTICS—SCHOOLS—GEOLOGICAL—ELEVATIONS

Pine creek, which flows along the northern border of the township, is the source of the name of this division of Armstrong county. It was originally named "Pine Creek Township," but at the time of the separation of Boggs from its territory the name was changed to the present one. The boundaries of the township originally were: "By a line commencing at the place where the purchase line crosses the line of the township of Kittanning at the corner of Wayne township; thence by said township to the Mahoning creek; thence down said creek and the Allegheny river to the Borough of Kittanning; thence by the same to the said purchase line, and thence by said purchase line to the place of beginning, about equally dividing Kittanning township." The date of its separation from Kittanning township is June 20, 1836. It was further shorn of territory in 1878 by the erection of Boggs township.

LANDOWNERS

Among the first landowners and settlers of this section were: John Elliott, Archibald McCall, Peter Brice, Robert Thompson, Abraham Parkinson, William Elliott, J. B. McLean, William West, Richard Childerston, David Lawson, Robert Orr, Philip Templeton, Robert Thompson, James Mosgrove, John Toy, James Calhoun, James Cochran, William Lowrey, Ethan Chilcott, A. P. Mod-erwell, Francis Dobbs, Samuel Hutchison, Stephen Bayard, William Turnbull, William Peart, Walter Sloan, Hugh R. Rutherford, James B. Walker, Charles Campbell, Tate Allison, James McCauley, Alexander McAllister, David White, Abraham Walker, Samuel Wallace, Thomas Duncan, Thomas Steward-

son, Samuel Mateer, William Oliver, John P. Brown, David Dever, John Kneas, Robert Martin, William Stewart, Hugh Williamson, James Nolder, John Cochran, Barnabas Reedy, James McGinnis, Robert Patrick, Adam Reilstein, John Houser, John Adams, Martin McCoy, William Anthony, I. H. McGee, Christian Shunk, Alexander Laughlin, William Phillips, Alexander Oliver, Noah A. Calhoun, Peter Seegrist, Solomon Seegrist, John Zimmerman, B. B. Cooper, William Dill, George Dill, Moses Dill, Simon Robinson, Alexander White, Alexander McCain, Francis Powers, John Yorkey, Henry Bossinger, James Hanne-gan, John Ludwig, Peter Beck, Robert Morris, John Nicholson, Abraham Zimmerman, David Dormire, Barnabas Reedy, Daniel Reedy, John Edwards, James Stockville, David Baum, Jonathan C. Titus, William Heffelfinger, John Mortimore, Thomas Richey, John Gould, Anthony Hoover, William H. Barrett.

William Turnbull, one of the early settlers, was one of the patriots who financed the Revolutionary army at a most critical period. He built the first sawmill at the mouth of Pine creek in 1790. He was repeatedly raided by spies and Indians during his occupancy of this tract. He sold his holdings in 1806 to William Peart, who rebuilt the sawmill and added a gristmill. The mills were finally destroyed in 1813 by a severe freshet.

HOME OF THE INDIANS

The mouth of the Mahoning was probably the site of an Indian camp for many years. Early writers speak of it as an Indian settlement, and it was designated as "Mahoning T." on Reading Howell's map of 1792; this and "I. T.," for Indian town, on the Histori-

cal Map of Pennsylvania, were on the Elliott tract. It was a Seneca or Cornplanter town. It is not known when it was founded—probably before 1790. When Peter Brice came here in 1804 it consisted of about thirty huts and one hundred and fifty people. The Indians engaged in hunting and fishing and the squaws raised the corn, which they kept in a hole about four feet deep in the ground, shaped like an earthen dish. They were friendly to Brice and his family. The friendship was mutual, not only between those who lived there but others from the upper Allegheny who sometimes stopped here. A party of the latter reached here on an autumn day, between 1804 and 1810. After drawing their canoes out on dry land and partaking of Brice's hospitality, they proceeded to the hills back from the river, where they spent several days in hunting, and returned laden with game. The river having risen in the meantime their canoes would have been swept down-stream if Brice had not secured them. When those Indians became cognizant of the facts, and especially the kindness of Brice, they expressed their gratification by dancing, singing and shouting. In those times bears, deer, wolves, panthers and wild turkeys were abundant along and back from the river. When Brice was farming a portion of the river bottom below Whisky run, he found many large blue, red and white beads, flint darts six inches long, little tomahawks with round poles, and pieces of wire five or six inches long filled with scalps of wild ducks.

Here, too, the English and French traders may have bartered beads, trinkets and other commodities to the Indians for their more valuable pelts, furs and other articles. This may possibly have anciently been a busy mart for that kind of commerce.

James McCullough, Sr., of Kittanning, saw a log cabin here when he first descended the Allegheny in 1820, and Jonathan E. Meredith also remembered having seen several of the same kind, possibly fishermen's huts, when he passed here in 1827.

The "Orrsville" post office was established here in May, 1838, and Anson Pinney was appointed postmaster. Among his successors were Joseph A. Knox and Thomas Meredith. This place was thereafter called Orrsville, so named after the owner of the land on which the town is built. Charles B. Schotte, the owner of the "Humboldt Gardens" in Kittanning township, was employed by the owner of "Springfield" to build a hotel—the first frame structure erected here—in 1836, which

he completed the next year, and which was successively kept by him, Pinney, William Templeton, Chambers Orr, John Wallace, and others. Schotte remembers that before its erection there was not a vestige of another building within the limits of "Orrsville." About an acre of ground, on which is the site of that hotel, had the appearance of having been cleared years before. He also built for the proprietor the warehouse at the south side of the mouth of the creek which was extended out somewhat over the bank of the river for the purpose of conveniently receiving such freight as might be landed here from the steamboats.

The town of Mahoning now occupies this point, which will probably increase in importance since the completion of the Shawmut railroad, which runs along the northern bank of the Mahoning. The Mahoning station of this road is just across the creek from the town, and a new steel county bridge has been erected since the railroad began service in 1913.

J. M. White is the storekeeper and postmaster at Mahoning. The distillery at this point was first operated by William Templeton in 1826. It was later conveyed to the Mahoning Distilling Company, which has since ceased operations. McCanna Brothers also have a store here.

ORE HILL FURNACE

The first settler on the tract where the town of Templeton now is located was Abraham Parkinson, who was assessed with 400 acres in 1803, but afterward abandoned it. Peter Brice (colored) settled there next in 1804, and for many years was the only colored resident in this section. About 1873 there were at least sixty-five colored families here, and they formed a greater proportion of the population. At present most of them have removed to the cities.

The run at this point was for years called Parkinson's until the establishment of the Ore Hill furnace, when the quantities of liquor used by the workmen caused the change of name to "Whisky run."

Ore Hill furnace was built in 1845 by Cochran, Dobbs & Co., on the banks of the run, and was of the same type as those of that period, using charcoal. In 1856 in forty weeks it produced 1,525 tons of iron. After exhausting the supply of wood in that region, it went out of blast in 1857.

Robert Walker operated a distillery here

in 1804, and from this source later on the operatives at the furnace received the stimulus that caused the change of name to Whisky run.

STEWARDESON FURNACE

Christian Shunk, who had made the manufacture of iron a specialty and by his close and varied observation become a good judge of suitable locations, in 1851 selected the site of Stewardson furnace and the adjacent lands containing the requisite material for that manufacture. He, Alexander Laughlin and William Phillips erected this furnace and purchased various tracts of land. William and Robert McCutcheon conveyed to them 2,601 acres and 123 perches of the Wallis-Duncan-Stewardson lands, for \$12,358.40. This furnace was situated about 375 rods slightly north of east in an air line from the mouth of Mahoning, in a deep northern bend of this stream. It was built for coke in 1851, but was not then successful, and was changed to a charcoal hot blast until the spring of 1855, when coke was successfully substituted. Its first product of pig-iron was in 1852. Shunk conveyed all his interest in this furnace to Laughlin & Phillips, for \$5,000.

The furnace was burned down in September, 1858. It was soon rebuilt and went into blast in January, 1859. Its stack was forty feet high, the distance across the bosh being eleven and a half feet. This furnace produced in thirty-two weeks, in 1856, 1,147 tons of pig-metal—120 tons of which were by coke—out of limestone carbonate ore from the coal measures two miles around. The number of dwelling houses for proprietors and employees was forty, nearly all frame, one and a half story. The proprietors' residence, a two-story brick, 38 by 52 feet, was built in 1861, at a cost of \$6,000; six of the employees' buildings were brick, one-story. A store was connected with the furnace, in which a general assortment of merchandise was kept, varying in value from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The quantity of land belonging to its proprietors in Pine and Madison townships was about 3,100 acres. The sawmill on Scrubgrass run was erected in 1866-7. After the death of Alexander Laughlin, Sr., this furnace and property became vested in his sons Franklin B. and Alexander Laughlin, by whom as partners it was operated until the modern methods of operation and the cheap Lake Superior ore caused its suspension, in 1880.

TEMPLETON

The second settler on the present site of Templeton, after Peter Brice, was William Templeton, from whom the town is named. He was first assessed here in 1824. Here he started a distillery in 1826, which was located where the first Pennsylvania water tank was standing in 1876. The house in which he lived was in the lower part of the tract, where it is widest, between the river and the curve in the railroad, in front of which swung for several years the sign of the Green Tree, painted by James McCullough, Sr., on the 7th of April, 1828, which indicates that he kept there a public house, though not assessed as an innkeeper. Chambers and Robert Orr resided several years on this part of the tract after Templeton removed to the mouth of Mahoning.

Templeton in 1913 has grown to be quite a thriving town and will probably be shortly incorporated as a borough. The population is about 300. There are six stores in the town, one hotel and other necessary establishments. The American Natural Gas Company has a large pumping station here.

The principal industry is the Hay-Walker Brick Works, operating 22 kilns and employing 100 men.

S. C. Redinger & Sons operate a sawmill and lumber yard. Otto Thompson and J. K. Gearhart are the leading merchants. J. N. Rebott is proprietor of the hotel. Daniel Slagle is resident justice of the peace.

Templeton Presbyterian Church was established in 1890 and the present pastor is Rev. Charles Cochran.

The Free Methodist Church is supplied by Rev. William Ward.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was built here in 1892. Rev. S. M. Cousins is pastor of this congregation, also serving that of Manorville.

The resident physicians are Drs. Geo. E. Cramer and Thomas H. Newcome. Dr. Charles H. Shadle, a noted practitioner, died this year.

STATISTICS

In giving the early statistics of Pine township it is necessary to include that of Boggs, as the latter deprived Pine of most of its territory in the division.

The population of the township in 1860 was 1,521; in 1870, 1,642; in 1880, 728; in 1890, 522; in 1900, 369; in 1910, 867.

The assessment list for 1876 shows: Miners, 71; laborers, 67; teamsters, 8; blacksmiths, 4; carpenters, 4; physicians, 4; preachers, 3; railroad bosses, 3; stonemasons, 3; clerks, 3; peddlers, 3; fillers, 3; agents, 2; keepers, 2; engineers, 2; millers, 2; gentlemen, 2; apprentice, 1; barkeeper, 1; cokedrawer, 1; innkeeper, 1; coke boss, 1; manager, 1; quarryman, 1; painter, 1; undertaker, 1; wagonmaker, 1; telegraph operator, 1.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 2,284, valued at \$37,147; houses and lots, 332, valued at \$69,560; average, \$209.51; horses, 31, value, \$1,175, average, \$34.67; cows, 22, value, \$325, average, \$14.77; taxable occupations, 290, amount, \$9,975; total valuation, \$144,222. Money at interest, \$7,037.40.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse in the present limits of Pine township was a log building, situated near White's run in the southeastern part, and was taught by Wright Elliott between 1805 and 1811.

In 1860 the number of schools was 7; average number of months taught, 4; male teachers, 4; female teachers, 3; average monthly salaries of male, \$16.50, female, \$16; male scholars, 190; female scholars, 168; average number attending school, 168; cost teaching each per month, 38 cents; tax levied for school purposes, \$639.74; received from State appropriation, \$125.95; from collectors, \$334.75; cost of instruction, \$464; fuel and contingencies, \$86.95; repairing schoolhouses, \$10.87.

In 1876 the number of school was 12; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 5; female, 7; average monthly salaries of male, \$28, female, \$25; male scholars, 244; female scholars, 231; average number attending school, 247; cost teaching each per month, 74 cents; tax levied for school and building purposes, \$2,284.10; received from State appropriation, \$335.73; from taxes and other sources, \$2,499.28; cost building schoolhouses, etc., \$771.05; teachers' wages, \$2,080; fuel, collector's fees, etc., \$384.

Number of schools in 1913, 6; average months taught, 7; female teachers, 6; average salaries, female, \$45; male scholars, 100; female scholars, 107; average attendance, 145; cost per month, \$1.54; tax levied, \$2,076.26; received from State, \$1,060.30; other sources, \$2,075.13; value of schoolhouses, \$4,779; teachers' wages, \$1,890; fuel, fees, etc., \$925.42.

The school directors are: John M. White, president; J. F. Carpenter, secretary; T. A. McCanna, treasurer; Charles D. Fair, John Bechtel.

GEOLOGICAL

The following section, the lower portions of which were taken from the exposures on the north side of the Mahoning creek near its mouth, and the upper portions on the south side of that creek, behind the tavern house occupied by William Templeton in 1836, was made before Boggs was separated from Pine, in the course of the first geological survey of this State, under the superintendence of Prof. Henry D. Rogers: Ferriferous limestone, 15 feet; shale (ore), 35 feet; Clarion coal, 2½ feet; shale, etc., 20 feet; Brookville coal, 1 foot; Tionesta sandstone, massive, 60 feet; shale, silicious, 25 feet; olive bituminous shale, 15 feet; Tionesta coal, 1½ feet; Serel conglomerate, massive, also shaly, 100 feet; shale, sandy, partly carbonaceous, with seams of calcareous sandstone, from 1 inch to 6 inches thick, 20 feet; bituminous shale, 3 inches; Sharon coal, 2½ inches; shale, sandy above, bituminous below, 3½ feet; coal, 6 inches; thin bituminous slate, with stone silicious layers, 11 feet; coal, 1½ inches; blue sandy clay, 2 feet; slaty sandstone, 25 to 30 feet, to the level of Mahoning creek. These soon disappear beneath the waters, with a dip of 5° S., 120° east.

None of the hills around are high enough to have the Lower Freeport coalbed, but both the Freeport limestone and Upper Freeport coalbed are seen on Scrubgrass creek, which enters the Mahoning two miles above its mouth. The coal is often so thinned away as to disappear and let the Mahoning sandstone rest upon the Freeport limestone. This is the case at the exposure on the north branch of Pine creek, where the Mahoning sandstone is exposed, sixty feet thick, cropping the hill. Here the lower shales of the interval between the two Freeport coalbeds are dark brown and black, and contain layers of argillaceous iron ore. There is a slight local dip to the west.

The same rocks make the surface as those of Wayne, such of the lower barrens as are represented being found in the ridges which form the watersheds between the north and south forks of Pine creek, and the north fork of Pine creek and the Mahoning, and are of no commercial value. The lower productive measures outcrop in all the slopes overlooking

the principal streams, the entire group being represented. The Upper Freeport and Lower Kittanning coals are in workable condition, and they have been developed, each accompanied by its limestone. The Upper Freeport coal has with it a bed of fireclay of fine quality, but somewhat unreliable in its outspread. This is being worked at Templeton. The Clarion and Brookville coals, beneath the ferriferous limestone, are valueless, by reason of their small size, though above water level. The Pottsville conglomerate is magnificently exposed in the neighborhood of Templeton, forming cliffs forty feet high. It runs along the slopes northwardly from there to and up the valley of the Mahoning, sinking to water level beyond the site of the Stewardson furnace.

The rocks lie mainly in the Fairmount synclinal, of which Peart's Eddy is the center. Here the ferriferous limestone is at its low-

est level along the river front, the rise north and south being short and rapid.

ELEVATIONS

The levels above tide along the Pennsylvania railroad in this township before Boggs was separated from it, were: Opposite Mosgrove station, 812.1 feet; northwest outside corner Pine creek bridge abutment, one-tenth of a mile higher up the track, 812.1 feet; southwest corner of water station platform, two and a half miles higher up the track, 822.4 feet; southwest corner of bridge abutment, one mile and two-tenths higher up the track, 821.6 feet; opposite Templeton station, five-tenths of a mile higher up the track, 823.8 feet; opposite Mahoning station, nine-tenths of a mile higher up the track, 824.3 feet.

The highest point in the township is located in the eastern end, near the Mahoning, being 1,466 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER XXXII

WAYNE TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF DAYTON

AGRICULTURE PREDOMINANT—BOUNDARIES—EARLY LANDOWNERS—SENATOR JAMES G. BLAINE'S ANCESTORS — "MOLLY PITCHER" — PIONEER EXPERIENCES — THE MARSHALL FAMILY — "FATHER" MC GARRAUGH—GLADE RUN CHURCH—OTHER CONGREGATIONS—GLADE RUN ACADEMY—DAYTON UNION ACADEMY—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME—DAYTON NORMAL INSTITUTE —AN INDIAN STUDENT—EARLY MILLS, FURNACES AND FOUNDRIES—BOROUGH OF DAYTON—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—NEWSPAPERS

Nature has destined this section of the county for agriculture and man has availed himself of her bounty from early times. Almost from the first Wayne township has been distinguished for her products, and agriculture and learning have gone hand in hand toward the goal of success. Viewed from any point the landscape expresses tranquility. Vale and glade blend into each other with scarcely an angle to mar the symmetry of the picture. No more suitable location could be found for the establishment of the halls of learning which have made her famous. From these quiet temples of knowledge have gone forth men and women to whom the world is indebted, and who in turn are in the debt of "Old Glade Run." Many a famous clergyman, doctor or lawyer can point with pride to this, his alma mater. The early pioneers of Wayne built a foundation which will ever be a source of benefit to future generations.

BOUNDARIES

Wayne township was formed from Plum Creek township in 1821. The commissioners were: James White, surveyor; Abraham Zimmerman, Jacob Beck, Noah A. Calhoun, Joseph Marshall and John Thom. It was named after the Revolutionary hero, "Mad" Anthony Wayne. It was ordered to be erected with the following boundaries: Beginning on Mahoning creek at the lower end of Anderson's cave; thence south five miles to a white oak; thence south ten degrees east four miles to the Purchase Line; thence by plot along said line to the line between Armstrong and Indiana counties; thence by plot along said line to Mahoning creek; and thence down the same to the place of beginning. It having been at the same time represented to the court that the viewers had gone beyond the western line of Plum Creek township and included a part of Kittanning township, it was further or-

dered, "that the new township of Wayne be bounded by that of Kittanning."

The records do not show who was appointed to hold the first election. In the absence of the docket containing the election returns of the various election districts in this county prior to 1839, the names of the township officers then elected have not been ascertained.

SETTLERS AND LANDOWNERS

Among the earlier landowners and settlers were: Thomas W. Hiltzheimer, General Daniel Brodhead, John Rutherford, Jacob Peelor, Joseph Marshall, James Kirkpatrick, John Calhoun, James McGahey, Abel Findley, James Russell, Thomas Duke, William Kinnan, Ephraim Blaine, James Hamilton, William Borland, John Borland, William Kirkpatrick, William Cochran, James Marshall, Noah A. Calhoun, General James Potter, John Hays, Sr., David Ralston, Thomas White, James McKennan, Robert Borland, James McQuoun, Watson S. Marshall, Alexander McClelland, Benjamin Irwin, Robert Martin, Hugh Martin, Enoch Hastings, Reuben Hastings, Robert Beatty, Thomas Taylor, Jacob Pontius, John Hyskell, Joseph Glenn, John Henderson, Samuel Coleman, Thomas Wilson, Robert Black, Samuel Black, Archibald Glenn, James Wilson, Samuel Irwin, Joseph McSparrin, Andrew D. Guthrie, Samuel Wallis, George Harrison, Thomas W. Francis, Edward Tilghman, Thomas Ross, Peter Thomas, George Scott, William Wirt Gitt, Henry Pratt, John Butler, Theodore Wilson, George Ellenberger, William Pontius, Samuel Black, John Gould, John Bargerstock, John Steele, John Hettrick, Adam Baughman, Jacob Kammerdiener, Peter Kammerdiener, Thomas Smullen, John Alcorn, Alexander White, James White, John Powers, Joseph Powers, Mrs. Elizabeth McClemmens, Leopold Drohn, Joseph Clever, Eli Schrecengost, Joseph Schrecengost, John Reesman, Dr. William Smith, William C. Bryan, Mark Campbell, Michael Clever, George Harrison, Joseph Thomas, Robert Brown, Jacob Beer, Samuel McGaughey, Jacob Rupp, Isaac Meason, Robert R. Cross, Hugh Gallagher, William McIlhenny, Frederick Soxman, Adam Rupp, Paul Burti, Benjamin B. Cooper, Jacob Smith, John McIntire, George Kline, Joseph Buffington, James A. Knox, George Dill, Moses Dill, John Brodhead.

PROMINENT PIONEERS

Several of these earlier owners were of more than passing reputation and importance

in the history of our country. One of them, Ephraim Blaine, was a resident of Carlisle, Pa., in the earlier years of the Revolutionary war. In the spring of 1777 the appointment of sub-lieutenant of Cumberland county was tendered to him, which he declined. He was afterward appointed deputy commissary general for the middle department. In February or March, 1780, he was appointed commissary general, which position he probably filled until the close of the war. His name appears in the list of names of men residing at Fort Pitt, July 22, 1760. He was the great-grandfather of James G. Blaine, the distinguished United States senator from Maine, who was a native of Pennsylvania.

John Hays, Sr., was a son of John and Mary Hays, both of whom participated in the battle of Monmouth, N. J., in the Revolutionary war. He was a sergeant in a company of artillery, who is said to have directed a cannon at least a part of the time. When he was carried from the field, his wife was approaching with a pitcher of water for him and others, took his place by that cannon, loaded and fired at least once, insisted on remaining, and left with much reluctance. General Washington either saw or heard of the service which she thus rendered, and commissioned her as sergeant by brevet. The morning after the battle she rescued from a pit one of her friends, who had been thrown into it, with others, as dead, carried him in her arms to the hospital and nursed him until he recovered. Many years afterward, when he had learned her residence through the pension office, she received a box of presents and an invitation to make his home her home. She was in the army seven years and nine months, serving with her husband after that battle. After the war she and her husband removed to Carlisle, Pa., where he subsequently died, and she married Sergeant McAuley, who embittered her life by his drunkenness and abuse, and for years lived on her earnings. She received an annual pension of \$40 as the widow of John Hays, and during the last week of her life one was granted to her in her own right. She died in January, 1832, in her ninetieth year, and was buried beside her first husband with military honors by several companies that followed her remains to the grave—"Molly Pitcher's" grave. She was called "Molly Pitcher" because of her carrying that pitcher of water to the thirsty soldiers on that intensely hot day of the battle of Monmouth.

Few of these whose names are mentioned were actual settlers. Most of the earlier set-

tlers occupied and improved portions of these tracts for years before they knew or could reach those who could grant valid titles; so that there was a good deal of "squatting" and occasional shifting of locations. When they finally got into communication with the actual owners there was little difficulty experienced in obtaining titles, as the conditions and prices were not onerous or excessive.

The earliest settler in the eastern part of Wayne township, on Glade run, was William Marshall, who came from Indiana county, settled and made an improvement, erecting a log cabin and barn on the Pickering & Co. tract, of which he occupied about eighty acres, known in that region as the "old Glade Run farm," now lying south of the borough of Dayton, between it and the old buildings of the Glade Run Academy. An orchard was planted on it soon after its first occupancy by Marshall, which is still thrifty, and known as the "old Glade orchard."

The only other white settler then within what is now the territory of this township was James Shields, who occupied a part of the above-mentioned vacant tract, the farm since owned by C. Soxman and James Gallagher, Jr., about four miles west of south from Marshall's. The latter's next nearest neighbors were the Kirkpatricks, nearly south, on the Cowanshannock, another family about four miles to the east, and others not less than ten miles to the north. The nearest grist-mill was Peter Thomas', about fifteen miles distant on Plum creek, near where the borough of Elderton now is. Even fourteen years later the population of this region must have been very sparse, for Philip Mechling, sheriff of Armstrong county for many years, relates that he then found but very few habitations, and they were far apart, as he passed from Red Bank township to Thomas' in Plum Creek township, when he was collecting United States taxes, levied for paying the public debt incurred by the war of 1812.

There were then only bridle paths from one point to another. The streams were not spanned by bridges. When he reached the ferry kept by Robert Martin, at or near where Milton now is, he could not find either canoe or ferryman on the Red Bank side of the Mahoning. A canoe was on the other side. With dry chestnut logs, an ax and an auger, he constructed a small raft on which he ventured across the turbid stream and landed a considerable distance below his objective point. When he reached the canoe the ferryman had arrived. They crossed over to the Red Bank

side and then returned to the Plum Creek side, guiding the horse by the rein or hitching as the latter swam alongside of the canoe.

The pioneer of Glade Run, after making considerable improvement on the "old Glade farm," left it because he could not obtain what he deemed a valid title.

Another contemporaneous settler on Glade run was Joseph Marshall, the eldest son of William Marshall, Sr., he being twenty-two years old when they settled there a century ago. Their new home in the wilderness was then in Toby township.

Joseph Marshall, in later years, when the Marshalls in this part of the county became quite numerous, was distinguished from others bearing the same name by the appellation of "big Joe Marshall." He died in his eightieth year in 1859. His father had nine children, of whom the only one surviving, Robert Marshall, on the centennial anniversary of American Independence was in his seventy-seventh year. The descendants of William Marshall, Sr., if all were living, would number over five hundred. The descendants of his brothers John and Archibald, who were somewhat later settlers in this region, are also quite numerous. Hence the frequency of the name of Marshall in this and other adjacent townships. The Marshalls, like many of their contemporaries bearing different names, have generally been of good repute in their public and private relations.

The eastern portion of this township received nearly all the settlers in the first decade of this century. Thomas Wilson was assessed with 300 acres of land in 1806, being then in Kittanning township. The records show that the other settlers in this section were Hugh Martin, Alexander and Thomas McGaughey, James Kirkpatrick, Sr., and John Calhoun, in 1807.

Christopher Rupp in 1805 was the first settler in the vicinity of Echo. Twenty years after he was the owner of 800 acres of that land.

POPULATION

Previous to 1830 the population of this township was not very rapidly increased. At that date it was only 878, but by 1840 the number had reached 1,875. In 1850, after the curtailment of its territory, it was 1,348. In 1860 it was 1,576; in 1870, 2,028; in 1880, exclusive of the borough of Dayton, 1,867; in 1890, 1,503; in 1900, 1,461; in 1910, 1,384. The gradual decrease in the population was

due to the decline of farming, the closing of the academies and the many attractions offered by the larger cities.

The present territory of Wayne was a part of Toby township from 1801 to 1806; part of Kittanning township until 1809, and part of Plum Creek township until 1821.

GLADE RUN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The first clergyman to hold religious services in Wayne township was Rev. Robert McGarraugh, who was also the first Presbyterian minister who preached the gospel east of the Allegheny river in what are now Armstrong and Clarion counties. He held the first services in a barn of William Marshall, Sr., in 1803, while on his way to the wilderness in the northern part of Clarion county, where he subsequently settled. Twice a year thereafter he preached to this little congregation while on his journeys to and from the meetings of the old Redstone Presbytery, which extended from the Allegheny mountains to the Scioto river, and from Lake Erie to the Kanawha river. In those days the settlements were few and far between, and the pioneers marked the dates of his visits by putting pins in the dates in the old almanacs.

The church, which at first was called Cowanshannock, was organized by four families, those of James and William Kirkpatrick, William Marshall and William Shields, in 1804.

Rev. Robert McGarraugh soon thereafter decided to cast his lot with the little circle of worshipers, and in the same year gathered together his family and household goods in Westmoreland county and made the toilsome journey through the almost trackless wilderness to their new home, which they reached in the course of seven or eight days.

Wagon roads had not then been opened in this region, so they performed their journey through the forest on horseback, following Indian trails or the paths indicated by the settlers' blazes. They probably had three horses, one of which Mr. McGarraugh rode; another bore Mrs. McGarraugh and two of the children. All the kitchen furniture was packed on the third, on the top of which John, the eldest son, was mounted. On their route they either forded or swam the Kiskiminetas, Crooked creek and Plum creek. They were detained a day at the Mahoning, and another at the Red Bank, where they were under the necessity of constructing canoes, in which they were conveyed across those streams, the

horses swimming alongside of them. Their habitation, during the first year of their residence, near the present addition of Strattanville, was a log cabin twelve or sixteen feet square, the door of which was made of chestnut bark.

Father McGarraugh, as he was in later years called, was ordained by the Redstone Presbytery, Nov. 12, 1807, and installed as the pastor of the New Rehoboth and Licking Churches, the pastorate in which he continued until April 3, 1822, after which time he preached at Callensburg, Concord and some other places until his death, July 17, 1839, in the sixty-ninth year of his age and the thirty-sixth of his ministry.

Says the writer of a historical sketch of Clarion county: "Rev. Robert McGarraugh is represented to have been a good, God-fearing man, well educated, able in prayer, slow of speech, often taking two or three hours to deliver his sermon. So earnest was he at times that great tears would roll from his eyes to the floor. It was said that his tears were more eloquent than his voice."

He had three sons and four daughters. Mrs. Henry Black, one of the latter, and John McGarraugh, one of the former, were living in 1876. Robert W. McGarraugh, a grandson, served in the Union army in the war of 1861-65 three and a half years, having been confined eleven months at Andersonville, where he died.

The early records of this, like many other churches, were not kept in a book, but on loose pieces of paper, which were preserved by the late George McCombs. They contain the minutes of the sessions from Sept. 15, 1821, until Oct. 24, 1836. It is not known if any members were admitted between 1804 and 1821. The admissions in the last-mentioned year were twenty-one on examination and seven on letters. It is not apparent whether any Presbyterian clergyman preached here even occasionally between the time when Father McGarraugh ceased to travel this route and the advent of Rev. James Galbreath, who preached here a few times prior to 1820, when Rev. David Barclay commenced preaching as a stated supply and continued about five years, during which period a considerable number were admitted. Joseph Diven and George McComb were ordained elders by Mr. Barclay in 1820, and John Marshall, Benjamin Irwin and William Kirkpatrick, July 24, 1825.

The pastorate of Rev. Elisha D. Barrett, M. D., commenced Dec. 9, 1828, and continued until Nov. 29, 1840, during which period John

Calhoun, James Wilson, William Gaghagan, Robert Caldwell and Robert Wilson were ordained and installed ruling elders, and fifty-nine members were admitted on examination. Dr. Barrett was among the first advocates of the temperance cause and of Sabbath schools, and other great moral and temporal interests of society in this region.

The pastorate of Rev. James D. Mason began June 16, 1843, and ended March 19, 1848, during which thirty-two members were admitted on examination, and William M. Findlay, John Henderson and Thomas Travis were elected, ordained and installed ruling elders.

Rev. Cochran Forbes, who came next, had for twenty years been missionary to the Sandwich Islands, and he remained with the church until 1856. During his time eighty-six members were added.

Rev. G. W. Mechlin, D. D., next served, from 1857 to 1894. After him came Rev. S. R. Frazier for a short time, and then Rev. G. W. McIntyre, the present pastor, came to the church, which was his first pastorate, in the spring of 1895. He has ever since served the congregation with remarkable success. His congregation is one of the largest in the county, the present membership being 411, while the Sabbath school instructs 200 little ones. At present the church has under its direct care four students for the ministry.

All the church edifices were erected on the same site, near the northern angle of the triangle formed by three public roads, one mile southeast of the borough of Dayton. The first one was 30 by 30 feet, with walls of hewn logs, shingle roof and board floor. It was probably erected in 1821, as the subscription paper found among the papers of the late Benjamin Irwin shows that the "implements," as the materials are styled, were to be delivered to the building committee by the first day of May of that year. One subscriber agreed to furnish five logs, another the same, another five pairs of rafters, two others "one summer," and so on until ample provision was made for the walls, roof and floor. Another paper contains the names of more than forty subscribers, who promised to pay, respectively, sums of money varying from \$1 to less than twenty-five cents "for purchasing glass and nails and fixing the windows of the meeting house." That edifice was followed by another in 1831, which gave place in 1857 to another, which in 1871 was enlarged to its present dimensions of 48 by 76 feet, all of which were from time to time required by the healthy increase of the congregation.

The Sabbath school connected with this church was established probably in August or September, 1826, and was organized at a schoolhouse near Abel Findley's residence, which was then on the Hiltzimer tract. The officers on the first day were Joseph Reed, president, and John Calhoun and Abel Findley, assistants. This, like other schools in the township, was soon thereafter merged in the one at the church. It has ever since been a beneficent and flourishing school. Among its devoted superintendents and teachers the name of William Kirkpatrick most frequently occurs.

In 1876 the number of church members was 240, and of Sabbath school scholars, 202.

This is not only the first church organized east of the Allegheny river, within the limits of this county, but it has been a parent church, from which emanated large portions of the original members of the Concord, Millville, Rural Village and Smicksburg churches, and a nucleus of the United Presbyterian Church at Dayton.

The following named members of this church and Sabbath school, with the exceptions noted, became pastors of the Presbyterian Church: Alexander S. Marshall, Marion, Iowa; David J. Irwin, D. D.; James H. Marshall, Concord; Adam L. Wilson, Methodist Episcopal Church, Bryn Mawr; B. S. Sloan, evangelist, Indiana; J. T. Gibson; S. B. Fleming, Kansas; Johnston McGaughey, Raton, N. M.; Francis X. Miron, Earl Park, Ind.; Colbert M. DesIslets, Ph. D., Belvidere, Nebr.; Albert B. Marshall, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn.; John P. Barbor, Lyndon, Kans.; David Brown, Newton, Ia.; Lycurgus Mechlin, D. D., Washington, Pa.; Thomas M. Findley, St. Paul, Minn.; Henry T. McClelland, professor theology, Western Theological Seminary; Anderson F. Irwin, Peoria, Ill.; John C. Irwin, Fullerton, Nebr.; Asa Leard, Farmingdale, Ill.; Thomas W. Leard, Athens, Ill.; Robert E. Anderson, Owatonna, Minn.; Charles P. Cheeseman, Long Run; Joseph M. McComb, Lodiana, India; Adolphus C. Good, Ogowe River, West Africa; John G. Touzeau, Bogota, South America; John C. Mechlin, Salmas, Persia; John C. Ambrose, Marion, Pennsylvania.

CONCORD CHURCH

In the year 1839 Rev. John Caruthers preached for some months in John Alcorn's barn to the Presbyterians of Concord and finally in 1840 the church was formally or-

ganized, with the following members: John Alcorn and wife Elizabeth, William McCain, and wife Rebecca, John Calhoun and wife Catharine, Noah A. Calhoun and wife Mary, Samuel H. Porter and wife Nancy, William Marshall and wife Rebecca, and James White. Rev. Joseph Painter was the first pastor and served until 1852. After a vacancy of one year, Rev. Cochran Forbes entered the pulpit, remaining until 1856. From 1857 to 1865 Rev. G. W. Mechlin served. Next came Rev. J. M. Jones, 1865-67; Rev. H. Magill, 1867-72; Rev. F. E. Thompson, 1873-77; Rev. H. Magill, 1880-81; Rev. W. O. Thompson, 1881-82; Rev. J. M. Kelly, 1882-85.

The first church building was a \$500 frame, built in 1842 on a hill commanding the surrounding country. After the Civil war another frame edifice was put up, which has been used from 1867 to the present time.

EPISCOPALIANS

The next church established in this township was St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, organized in 1836 by Rev. B. B. Killikelly, who was its rector for several years. Services were at first held in a private house and the congregation numbered ninety-one persons. The congregation rapidly increasing, the pastor visited the East for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to build a church. In this quest he was successful, and in 1838 a frame edifice was erected at a cost of \$250. It was located in the southern part of the township east of the village of Echo. It has not been in use for many years. The church organization was made and it was incorporated in 1866. Rev. William Hilton and Rev. D. C. James followed Rev. Mr. Killikelly up to 1876. At that time the church had begun to decline, and shortly thereafter ceased to exist.

LUTHERANS

Jerusalem Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1832 by Rev. Gabriel A. Reichert. Peter Kammerdiener was the first elder and Christopher Rupp and Abraham Zimmerman the first trustees. After Mr. Reichert left the pulpit was filled intermittently until 1876, when Rev. Michael Sweigert became the pastor. The number of members then was 72, Sabbath school, 50. The first church edifice was a log one, 30 by 25 feet. The present one, a frame, 40 by 35 feet, was

erected in 1874 on an acre lot donated by Jacob Kammerdiener, near Belknap. There are occasional services held there now. A. F. Schaeffer was the pastor in 1904.

SCHOOLS

The educational interests were cherished by the early settlers of this township. About 1815—it may have been somewhat later or earlier—according to information which has been orally transmitted to these later times, the first school within its present limits was opened in a building, perhaps not at first designed for a school house, on land of Benjamin Irwin, near the Indiana county line, and was taught by the William Marshall distinguished from others of that name by the sobriquet of "Crooked," not, it is presumed, that he was so morally. Perhaps, whatever crookedness there was in his physique may have been induced by the virtue of extraordinary industry. Some of his pupils traveled three and others four miles daily to acquire the rudiments of education within the walls of that log temple of knowledge in the forest. Robert Marshall, of Dayton, the last surviving pupil, died Oct. 1, 1881. Another school was taught in a primitive schoolhouse, built somewhat later, near the present site of the Glade Run Presbyterian Church, one of the teachers of which was Bezal Irwin.

In 1832 David Scott and David Lewis were assessed as schoolmasters. When the common school law went into operation in 1834-35 four schoolhouses were located, one in the Calhoun settlement in the northwestern part of the township, one in the Beck settlement in the southwestern part, another two miles north of Dayton, and one about the same distance southwest of that borough.

In 1860 the number of schools was 10; average months taught, 4; male teachers, 7; female teachers, 3; average salaries of male, per month, \$20; of female, per month, \$18.47; male scholars, 221; female scholars, 178; average number attending school, 278; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 48 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$1,058.18; received from State appropriation, \$94.25; from collectors, \$800; cost of instruction, \$704; fuel and contingencies, \$74.80; cost of schoolhouses, \$25.30.

In 1876 the number of schools was 10; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 6; female teachers, 4; average salaries of male, per month, \$32; average salaries of female, per month, \$32; male scholars, 190;

female scholars, 151; average number attending school, 251; cost per month, \$1.20; tax levied for school and building purposes, \$1,970.84; received from State appropriation, \$309.69; received from taxes and other sources, \$1,991.12; cost of schoolhouses, repairing, etc., \$223.50; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,600; collectors' fees, fuel, etc., \$234.23.

The school board in 1856 purchased of David Olinger two lots in the village of Belknap on which to erect schoolhouses Nos. 3 and 4, the former 60 by 80 and the latter 60 by 75½ feet, both fronting on the Kittanning road, for \$19.25.

In 1876 the report of this school was: Months taught, 5; male teacher, 1; salary per month, \$35; male scholars, 36; female scholars, 19; average number attending school, 41; cost per month, 68 cents; tax levied for school and building purposes, \$151.27; received from State appropriation, \$37.20; from taxes, etc., \$184.98; paid for teachers' wages, \$175.08; for fuel, etc., \$69.37.

In 1913 the number of schools was 11; months taught, 7; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 6; average salaries, male, \$42; female, \$41.66; male scholars, 184; female scholars, 155; average attendance, 210; cost per month of each scholar, \$1.61; amount of tax levied, \$3,733.85; received from State, \$2,026.32; from other sources, \$4,501.96; value of schoolhouses, \$6,100; teachers' wages, \$3,220; other expenses, \$2,516.90.

The school directors for that year were: H. S. Coleman, president; S. P. Butler, secretary; C. A. Reed, treasurer; J. G. Snyder, S. M. Latimer.

GLADE RUN ACADEMY

Previous to 1850 the standard of learning in the schools was very low. A very superficial knowledge of the "Western Calculator" and "Kirkham's Grammar" were the only requirements of the average teacher, who often was only two or three lessons ahead of the scholars. A farmer's son, by occupying a few winter evenings in study, often distanced his instructor and perhaps filled his place at the next session. The country was rapidly filling up and a higher standard was demanded. Realizing this, the members of the Glade Run Church met on May 27, 1851, and after discussing the expediency of establishing a school of a higher grade, the session unanimously resolved "that measures be adopted for opening a parochial school as soon as possible." The

school opened Oct. 27, 1851, with Rev. John M. Jones as principal, the members of the session having assumed the payment of his first year's salary. He remained until 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Mechlin, D.D., who served until 1861, when Rev. J. M. Jones resumed the position of principal. They were aided at different times by assistants, who later became able preachers of the gospel in various parts of this country.

The first trustees were: Rev. G. W. Mechlin, William Kirkpatrick, John Henderson, Robert Wilson, Benjamin Irwin, W. M. Findley and John Wadding.

The faculty in 1857, according to an old program supplied by W. C. Marshall, editor of the *Dayton News*, was: Rev. G. W. Mechlin and J. H. Marshall, A. B., principals; J. K. Ritchey and Mrs. Lizzie M. K. Townsend, assistants; Mrs. N. J. Torrence, principal female department.

The rates of tuition were extremely moderate, for languages, rhetoric, sciences and mathematics, \$10 per session; philosophy, physiology and algebra, \$8; English branches, \$6; painting, drawing and embroidery, \$5. Board and room could be had in private families at \$1.50 per week. At the 1857-58 session there were in attendance 45 males and 35 females.

By 1873 the rates had risen \$2 additional and board cost \$3. There were then 78 males and 47 females in the school.

In the catalogue published in October, 1862, the second year of the Civil war, which latter had made many vacancies in all advanced schools of learning, we find then enrolled during that eleventh year 55 male and 23 female students, or 78 in all. The enrollment previous to this year or in the first ten years was 202 males and 154 females. There were 84 males from Armstrong county, 27 from Indiana county, 24 from Clarion county, 18 from Jefferson county, 9 from Westmoreland county, 3 from Washington county and 2 from Clearfield county. There were also, from other States, 8 from Illinois, 2 from Iowa, 2 from Indiana, 2 from Ohio and 1 from Indian Territory. There was also a student from Brazil, S. A. Thus we see how far-reaching was the influence of one of Armstrong county's great schools of learning.

Among the many students who availed themselves of the excellent facilities of Glade Run none was more affectionately remembered or sincerely mourned after his untimely death than Benjamin Immuby Coles, a Christian Indian of the Caddo tribe, who came from his

distant home in Louisiana in the early days of the institution's history and after an attendance of a few years died aged thirty-two, in 1860. At his death his schoolmates sold pictures of him to defray the expense of a tombstone, upon which they engraved the line: "Everybody loved him."

In 1876 it was recorded that over 1,300 students had passed through the institution and of that number nearly sixty had become ministers of the gospel. One became professor of a large theological seminary, several were foreign missionaries, one a president judge, some were prominent lawyers, some entered the medical profession and many were teachers.

At that date the buildings were an academy and three boarding houses for male and female pupils. These buildings were the gifts of the Glade Run and Concord congregations and the people of Kittanning.

A perpetual charter was granted in 1864 under the title of "Glade Run Classical and Normal Academy."

After 1880 the attendance gradually declined, owing to State subsidized normal schools, and in 1895 the old school was closed.

Situated on a commanding eminence, embowered with giant oaks, surrounded on every side by fruitful farms, the old edifice stands, a monument to early education and piety. It it now (1913) used as an overflow room for the Glade Run Sabbath school.

DAYTON UNION ACADEMY

This school was established in 1852 by the united efforts of the United Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal congregations, and was a non-sectarian institution. The first principal was Rev. John A. Campbell, and his successors were Rev. David K. Duff, David Love, A. M., D. W. Lawson and others. For a time the school flourished, but finally the same causes worked to compel its suspension that affected the Glade Run, and in 1905 it was merged with the Dayton Normal Institute.

The first county superintendent of the common schools of this county was Rev. John A. Campbell in 1854, then principal of this academy.

DAYTON SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

A need having arisen for a home for the children of deceased soldiers, Dayton was suggested as the most desirable location in the county, and in November, 1866, a stock company was organized with a capital of \$15,000

and the following membership: Rev. David K. Duff, Rev. T. M. Elder, Dr. William Hosack, Dr. J. H. Crouch, Robert Marshall, Wesley Pontius, William R. Hamilton, William Marshall, Thomas P. Ormond, Thomas H. Marshall, Samuel Good, Smith Neal, John H. Rupp, William Morrow, William J. Burns, J. W. Marshall, William Hindman, John Beck, Jacob Beck, John Craig, David Lawson and David Byers. The school opened in rented buildings with fifty-one pupils. In December, 1873, it was chartered as the "Dayton Soldiers' Orphans' School Association." In 1867 thirty-five acres of land were purchased and three buildings erected. In 1873 two of these were burned, but immediately replaced. The average number of pupils in the first five years was 150, and in 1876, 208. Rev. T. M. Elder, Rev. J. E. Dodds, Hugh McCandless, Miss Elizabeth McCandless and M. L. Thounhurst were the successive principals. As the limit of age at which the inmates could remain in the school was sixteen years, the result was a gradual elimination, and finally in 1888 fire destroyed all but one of the buildings, so the few remaining orphans were distributed among the other schools in various parts of the Union.

All of these institutions were the progenitors of the

DAYTON NORMAL INSTITUTE

founded and chartered in 1905, with these officers: Rev. G. W. McIntyre, president; Will Mechling, vice president; H. L. Ellenberger, secretary; T. E. Thompson, treasurer; Dr. George P. Bible, honorary vice president. The faculty is: Rev. C. W. Johnston, A. B., president, mathematics and science; Chelcie J. McAninch, A. B., Latin, English and German; Josephine Young, mathematics, history and literature; Dr. George P. Bible, A. M., methods of teaching and oratory; Madeleine Raby, elocution and expressive reading; Mark Porritt, musical director; Helen Watson, violin; Mrs. Effie Eckman, matron of dormitories.

A commodious brick building, for classrooms and auditorium, and a dormitory were erected, and together with the renovated Orphans' Home building that remained after the fire constitute the instruction plant. Most of the students are from Armstrong county.

INDUSTRIES

The inhabitants of Wayne township were entirely engaged in agriculture up to 1820.

At that date the first sawmill was erected by Peter Thomas. Others were built at various later dates by Jacob Beck, Abel Findley and Alva Payne. These mills were situated on Glade run, Camp run and Pine creek, but the timber is now exhausted and there remains not a vestige of the old plants save an occasional weed-grown sawdust heap.

The first gristmill was built in 1822 by Joseph Marshall, Sr., on Glade run, near its mouth, and was afterward owned successively by James Kirkpatrick, John Henderson, Archibald Glenn, John Segar and Andrew J. Lowman. The next was put up on Pine creek by George Beck, Sr., in 1830, who afterward added a carding machine. The third one, by Enoch Hastings, in 1835, on Glade run, was subsequently owned by Daniel Schreckengost, John Segar, Alexander Getty and Alex Haines. The fourth, by Andrew J. Lowman, in 1863, on a branch of Pine creek, was later owned by Jacob Segar. Alva Paine (Payne) and Thomas Travis built a saw and gristmill on the south bank of the Mahoning in 1827, and it afterward passed into the hands of Ellenberger & Coleman.

The first fulling-mill was built by David Lewis in 1828 in the northeastern part of the township on the Mahoning creek, and was later operated by Archibald McSparrin, Archibald Glenn and James G. Morrison. The latter added a carding machine in 1839.

Robert Marshall, Alexander White, Adam Beck, and Henry Clever operated distilleries during the period from 1823 to 1839.

Other occupations were: John Marshall, hatter, 1829; William Marshall, tanner, 1831; William B. Marlin and Joseph Stewart, tanners, 1832; George McCombs and James McQuown, tanyards, 1836; Enoch Hastings, John Lias, Peter Lias, James Russell and John Rutherford, blacksmiths, in 1832; and, in that year, Abel Findley, William Kinnan, carpenters; Hugh Rutherford, tailor; Jesse Cable, shoemaker, John Gould, stone and brick mason; and in 1833, Robert Borland, Jr., chair-maker.

Merchants assessed for the first time: John Borland, in 1832; Jacob Brown, in 1838. There was, it is said, a store, eight or ten years later, at the mill built by Joseph Marshall, on Glade run. In 1876 there were three assessed—one in the thirteenth, and two in the fourteenth class.

Olney furnace was built by John McCrea and James Galbraith in 1846, and went into blast the next year. It was situated on the southerly side of the Mahoning creek, a little

over two miles in an air line from the mouth of Glade run, and was a hot and cold blast charcoal furnace, which for a few years made about 23 tons of pig metal a week; and then after the enlargement of its bosh to 9 feet across by 32 feet high. 568 tons in 23 weeks, from the ferriferous and hard limestone ore, taken from the beds in the coal measures three miles around it. The number of employees varied from about sixty to eighty. Galbraith retired from it in 1850, and McCrea continued to operate it until 1855. The iron was transported via the Mahoning creek and Allegheny river to Pittsburgh.

An iron foundry was established by John Henderson and Archibald Glenn, probably in 1847, which was attached to the new gristmill on the site of the old one, called the lower Glade mills. It appears to have been operated by the latter until 1851, when it was transferred to John Segar, to whom it ceased to be assessed after 1852.

The first resident clergymen were Rev. Elisha D. Barrett, in 1829, and Rev. John Hindman, in 1834.

The first resident physician was Dr. William N. Simms, in 1834.

The Glade Run postoffice was established Dec. 17, 1828, at Joseph Marshall's on the then new post route from Kittanning to the mouth of Anderson's creek. Reuben Lewis was its first postmaster, and his successors were Rev. E. D. Barrett, from 1831 till 1835; John Borland, until 1853; William Findley, until 1855, when the office removed to the village of Dayton.

SMALL VILLAGES

The Echo postoffice was established in 1857, the name being given it from the remarkable echo from the hills at this point. The first postmaster was Joseph Knox and the first storekeeper Moses McElwain. This town is one of the stations on the B. R. & P. road and is also notable as the terminal of the Rural Valley railroad, a branch which carries coal and passengers to and from Rural Valley. Quite a business is done in the passenger line, but the service is very unsatisfactory. The road is owned by the B. R. & P. Railroad Company. Echo had, according to the last assessors' report, three blacksmiths, one shoemaker, one carpenter and one painter. W. F. Snyder and A. S. Foster are the storekeepers, C. A. Reed attends to legal matters, and the medical profession is represented by Dr. C. C. Ross.

"Milton" and "Independence" are two little settlements in the extreme northeastern part of the township, on one of the severe bends of the Mahoning.

The postoffice of "Belknap" was established Sept. 21, 1855, and its first postmaster was Charles W. Ellenberger, whose successors have been John Steele, Porter Marshall, Joseph McCorkle, Jacob Maurer and Daniel Knappenberger. The name of this village was adopted in honor of the postmaster general of that year, and was suggested by John McCrea. There is no office at this point now. R. R. Hoffman is the storekeeper.

MISCELLANEOUS

The first lodge of Grangers, or Patrons of Husbandry, in this county was organized in this township, in 1875, its first president being John Steele.

In the year 1876 the great mass of the people of this township were still engaged in agricultural pursuits, the assessment list showing those in other occupations to be: Ministers, 2; teacher, 1; surveyor, 1; physician, 1; merchants, 3; blacksmiths, 2; carpenters, 3; gunsmiths, 1; laborers, 23; millers, 3; miners, 4; shoemaker, 1; teamster, 1; tanner, 1; and 48 single men, valued at \$50 each.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: number of acres, 25,633, valued at \$300,637; houses and lots, 46; value, \$5,783, average, \$123.54; horses, 408, value, \$15,882; average, \$38.92; cows, 438, value, \$6,610, average, \$15.11; taxable occupations, 520, amount, \$7,085; total valuation, \$355,422. Money at interest, \$35,687.91.

GEOLOGY

The geology of Wayne township is similar to that of Cowanshannock, there being but slight variation in the convolutions of the strata. A few coal mines are in operation, but agriculture is the ruling occupation.

The little village of Belknap is honored by possessing as its near neighbor the highest point in the township, which is also the highest in the county. This hill is located half way between Belknap and Muff, on the upper branch of Pine creek, and is 1,731 feet above sea level.

BOROUGH OF DAYTON

The town or village of Dayton was laid out in 1850 on a part of the Pickering & Co. tract, then owned by Robert Marshall, and on

a part of the Alexander McClelland tract, then owned by John Lias. The lots vary considerably in their areas.

The origin of the name of this municipality is this: On a certain evening, probably in 1849, when there were only about three buildings on the territory which it now covers, there was a small assemblage of persons then residing here and in this vicinity, at the store of Guyer & Laughlin. One topic of conversation on that occasion was the name which should be given to this point, then a mere hamlet, which, it was expected, would in time become a town. The main object was to select a name which had not been given to any other place, or at least to any postoffice, in this State. Some one present, it is not remembered who, suggested Dayton, which name, it is thought, occurred to the suggestor by reason of some mental association of his with Dayton, Ohio, which was named after Jonathan Dayton, one of the agents who effected a purchase for John Cleve Symmes of 248,000 acres from the United States, on a part of which is the site of that city. Dayton was a citizen of New Jersey, and was speaker of the house of representatives in the Congress of the United States from Dec. 7, 1795, until March 3, 1799.

MUNICIPAL

The borough was incorporated in 1873, with G. W. Lias as the first burgess. H. L. Spencer and George Kline were the councilmen; W. W. Caldwell and Wesley Pontius, school directors; Thomas P. Ormond and J. R. Cornick, overseers of the poor; J. T. Smith, assessor; A. J. Thompson, auditor; John Campbell, justice of the peace, and G. B. Roof; constable.

The office of burgess was filled from that date by the following: Jacob Beck, D. L. Coleman, A. J. Thompson, W. M. Fulton, G. W. Lias, P. M. Enterline, J. R. Calhoun, D. B. Travis, G. F. Currie, C. W. Milliron, A. Good, J. R. Calhoun, S. S. Enterline, J. T. Irwin, P. H. Milliron, J. E. Marshall, D. L. Coleman, J. J. Martin, and the present cheerful and courteous incumbent, Mr. T. E. Thompson.

A. C. Morrow is the present president of the council. C. C. Radaker is clerk, and the councilmen are: W. R. Fike, H. H. Radaker, A. C. Beck, D. D. Marshall, M. H. Redding and Joshua Martin. S. S. Snyder is tax collector; J. L. C. Welch, assessor, J. S. Spencer and J. F. Waddin, constables, and J. A. Foreman, policeman.

The justices of the peace have been: C. W. Milliron, 1893; W. C. Marshall, 1895; G. W. Lias, 1905; W. C. Marshall, 1914. Although the Democrats are in the minority, C. W. Milliron has been repeatedly elected, owing to his great popularity. W. C. Marshall is the editor of the *News*, and owing to his association with numerous societies, and his work in connection with the principal corporations of the borough, he will not let his name be presented for election after his present term expires.

Among the first settlers in the borough were: Michael Guyer, J. B. Guyer, Samuel Rearich, Sr., Thomas Ormond, Jacob R. McAfoos, Joseph T. Hosack, Samuel McCartney, Daniel W. Wampler, John Campbell, Joseph W. Sharp, James Coleman, Robert N. McComb and Eliza A. Goodhart.

The first assessment list showed: 4 ministers, 5 teachers, 2 physicians, 4 merchants, 2 hotel keepers, 2 blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, 2 harnessmakers, 2 tailors, 2 shoemakers, 10 laborers, 17 farmers, and 27 miscellaneous occupations. The number of taxables in 1876 was 122, and the population was 561.

SCHOOLS

The school statistics for 1876 were: schools, 2; average number months taught, 5; male teacher, 1; female teacher, 1; salary of male per month, \$33; salary of female per month, \$33; male scholars, 50; female scholars, 49; average number attending school, 74; received from State appropriation, \$91.14; from taxes, etc., \$626.22; paid for schoolhouse, \$244; for teachers' wages, \$297; for fuel, \$108.12.

Number of schools in 1914, 5; average months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 4; average salaries, male, \$70; female, \$48.33; male scholars, 100; female scholars, 88; average attendance, 134; cost per month, \$1.87; tax levied, \$2,363.95; received from State, \$559; other sources, \$2,361.30; value of schoolhouses, \$7,800; teachers' wages, \$1,505; fuel, fees, etc., \$900.94.

The school directors for 1913 were: W. B. Walker, president; John M. Williams, secretary; C. G. Earhart, treasurer; Charles H. Winslow, A. W. Kinter.

INDUSTRIES

The postoffice at Dayton was established in 1855 with James McQuown as postmaster. Following came Mrs. Eliza A. Goodhart, Thomas McFarland, J. M. McGaughey, R. M. Marshall and A. W. Schreckengost.

In 1913 there are in the borough limits 13 stores, 2 liverymen, 2 jewelers, 1 tailor, 2 butchers, 1 druggist, 2 barbers, 1 undertaker, 1 dentist and 2 hotels.

The resident physicians are: W. B. Walker, George S. Morrow, E. L. Fleming and Daniel Ritter.

The large flouring mill, owned by D. D. Marshall, is run by a gas engine and caters to the surrounding community for a considerable distance. It is valued at \$2,000.

The Dayton Coal Company, located just west of the borough, employs 88 men and produces 65,000 tons of coal annually. S. C. McHenry is the superintendent.

Dayton Lodge No. 738, I. O. O. F., is a flourishing society. There are also Masonic and other societies in the borough.

The First National Bank of Dayton was chartered Aug. 14, 1891, with a capital of \$25,000. The present officers are: C. W. Ellenberger, president; C. R. Marshall, vice president; A. J. Gourley, cashier. The directors are: C. W. Ellenberger, S. W. Marshall, A. J. Gourley, W. F. Beyer, C. R. Marshall, T. R. Williams, Eugene H. Winslow.

FINANCIAL

The tax collector's returns for 1913 show: Dimensions of the borough, 74 acres, valued at \$8,230; 249 houses and lots, valued at \$123,880, average, \$497.51; 90 horses, valued at \$8,230, average value, \$44.40; 27 cows, value, \$645, average, \$23.88; 339 taxable occupations, at \$14,345; total valuation, \$153,100; money at interest, \$85,634.58.

The voters in 1913 decided to incur a \$10,500 indebtedness for the purpose of installing waterworks and a lighting plant. This is an important matter in these days of foul rivers and typhoid fever epidemics.

RELIGIOUS

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized here, it is said, as early as 1821, probably by Rev. Thomas Hudson during his itinerant labors in this region, there being then about 12 members. Its number of communicants in 1876 was 90; Sabbath school scholars, about 100. There were two other churches in the Dayton circuit, whose aggregate number of members was 200, and of Sabbath school scholars about 240. The first church edifice of the Dayton congregation was erected in 1837. Rev. G. M. Allshouse was pastor 1910-1912. Rev. F. L. Teets became pastor in Octo-

ber, 1912, and was returned in October, 1913, for another year.

The Associate Presbyterian congregation of Glade Run was organized in the vicinity of Dayton by Rev. John Hindman in 1831, with eight members. John H. Marshall and William Kinnan were its first ruling elders. The pastorate of Rev. John Hindman continued until April 28, 1852. Rev. David K. Duff first preached to this congregation in February, 1854, and was ordained and installed Oct. 18, 1856. Although he was absent three years rendering military service as captain of Company K in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the Civil war, his pastoral relation, at the request of his congregation, was not dissolved during any portion of his absence. The Sabbath school was organized April 18, 1859. The membership of the church in 1876 was 110, and the number of Sabbath school scholars, 59.

When the union between the Associate and Associate Reformed churches was effected in 1858, the name was changed to that of the United Presbyterian congregation of Glade Run, and in 1850 to the Dayton United Presbyterian congregation. Its contributions to the various boards during the first twenty years was \$9,980, and during the year ending in 1876, \$1,170.08. Its first church edifice was frame, 30 by 35 feet, situated nearly two miles southeast from Dayton, on a small branch of Glade run, adjoining the cemetery in the Borland neighborhood. It was enlarged in 1841. Its location was changed to Dayton in 1860. The present edifice, frame, about 40 by 60 feet, between the Methodist Episcopal church and the academy, on the north side of Church street, was completed in 1863. The lot on which it is located was conveyed by

Robert Marshall to Smith Neal, Robert L. Marshall and Wm. J. Stuchell, trustees, and their successors, March 27, 1869, for \$10. The church has been served for the last year by Rev. R. T. M. Magill, a licentiate of Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, who has been called to the pastorate for the future.

THE PRESS

In 1882 James R. Orr, the first printer in the township, interested Rev. T. M. Elder and other citizens in the establishment of a newspaper, and together they started the *Dayton News*, under the firm name of Elder, Orr & Co. In December, 1883, D. A. Lowe, now a leading photographer of Erie, together with W. C. Marshall, the present proprietor, bought up the stock and conducted the paper until 1885, when Marshall sold out and went to the West. In 1889 Lowe sold to M. H. Schick, who finally suspended it in July, 1892. Marshall returned in February of that year, and in July, together with C. W. Hoover, repurchased the plant and started under promising conditions in August of the same year. Mr. Marshall by 1897 had secured entire control of the paper, and from that time its success was assured. The *News* is now one of the best papers in the county and covers the entire field of the western portion of the county. Squire Marshall is one of the most popular men in Dayton, and to his accurate records much of the correctness of the history of this portion of Armstrong county is due.

The Odd Fellows, the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Eagles are well represented in the borough.

CHAPTER XXXIII

RED BANK TOWNSHIP

FORMER INDIAN NAME—RAFTING—EARLY SETTLEMENT—PHOENIX FURNACE—"PRESQUE ISLE"—PIERCE—EDDYVILLE—INDEPENDENCE—MC WILLIAMS—NORTH FREEDOM—OAK RIDGE—MUD-LICK—STATISTICS—SCHOOLS—GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

The present township of Red Bank contains only about one sixth or one seventh of the territory included within its former limits. All of Red Bank and Mahoning and a part of Madison townships in this county, and all of Red Bank, Porter, Monroe, Limestone, Clarion and Mill Creek townships in Clarion county,

were included in the original township of Red Bank.

The name of this township is of course derived from Red Bank creek. The Indian name of this stream was Lycamahoning, derived from Lycoming and Mahoning—the former corrupted from Legauianne, a sandy stream;

the latter corrupted from Mahonink, signifying where there is a lick. Lycamahoning, then, must mean a sandy stream flowing from a lick, that is, Sandy Lick, which was the name of this stream as late as 1792 from its source to its mouth, according to Reading Howell's map of that year. It bore that name even later. By the act of Assembly of March 21, 1798, "Sandy Lick or Red Bank creek" was declared to be a public stream or highway "from the mouth up to the second or great fork."

Its original name was changed to Red Bank, by which it has been known by the oldest inhabitants now living in the region through which it flows. Perhaps the change may have been suggested by the red color of the soil of its banks many miles up from its mouth. This stream was first used by Joseph Barnett for the transportation of lumber in 1806.

RAFTING

Barnett, the first white settler in Jefferson county, Pa., settled at Port Barnett in that county prior to 1799. He and his brother-in-law, John Scott, erected a sawmill there in the spring or early part of summer in 1806. Several Indians were there the day the mill was raised, whom Barnett invited to dine with him. They accepted his invitation. After dinner one of them remarked, "Dinner—Indian sleep an hour—then strong." They then went off into the woods, their host supposing that he would not see them again that day. They, however, returned in the course of an hour and vigorously aided in raising the mill and partook of supper. The first lot of lumber which Barnett and Scott sent down the Red Bank was a small platform of timber, which Clark aided in running to the Allegheny river with poles instead of oars as the propelling power. This was a rough stream, on which rafting was then very difficult. Iron used to be transported in those early times on packhorses, in wagons, and on sleds from Center county to Port Barnett, some of which was sent down this creek on rafts which were occasionally wrecked on a bar between Timber Island and the river. As the iron was thus scattered about on that bar it received and it has retained the name of "Iron bar."

FLOODS

There was a high flood in this stream in 1806 which reached eight to ten feet up the trees on the flat where Fairmount now is, as related

by Lewis Daubenspecht, who saw the grass, sticks and other drift which the Indians told him were lodged in the forks of these trees when that flood subsided. There were twenty-one feet of water on the riffle at New Bethlehem Oct. 8, 1847, which swept away bridges, Hass', Knapp's, and Robinson's mills and milldams. Another one, Sept. 28-29, 1861, twenty-two feet high, did less damage than the preceding one. These floods were greatly exceeded by that of 1912, which reached the highest point ever known in the county's history.

In 1817 an act of Assembly was passed, appropriating \$1,000 for the purpose of improving this creek, and Levi Gibson and Samuel C. Orr were appointed commissioners.

That act also made it lawful for all persons owning lands adjoining this stream to erect milldams across it, and other waterworks along it, to keep them in good repair, and draw off enough water to operate them on their own land, but required them "to make a slope from the top, descending fifteen feet for every foot the dam is high, and not less than forty feet in breadth," so as to afford a good navigation and not to infringe the rights and privileges of any owner of private property.

The first flatboat fleet that descended this stream was piloted by Samuel Knapp, in full Indian costume, in 1832 or 1833—two boats loaded with sawed lumber, owned by Uriah Matson, which found a good market in Cincinnati, with the proceeds of which Matson purchased the goods with which he opened his store at Brookville, Jefferson county.

By the act of Assembly April 17, 1854, the Red Bank Navigation Company was incorporated, and authorized, among other things, to clean and clear the Red Bank, Sandy Lick and North Fork creeks of all rocks, bars and other obstructions; to erect other dams and locks; to regulate the chutes of dams; to control the waters by brackets and otherwise for the purpose of navigation; to levy tolls on boards and other sawed stuff, square and other timber, and boats that might pass down these creeks, to be collected at the mouth of Red Bank. The company had begun the work of improvement before the charter was granted, and had already expended over \$8,000. Much of the blasting between New Bethlehem and the mouth of the creek was done by Lewis W. Corbett in 1850.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Some of the settlers of this township at different periods were: Joshua Anderson, Ja-

cob Shick, Henry Nulf, James Coulter, William Freas, Stephen B. Young, Robert Morrison, Hugh Campbell, Alexander Colwell, Thomas Hamilton, Alexander Craig, Thomas McConnell, Frederick Yount, Isaac Redinger, David Yerger, John Organ, James Morgan, Charles Coleman, Arthur Fleming, Henry Featter, James Kerr, John Holwig, Joseph Lankert, Peter Gearhart, Hugh Martin, John McDonald, William Hannegan, Andrew Guthrie, George Wheatcroft, Philip Kuntzleman, Isaac Cruse, Samuel Craig, George Weinberg, John Holben, Charles Miller, George Geist, George Mitchell, John Shirey, Jonathan Mahoney, John Hess, Jacob Stohlman.

The isolation of this part of the county and the frequent incursions of the Indians prevented the settlement of Red Bank township till long after other parts had been well supplied with homesteaders.

Philip Mechling, who died in 1883, remembers seeing but one house between Yost Smith's ferry on the Red Bank, in the northwestern part, and Martin's ferry, on the Mahoning, in the southeastern part, of this township, as he passed from one to the other when he was collecting the United States internal revenue tax in 1817-18, which was in the vicinity of the latter ferry. There was but a slight increase of population throughout this township until after the resumption of the sale of the Holland Lands in 1830.

One of the first settlers on Red Bank was Yost Smith, in 1807, who located at the point where once existed an Indian village called "Old Town." Smith's place was a popular resort for lumbermen in the early days of rafting, owing to the brand of whiskey dispensed by him and the excellent cooking of his wife.

Peter Stone settled near Smith's in 1815 and ran a ferry at that point until 1827.

A ferry on the Mahoning near the present town of Independence was established in 1803 by Hugh Martin. His outfit consisted of one canoe, and the assessors did not deem it of sufficient value to assess it.

A flaxseed oil mill was erected by William Freas in 1825 on Red Bank creek and operated until 1834. The first gristmill was put in operation in 1836 by Adam Beck, on the Mahoning near the site of the present town of Eddyville. He afterward added a distillery.

In 1833 Isaac Redinger put up a sawmill near the present site of North Freedom. Another mill was operated in 1849 by McCrea & Galbraith on the Mahoning, near the site of Phoenix furnace. Daniel Hough started the first tannery in 1842. Salt works were worked

on the east side of the Mahoning in 1868, near the furnace, producing an average of eight barrels per day. The well, 425 feet deep, was drilled by John Mock.

OLD IRON FURNACES

Phoenix furnace was located in 1846 near the eastern line of the township, close to the corners of Jefferson and Indiana counties, on the Mahoning. The first owners were Henry Smith, W. B. Travis, Jonathan Grider and Andrew G. Workman. It was operated in 1849 by Smith & Guthrie, and in 1850 by George B. McFarland. This furnace was distinguished from its use of the red hematite ore found near Milton on the lands of Hugh Allen and Wesley Coleman. This ore was lean and of poorer quality than the buhrstone usually available elsewhere, so, lacking the latter and dependent entirely upon the former, the furnace was closed down in 1853, after an unsuccessful run. The methods of operation were similar to those of the other furnaces in the county.

McCrea furnace was built in 1857 by McCrea & Galbraith on the Mahoning. It was similar to the Phoenix and ran the same course, with the exception of using buhrstone ore. The town of McCrea furnace marks its site.

"PRESQUE ISLE"

The first attempt at founding a town was made by Archibald Glenn, who, in 1844, laid out the village of Presque Isle, probably named from the fort of that name located in 1753 at the present site of Erie. James Stewart platted the prospective town, and the first house was erected in 1852. Assessment lists are poor sources of information regarding the location of a place, for there are no definite details respecting "Presque Isle City," as it was called in 1853, to be obtained from the books of that year, and until 1858, when the last report was made. From statements of early settlers this little place is supposed to have been located on or near the present settlement of McGregor. For some reason the projected town did not grow. It reached its greatest size in 1858, when the taxables were fifteen and property valuation \$1,303. The next year, however, the taxables were only two and the valuation \$283. Thereafter, like a ghost, it disappeared from the rolls and the memory of the "oldest inhabitant."

PIERCE OR "NEW SALEM"

In 1827 Tobias Shick settled on the tract north of the center of the township on the west end of which in 1850 was laid out the town of New Salem. The first separate assessment was for the year of 1853, when there were one church, one physician—Dr. Alex. P. Albright, a "Know Nothing," one carpenter and seventeen other taxables. The total valuation then was \$1,270.

The Evangelical, or "Albright Methodist," called the Salem Church, at this place was organized by Rev. Daniel Long about 1851, and its frame edifice was erected the next year, when the membership was about fifty. In 1876 it was 400, and they owned a parsonage. Services were held here occasionally in later years.

The United Evangelical Lutheran Church is also located here, the building having been erected in 1893. The pastor now is Rev. J. T. Shaffer.

The first dwelling house (including a store-room) was built by Jonathan Houpt, the second by Peter Aulenbaucher, and the third by William Buffington and Adam Miller. The Pierce post office was established here Dec. 14, 1857, Solomon Wyant postmaster, whose successors up to 1876 were William Buffington and Peter Hoch. The latter is still in business here. The present postmaster is William H. Copenhaver. Another storekeeper is W. E. Miller.

The assessment list for 1876 shows: Preacher, 1; school teacher, 1; blacksmiths, 2; shoemakers, 2. Number of taxables, 23, representing a population of 105. One of the citizens of this place, William Buffington, was elected county commissioner in 1872, and re-elected in 1875. One of the Red Bank district schoolhouses is situated in the upper part of this town, a short distance west of the church, near the intersection of the public roads.

EDDYVILLE

At the juncture of Pine run and the Mahoning is an eddy which was called Kuhn's Eddy, from John Kuhn, who settled there in 1838 and built a sawmill, which was afterward successively the property of Isaac Butler, James E. Brown, Adam Beck, Francis Dobbs, John Bechtel, Jeremiah Bonner and George D. Smith, up to 1872. Just previous to Kuhn's settlement Adam Beck had put up a gristmill near the same location.

These industries attracted settlers, and in

1857 the town of Eddyville was established with Turney S. Orr as postmaster. In 1876 it had, besides the two mills, a distillery, a store, a boatyard, a blacksmith shop and about a dozen houses.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized as a union congregation between 1839 and 1842. The exact date is not known. At that time Rev. Jacob F. Diefenbacher, a Reformed clergyman, ministered to the congregation. His successor was Rev. John Althouse, of the same denomination. The first Lutheran pastor was Rev. John G. Young, who preached occasionally in the German language, between 1848 and 1864. Services were held in the home of J. D. Smith, one and a half miles north of Eddyville. Two Sunday schools were operated, one in Foreman's schoolhouse, under Archie Glenn, and the other in Fleming's schoolhouse, nearer town, under the charge of Mr. Fleming. When the first church was built Mr. Glenn assumed the entire charge of the school. In 1900 Rev. Charles E. Berkey reorganized the school as a strictly Lutheran one.

Among the earliest members of the congregation were the Nulf, Smith, Beck, Daubenspecht, Long, Holibaugh, Rugh and Rumbaugh families. A complete list is not at hand. About 1865 the two denominations erected their first home, a wooden one. It was used until 1903, when the Lutherans withdrew and built a \$3,000 church at Eddyville. The Reformed congregation rebuilt the church and remained at the old location, which is on the hill above the Mahoning creek, in Mahoning township. This church is served by Rev. H. S. Garner of Dayton.

The pastors of the Lutherans have been Revs. J. G. Young, 1848-64; Henry Gathers, 1864-68; H. Fetzer, 1868-71; W. E. Crebs, 1871-73; David Townsend, 1873-75; Wilson Selner, 1875-81; Elias A. Best, 1883-86; vacant from 1886 to 1893; William J. Bucher, 1893-97; F. J. Matter, 1897-1900; C. E. Berkey, 1900-03; W. B. Clancey, 1903-10. The present pastor is Rev. William E. Sunday. The church membership is 40, and the Sabbath school, 50.

INDEPENDENCE

The year 1855 saw the birth of this town, which is located in the deep bend of the Mahoning at the extreme southern end of the township, cutting a corner out of Wayne township. By the assessment rolls of 1859 it contained five taxables, one sawmill, a

foundry and a blacksmith shop. The valuation that year was \$1,245. The last separate assessment the next year gave practically the same figures. Michael Hileman built the sawmill in 1853. Isaac Hopkins started the foundry in 1852. These industries were successively owned by Glenn, Hopkins & Co., 1859; E. V. Thomas, 1861; Hopkins & Lamb, 1865, and Hopkins & Thompson, 1867-78. Michael Smith operates the foundry now, producing stove castings and doing general repairs. There are few houses there now, and no stores or churches. Milton, Wayne township, across the creek, supplies the inhabitants with the necessities of life.

MC WILLIAMS OR "CHARLESTON"

The fine mill site at the junction of Mudlick creek and Pine creek attracted the attention of Adam Smith in 1854 and here he built a dam, ran a sluice over the edge of a hill and erected a gristmill in the forks, adding soon thereafter a store. He had settled here in 1830 and by 1844 his house was the place of holding township elections. According to the assessment list of 1862 the town which had grown up at this point was called "Charleston," and contained the mill, ten dwellings, a schoolhouse, sawmill, blacksmith shop and a distillery, owned by John W. Smith & Bro. In 1864 the gristmill was owned by Charles W. Ellenberger. It was later run by W. M. Brocius, but is now idle. The sawmill was also operated by Brocius, who sold it to the Andrews Lumber Company, they operating it till 1907.

The present town is called McWilliams and consists of eight dwelling houses, a store kept by N. M. Richards, a church and a schoolhouse. The United Evangelical church was built in 1894 and the present pastor is Rev. Robert Schaffer.

None of the industries are now in operation and the dam has been destroyed.

NORTH FREEDOM

The tract on which the flourishing town of North Freedom is situated was settled in 1833 by Isaac Redinger, who built the sawmill there. In 1871 Jonathan Yount founded the town and named it. Its site is in the northeastern corner of the township, on the Jefferson county line. In 1880 it contained about twenty houses, a postoffice (established in 1878), two stores and a church, erected in 1848 by the German Reformed and Lutheran

denominations jointly. The first Lutheran pastor was Rev. J. G. Young and the Reformed, Rev. L. D. Lateman. The joint building committee was composed of George Coleman and Peter Minnick, Lutheran, and John Shirey and Jacob Zeats, Reformed. These congregations have since divided and built separate homes. George W. Baughman is the present storekeeper. The pastor of the Reformed church is H. A. Hartman. The Lutheran church is not in use now.

OAK RIDGE

This attractive little town is built on the southern shore of Red Bank creek, in the northwest corner of this township. The name is singularly appropriate, even at the present date, for all of the great oaks of the past are not yet cut away, a few remaining to uphold the honor of the name.

Emanuel Evangelical church is situated near this town. It was built in 1851, is of brick and quite well preserved. The building committee of the date of its birth were George Coleman, Philip Houpt, Jacob Shelly and Jacob Shick, and the first pastor was Rev. J. G. Young. Occasional services are held there now.

This section is quite an educational center, having three schools in a radius of three miles, and much rivalry is exhibited in the competition for first position on the monthly reports. The teachers at present session are Miss Emma Brocius, No. 1; Miss Margaret Robinson, No. 2; Mr. W. Drummond, No. 3.

M. F. Smith is the postmaster at Oak Ridge and David Wolf[†] has the principal store here.

MUDLICK

This settlement, which will probably grow into a town in a few years, was started in 1913 by the opening of the Cobaugh Colliery Company's mines, which were idle for eight years past. The former owners worked out four veins and abandoned operations owing to failure to obtain new leases. Their rights and plant have been purchased by the Pine Run Coal Company, who are preparing to open several new mines and are building homes for the operatives. Two enterprising young men, D. B. Procius of New Bethlehem, and M. M. Shick of Mudlick, have opened the first store at the latter place.

STATISTICS

The assessment list of this township, exclusive of Freedom, Milton and New Salem, for

1876, exclusive of farmers, shows: County superintendent, 1; physician, 1; school teachers, 2; blacksmiths, 4; carpenters, 3; merchant, 1; mason, 1; millers, 2; machinist, 1; laborers, 10; wagonmaker, 1. According to the mercantile appraiser's list there were five merchants, all in the fourteenth class.

The first census taken after Red Bank township was reduced to its present area by the organization of other townships was that of 1860, which shows its population then to have been: White, 1,304; colored, 1. In 1870: native, 1,335; foreign, 6. The number of taxables, including those of the above-mentioned towns, in 1876, was 376, representing a population of 1,729.

In 1890 the population was 1,892; in 1900 it was 2,289; and in 1910 it was 2,079.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, timber, 5,526, cleared, 13,602, valued at \$206,706; houses and lots, 232, value, \$37,165, average, \$160.19; horses, 394, value, \$19,380, average, \$49.18; cows, 409, value, \$5,858, average, \$14.32; taxable occupations, 641, amount, \$12,025; total valuation, \$285,601. Money at interest, \$42,941.

SCHOOLS

The first little log schoolhouse in the township was on Red Bank creek, near the present town of Oak Ridge, and was built in 1828. Another was put up on the site of the present one at North Freedom in 1833.

In 1860 the number of schools was 10; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 8; female, 2; average salaries male teachers per month, \$17; female teachers, \$17; male scholars, 240; female scholars, 200; average number attending school, 266; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 43 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$900; received from State appropriation, \$79.59; from collectors, \$1,200; cost of instruction, \$664; fuel, etc., \$90; repairing schoolhouses, etc., \$40.

In 1876 the number of schools was 12; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 12; average monthly salaries, \$27.50; male scholars, 241; female scholars, 244; average number attending school, 343; cost per month, 70 cents; amount tax levied for school and building purposes, \$1,772.84; received from State appropriation, \$314.31; from taxes and other sources, \$1,973.04; cost of schoolhouses, repairs, etc., \$88.68; paid teachers' wages, \$1,625; fuel, etc., \$228.30.

In 1913 the number of schools was 15; months taught, 7; male teachers, 6; female

teachers, 9; average salaries, male, \$43.33; female, \$45.55; male scholars, 269; female scholars, 245; average attendance, 349; cost per month, each scholar, \$1.53; tax levied, \$3,061.73; received from State, \$3,263.06; other sources, \$3,571.26; value of schoolhouses, \$9,000; teachers' wages, \$4,690; other expenses, \$1,218.81.

The school directors are: H. E. Gruver, president; C. E. Shaffer, secretary; R. H. F. Miller, treasurer; David Wolfe, B. F. Geist.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

The geological features of this township are generally indicated by the following section, obtained above Smith's sawmill on Pine run: Sandstone, 10 feet; upper Freeport coal, 5 feet, 8 inches; olive shale, 10 feet; Freeport sandstone, blue shale, 10 feet; lower Freeport coal, shale, 5 feet; sandstone (Freeport), 73 feet; black slate, four feet; Kittanning coal, 3 feet; olive shale, 20 feet; ferriferous limestone, 8 feet; 80 feet above the run by estimation.

Furthermore, near the forks of the Mahoning and Little Mahoning the Freeport limestone appears eighty feet above the water. At the crossing of the Elderton road, over the Mahoning creek, the strata begin to dip more steeply and soon the ferriferous limestone and its overlying Kittanning coal rise from the water. The upper Freeport coal is seen a little east of the road, 150 or 200 feet above the creek, the Freeport limestone occurring at a lower level opposite. The Greendale anticlinal crosses somewhat below Glade run, but so rapidly does it decline, like all the others, to the southwest, that on the Cowanshannock it does not lift the ferriferous limestone to water level, although where the axis crosses the Mahoning that bed is at a considerable height in the hillsides.

The rocks here represented above water level belong mainly to the lower productive group, the lower barrens being scarcely seen at all within the limits of the township. The conglomerate and sub-conglomerate rocks make the lower portions of the slopes along Mahoning creek, as explained in the sketch of Wayne township, and the same rocks are seen occupying the same positions past Eddyville and so on to the mouth of Little Mud Lick. Similar conditions prevail along Red Bank creek, but the structure necessitates a much less area for their exposure there. Thus the ferriferous limestone remains high above the water level of the Mahoning along the southern edge of the township, while along

the Red Bank it gradually approaches the creek, which it finally touches below McWilliams. Very little of the upper Freeport coal is represented, there being only a few isolated knobs high enough to hold it. A few such knobs are found southeast of Pierce, a few more west of this village, while at the western edge of the township the coal is brought down from its high level to dip under the western side of the valley of Little Mud Lick. Wherever found it is a workable coal-bed and is usually accompanied by its limestone. The lower Freeport coal is also present but unimportant. The upper Kittanning coal here assumes its cannal feature over a considerable area, and it has been repeatedly opened by the

farmers. The cannal portions of the bed are from ten to twelve feet thick, and here and there quite good, though very slaty. The whole nature of the deposit makes the bed unreliable in point of persistency. The lower Kittanning coal is three feet thick. The ferriferous limestone is from eight to ten feet thick, and so favorably situated on the hills that it can be cheaply worked for quarry lime. Little use of it has, however, been made.

The elevation above ocean level at Maysville is 1,107 feet; at Pine run, 1,100; at Millville, 1,092; at Indiantown run, 1,089 feet.

The loftiest point in the township is reached near Camp run, in the western end, and is 1,566 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XXXIV

MAHONING TOWNSHIP

ORIGIN OF NAME—SETTLERS AND LANDOWNERS—AN OLD COUPLE—MAHONING FURNACE—PUTNEYVILLE—OAKLAND—"BOSTONIA" MINE—SOUTH BETHLEHEM—RELIGIOUS—MODERN INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS—GEOLOGY

Named after the creek which winds its way through the southern portion, this township was established in 1851, being formed from parts of Madison, Pine, Wayne and Red Bank townships, and contains about twenty-five square miles. The first election resulted as follows: William R. Hamilton, judge of election; John Sheridan, John McCauley, inspectors of election; Samuel Ferguson, assessor; John A. Colwell, Alexander Cathcart, assistants; William Smullin, Thomas Buzzard, supervisors; Milton Osbein, clerk; David Putney, R. C. Williamson, John Sheridan, auditors; J. W. Powell, J. J. Wich, James Stockdill, John Shumaker, James Lee, Thomas Buzzard, school directors; Peter Shumaker, John Duff, overseers of the poor; James T. Putney, justice of the peace; Absalom Smullin, constable.

SETTLERS

The first settlers and landowners of this township were: William R. Hamilton, John Kuhn, George Weinberg, William Benton, Abraham Mohoney, Rev. John G. Young, John A. Colwell, William Procius, John Counselman, John McClelland, Stephen B. Young, Samuel S. Harrison, William Horn, Alexander Cathcart, Henry D. Foster, Mrs. Elizabeth Hewitt, Robert Ferguson, John Duff, Samuel Ferguson, Alexander Colwell, Thomas McConnell, James

E. Brown, Jacob Hettrick, Robert Cathcart, John Moorhead; Dr. W. S. Hosack, James Parker, Stofel Reichard, Edward Blakeny, Robert Blakeny, Arthur Bryan, George Bryan, William Smullin, Thomas Park, Isaac Anderson, Jeremiah Murray, George Roberts, Jacob Anthony, John Edwards, Jacob Nulf, Adam Nulf, George Smith, Andrew Foreman, Reuben Huffman, John Doverspike (in German, Daubenspecht), David McCullough, David Putney, Lewis Daubenspecht, James McMullen, Jacob Anthony, Benjamin Price, David Gumbert, James Bleakeny, George W. Goheen, Joseph Hettrick, John McCauley, Samuel Adams, Samuel W. Kinney, Joseph K. Wright, Conrad Lamberson, Daniel Reedy.

The earliest white settlers were William R. Hamilton and John Kuhn, who established themselves at Camp run, near the Mahoning, not far from the site of Putneyville, about 1787. They called the run "Camp run," from an Indian camp which was used for some time after they came to this section. It seemed to be an old resort for the savages, as there was a large cavity near there where the coal had been burned away, probably by some ancient campfire.

Adam Nulf built a cabin about 1799 on the Mahoning, near the present site of Caldwell, and also set out an orchard, which was still bearing in 1885. Casper Nulf, a brother, set-

tled on the Mahoning near the present village of Eddyville, in 1808. He died in 1837, his wife preceding him the previous year. The *Kittanning Gazette* of the year 1837, in a notice of their deaths, said: "Died, February 1, 1837, Casper Nulf, aged 103 years, and on November 11, 1836, Phoebe, his wife, aged 103 years. They had lived together more than eighty years, and were the parents of eighteen children. Their descendants are believed to number three hundred. They had supported themselves by their own industry until within three years of their deaths." In the little Smith burying ground, on the side of a hill near Eddyville, are their graves, marked with almost undecipherable tombstones, and surrounded by a stone wall.

James Parker, who settled on the Mahoning west of Putneyville, in 1805, located near a place called by the Indians "Fish-basket," from the immense schools of fish that were to be found there in early days before the mines and mills had polluted the waters and killed their inhabitants.

Another original settler was Lewis Daubenspecht, in 1806, at the point now occupied by the town of South Bethlehem. John Daubenspecht, in 1816, settled on the run that empties into the Mahoning east of the town of Caldwell. He was said to have operated a mill at this place, sometimes called the "Narrow Sluice," from the fact that the creek is only 22 feet wide at this point. No traces of the mill remain. The descendants of these two men are numerous and prominent in the township in 1913. They have Anglicized their name, calling it "Doverspike."

MAHONING FURNACE

This iron furnace was built in the summer of 1845 by the Colwell brothers, Alexander and John, and was operated as a cold blast until 1860, when the fuel was changed to coke. In forty-six weeks of 1856 it produced 4,796 tons of iron from the blue carbonate ore of that region. The only building near the furnace during its erection was the little log cabin of Adam Nulf, on the north side of the Mahoning creek, which was used to house the workmen. The site of the furnace was a beautifully picturesque one, on the Mahoning, at the apex of a sharp bend, opposite Reedy run. By 1855 the region around the furnace developed into a thriving settlement, a sawmill was in operation and a schoolhouse, used also as a church, erected. There were then thirty buildings near the furnace and a fine

bridge spanned the creek. But this furnace and its surrounding settlement have gone the way of all the rest of the old iron industries, and at the present time the only evidence of the once busy hive of industry is a pile of stone and a heap of slag and cinder.

The little town of "Caldwell" is situated slightly east of the site of the furnace and is comparatively prosperous since the opening of the Shawmut railroad through this section. The railroad crosses the creek both above and below the town.

PUTNEYVILLE

In 1833 David Putney purchased from the Holland Land Company, at \$1.50 per acre, a tract of 1,000 acres of land surrounding and including the site of the present village named after him. Soon after this purchase was made Mr. Putney, his three sons, James Thompson and George Stevenson came to the spot where the village now stands. The bottomlands and the hillsides were then covered with a thick growth of laurel and hazel brush, through which a road was cut with considerable difficulty. A little shanty was erected upon the creek bank, near where the old gristmill now stands. The material of which it was constructed was slabs gathered along the creek, and it was roofed with bark taken in large pieces from trees in the vicinity. About four months later a second cabin was built, similar to and near the first. This was to serve the purpose of a store, and was stocked with a limited assortment of staple goods brought from Freeport and Pittsburgh. For about a year there were no other buildings erected, but during that period Mr. Putney was engaged in working upon a headrace and dam and taking out timber for a grist and sawmill, employing ten or twelve hands. The sawmill was completed the second year. Shanty life no longer possessing the charm of novelty, and now having a mill to manufacture lumber, a story-and-a-half frame dwelling house was erected—the first in the neighborhood. The rest of the family moved up from Freeport, and George S. Putney commenced getting out the lumber for the gristmill, which was built and put in successful operation during the third year of the settlement. The elder Mr. Putney was a natural genius in mechanics and a typical New England pioneer, able to turn his hand to almost any industry. With the improvements alluded to business was continued very successfully up to the spring of 1840, by which time considerable land had been cleared

and the sunshine allowed to reach the fertile soil of the little valley. A few houses for tenants had also been erected. About this time David Putney contracted to furnish a large amount of timber for the completion of dam No. 1 on the Monongahela river, at Pittsburgh, and to meet the contract he purchased some rafts on Mahoning and Red Bank creeks.

In a reasonable time the timber was all taken out and in readiness for high water to run it to market. George S. Putney, having to remain there waiting a rise, went to work and took out frame timber for the Methodist Episcopal church at Freeport. To their misfortune there was no freshet during the fall sufficient to afford them the opportunity to make a delivery, and the timber was frozen up in the ice the following winter and lost. In consequence, David Putney became financially involved, and in 1842 was obliged to effect a sale of the greater part of his property to meet his indebtedness. It was then that James Thompson and George S. Putney, by request of the creditors, purchased the grist and saw mills with about 190 acres of land surrounding them, agreeing to pay therefor the sum of \$4,000. Fortunately for the young men, who succeeded their father in business, the Mahoning furnace was put in operation, in 1845, by John A. Colwell & Co., and an outlet was demanded for the metal which they manufactured. This the Putney brothers supplied, putting up a boat scaffold and building boats upon which, under contract, they carried the company's pig iron down the creek and the Allegheny river to Pittsburgh. They put up a new sawmill, entered into a general lumber business, and in 1848 engaged in merchandising, taking into partnership in the latter a third brother, David T. These industries were fairly remunerative, but it was the business of building and purchasing boats to carry metal for the furnace people which gave them the greater part of the revenue with which they discharged their indebtedness.

In 1858 the gristmill was burned, but at once replaced by a larger one. This mill is still standing, but is not operated now.

The boatbuilding occupied an average of twenty persons, the output being fifteen flats, 80 by 18 feet, yearly. B. H. Putney, grandson of old "Father" Putney, was the last to construct flatboats in 1880.

The dam was carried away by the flood of 1862, rebuilt the following year, and lastly destroyed in the spring of 1880.

The town which grew up around the Putney

projects was definitely named about 1842. David Putney was the first postmaster in 1844. Dr. J. H. Wick located here in 1848 and Dr. Theodore P. Klingensmith in 1874. George W. Goheen opened the first store in 1845, and in 1847 the Putneys purchased it. This store has been in the Putney family for the succeeding years, the present owner being the genial B. H. Putney, nephew of old David. This is the only store on the south side of the creek. L. G. Schreckongost has a store on the opposite bank, in the building used as a hotel by Joseph C. Schreckongost in 1880. Another hotel, once a resort for travelers, and kept by S. Nulf in 1875, is now in the possession of O. D. Smith. Eugene L. Brown was druggist here in 1883-90.

There are about thirty-eight houses in the town at present, but no industries. Dr. G. L. Anguenev is the only resident physician.

The place of worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church was changed from an edifice near William Smullin's to this place in 1844, and public services held in the schoolhouse and occasionally in the Associate Reformed or U. P. Church edifice, until the present edifice, frame, 40 by 60 feet, two stories, costing \$5,000, was erected, in 1873, on a lot conveyed, Dec. 27, 1870, by George S. Putney to Amzi Loomis, John F. Gearhart, William B. Smullin and himself, trustees, "containing sixty-four perches, also five feet from the south line for hitching purposes." The building is still standing and is used as often as the divided time of the pastor allows. Rev. B. H. Morey served here until 1912, being succeeded by Rev. John Walls.

The Associate Reformed, now called United Presbyterian, Church was dependent on supplies most, if not all the time, until 1870, when it ceased to exercise its ecclesiastical functions. Its membership was too small to maintain a regular pastor. The lot on which its frame edifice was situated was conveyed by J. T. and G. S. Putney to James L. Armstrong, John Duff and Samuel Ferguson, committee or trustees, and their successors, Dec. 8, 1853, for \$1. The congregation became divested of their title to it by sheriff's sale to William R. Hamilton, who had been one of the chief contributors to the maintenance of the organization during its ephemeral existence.

The first bridge across the Mahoning, connecting the two parts of this town, was erected at an early date. The present superstructure, the fourth one, was built in 1890 by the county.

Rev. J. A. Campbell, the first county super-

intendent of schools, taught a normal class here in 1855-56.

The first separate assessment list for Putneyville was in 1851, showing that the entire town then contained 24 taxables, indicating the number of inhabitants then to have been 110. Though the occupations were assessed at \$320, there are no specifications of what any of them were. The aggregate valuation of real estate was \$1,735, and of personal, \$165. The assessment list for 1876 shows: taxables, 51, indicating the population to be 234. The occupations were specified thus: Minister, 1; school teacher, 1; surveyor, 1; physician, 1; farmers, 2; laborers, 8; merchants, 2; millers, 2; shoemakers, 2; blacksmith, 1; cabinetmaker, 1. The last separate assessment was in 1873.

In the summer of 1913 the Mahoning Coal Company opened a coal mine under the farm of W. J. Sullivan, formerly the W. R. Hamilton farm. This is close to Putneyville and will have an effect on the future prosperity of the town. The Shawmut railroad has a station on the north side of the Mahoning, within the limits of the town.

OAKLAND

This town was originally called "Texas" in 1848 by Joseph Moorehead, the owner of that tract. It was changed to Oakland by William R. Hamilton in 1854, who laid out the lots and made the sales. He also started the Oakland Trading Company in 1856, which was a stock company of forty-seven members, for the purpose of operating a communistic store. The project did well for a few years, but finally wound up in a litigation.

The assessment list of Oakland for 1850 gave the number of taxables as eight and the total valuation as \$772.

The Methodist Episcopal church here was built in 1874. The congregation had previously worshipped in a frame building, built in 1843 on the land of William Smullin, south of the Mahoning furnace. Services are held here occasionally by pastors from nearby towns.

The present church edifice of the Baptist congregation, frame, 36 by 56 feet, two stories, the first 12 and the second 16 feet in the clear, which cost \$5,000, was erected on this parcel in 1874, adjacent to which is the parsonage. This church was organized April 10, 1837, by Rev. Thomas Wilson, and worshipped elsewhere until the completion of this edifice. It was incorporated on Sept. 13, 1876, its corporate name being the "Red Bank Baptist

Church of Oakland." The number of its members was 60, and of Sabbath school scholars, 75. A union Sabbath school, with different officers, which most of the scholars of the Baptist school attended, was held, at a different hour, in this edifice, except in the winter. This practice is still continued. There is no regular pastor. The site of the first church edifice, used until 1873, when it was destroyed by fire, was at the side of the old graveyard directly opposite the schoolhouse, on the Anderson ferry road. That church was erected in 1846.

The Brethren in Christ congregation have a church edifice at the northeastern extremity of this village, on Peter Shoemaker's land, frame, 31 by 41 feet, one story. It formerly belonged to the Methodist congregation, and was erected in 1844 on that part of the Bryan lands conveyed to William Smullin, and was purchased by Peter Shoemaker in 1872, taken down, removed to its present site, and reconstructed just as it was before its removal. This church was organized prior to 1846, and worshipped elsewhere until the present edifice was provided. It was so carefully fostered by Peter Shoemaker and some of his kindred as to be frequently called "Shoemaker's church." Its membership at present is small. The resident minister is Rev. L. R. Holsinger.

Dr. W. S. Hosack was the first resident physician of Oakland. He settled there in 1874. The second one was Dr. P. W. Shoemaker, who came in 1875. The later practitioners to locate at Oakland were: Dr. C. A. Duff in 1882, S. J. Heffner in 1892 and B. J. Longwell in 1904.

The Oakland Classical and Normal Institute, under the principalship of Lebbens J. Shoemaker, A.B., a graduate of Princeton College, was opened in the first story of the Baptist church, April 11, 1877. Instruction was given in the common and higher English branches and the Greek and Latin languages. The average number of pupils, male and female, was sixty-eight, and of those pursuing the higher English branches and Greek and Latin, sixteen. This institution had a very brief existence, however.

The separate assessment list of Oakland for 1876 shows its number of taxables to have been 55: laborers, 26; carpenters, 7; single men, 3; merchants, 2; physicians, 2; shoemaker, 1; plasterer, 1; school teacher, 1; farmer, 1; artist, 1; pauper, 1; landlord, 1. Before the completion of the Allegheny Valley and Low Grade railroads, when the travel and hauling of freight along this route were considerable,

there were two hotels, which were reasonably well patronized.

At this date Oakland is included in the township assessment list. There are 105 houses here, two hotels, two butchers, and four blacksmiths. The storekeepers are W. T. Johnson, John Allen, G. B. Doverspike, W. W. McEntire and G. B. Miller.

A REMARKABLE COAL VEIN

The "Bostonia Mine" of the Fairmount Coal & Coke Company is located a mile and a quarter northeast of Oakland, and has the largest vein of cannel coal in the United States. It has been in operation since 1854, and the "pot vein" is so extensive that it has not been worked out so far. The daily shipment in 1875 was 250 tons, sixty miners were employed, and the company had started the present industrial settlement near the mines. A deposit of the Upper Kittanning coal is also mined. The assessment of the company's property for 1913 is \$12,770. The employees number 457 and the output for this year is 290,000 tons. J. A. Beam is the local manager.

This vein of coal is a continuation of the stratum of block coal mentioned in the sketch of Red Bank township, and is from ten to twelve feet thick. It contains, according to the analysis of a government coal expert, Dr. F. A. Genth: moisture, 1.06; volatile matter, 34.00; fixed carbon, 56.78; ash, 8.16=100.00; sulphur, .21. This stratum extends northwesterly, and as it approaches Bostonia is what is commonly called cannel coal, though in reality a cannel slate, containing, according to A. S. McCreath's analysis of a specimen of it, 25 per cent of ash. This deposit, says Platt, is irregular, existing only in "pots" or concave areas, disconnected, and often widely separated, so that the occurrence of cannel is confined to certain localities. The thickness or thinness of the mass may be judged by the depth or shallowness of the "pots." A mistaken idea prevails in the Red Bank region that the outspread of the "cannel" is as regular as that of one of the coalbeds of the productive series. The origin of these "pots" is not exactly clear. They may represent depressions which existed originally in the surface when the coalbed was formed; or they may be due to floating sheets of vegetation, similar to those which now exist in the Dismal Swamp, North Carolina. Underlying the "cannel" at all points is a thin layer of bituminous coal, with a regular and continuous outspread, being

the equivalent of the Kittanning upper coal, by which the geological horizon of the cannel deposit is defined.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM

William R. Hamilton must have acquired the townsite habit, for after laying out the town of Oakland, in 1854, he founded the town of South Bethlehem in 1874. He was as successful in this investment as he was in the former, for the place is growing rapidly in unison with the thriving borough of New Bethlehem in Clarion county, on the opposite side of Red Bank creek. The population is mostly composed of persons interested in mercantile and industrial investments in New Bethlehem, and they are served by the storekeepers of that borough.

The chief industry at South Bethlehem is the Red Bank Milling Company, C. C. Gumbert, manager, which is operated by the water-power of the Red Bank creek, through a fine concrete millrace and turbine wheels. The dam, a successor of an early wooden one, is of concrete and fitted to resist the force of any freshet in the future. The mill plant is one of the finest in the county and is kept busy most of the time in and out of season.

The town is lighted and supplied with fire protection by New Bethlehem, on a yearly contract. T. A. Kerr is the burgess in 1913, and N. A. Corbett, treasurer.

In 1913 the number of schools in South Bethlehem borough was 3; average months taught, 8; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 2; average salaries, male, \$62.50; female, \$50.94; male scholars, 58; female scholars, 71; average attendance, 103; cost per month, \$1.48; tax levied, \$890.22; received from State, \$678.56; other sources, \$3,392.96; value of schoolhouses, \$3,580; teachers' wages, \$1,318; fuel, fees, etc., \$2,026.53.

The school directors for that year were: F. M. Cribbs, president; R. C. Behan, secretary; W. W. Corbett, treasurer; G. M. Lavelly, A. S. Shankle.

The resident physicians are Drs. Edgar K. Shumaker and Philip W. Shumaker.

The assessment returns of South Bethlehem for 1913 show: Number of acres, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$, valued at \$2,431; houses and lots, 190, valued at \$51,633, average, \$266.48; horses, 19, value, \$520, average, \$27.15; cows, 8, value, \$115; average, \$14.37; taxable occupations, 197; amount, \$7,285; total valuation, \$69,484. Money at interest, \$15,926.60.

RELIGIOUS

In addition to the churches mentioned in the sketches of the towns of Oakland and Putneyville there were three edifices in other portions of the township.

An old log church stood at the side of the "Hogback road," south of Mahoning furnace, which must have been built as early as 1812. Philip Mechling, sheriff of Armstrong county in 1818, passed it one summer day in 1815 when a meeting was being held in it, and noticed several persons looking at him through the unchinked cracks in the logs. He said the building had the appearance of age that date. This structure was used for church purposes and as a schoolhouse for some years after the furnace went into operation. Rev. B. B. Killikelly preached here at intervals during later years. The site is now marked by a clump of briers. A frame church and a small dwelling are now located near here.

Philip Shumaker, who was quite a church builder, constructed a brick building on his land near Oakland in 1846, in which his brother George, of the Dunkard denomination, was pastor till 1872, when Philip turned the building into a residence.

The German Reformed and Lutheran Churches held services in an old log schoolhouse in the bend of the Mahoning opposite Eddyville, until 1865, when they built a frame church in partnership. Services were held in it till 1893, when the congregations separated, the Reformed rebuilding near the same site, the Lutherans going to Eddyville, where they erected a structure of their own.

MODERN INDUSTRIES

The Climax Brick Company, located at St. Charles and Climax, both on the Red Bank west of New Bethlehem, was originally the Stewart Firebrick Company, established in 1872. At their organization the valuation of the land, clay mines and railroad along the left bank of the creek was \$32,000. The capacity in 1874 was 8,000 bricks daily, and fifty men were employed. The panic of 1873 affected the finances of the company and it later came into the hands of the present owners. Over one hundred employees are on the payroll at present and the output is many times that of the early days, owing to modern machinery and methods. Most of the employees reside at Climax. P. P. Buffington is the foreman of the plant.

The Fort Pitt Powder Company, a Pittsburgh corporation, has a large powder works east of Putneyville on the northern side of the Mahoning, in which about thirty men are employed. They produce several grades of black mining powder and are capitalized at \$15,000. They are now producing 900 kegs of powder per day.

The Shawmut road has two new mines in this township. The Seminole mine lies up the run above the old furnace site and near the town of Oakland. It is one of the most up-to-date mines in the State. The superintendent is A. White, and the company doctor is B. J. Longwell, M. D.

Chickasaw is the name of the mining town on a branch of the Shawmut, about half a mile from Widnoon, consisting of about eight hundred inhabitants. The Shawmut Commercial Company store is in the charge of Charles Kennedy. Mr. R. A. Crum is proprietor of the Hotel Chickasaw. The mining plant is entirely modern, all the buildings being of concrete, and the entire mine is operated by electricity.

A new county bridge is being erected near the town of Caldwell, to connect that place with the Shawmut station on the opposite shore.

It is to be hoped that the great waterpower of Red Bank creek will not long remain unused. The locations for dams are many and the proper legislation can probably be obtained. In early days acts of Assembly were passed declaring the stream navigable and prescribing the methods of operating dams and locks, but they were not operated under after the surrounding hills were denuded of timber and the old raftsmen passed into the realm of forgotten things. This stream, as well as the Mahoning, is seldom used by boats of any description, even in flood stages.

POPULATION

The population of this township, including that of the above-mentioned towns, in 1860, was 1,446 white; in 1870, native, 1,333; foreign, 69, and colored, 1. The number of taxables in 1876 was 426, indicating a population of 1,959. The population in 1880 was 1,930; in 1890, 1,256; in 1900, 1,457; in 1910, 1,725.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, timber, 4,076, clear, 10,556, value, \$166,143; houses and lots, 391, valued at \$67,104, average, \$171.62; horses, 311, valued at \$11,382, average, \$36.59; cows, 254,

value, \$3,778, average, \$14.85; taxable occupations, 828, amount, \$30,645; total valuation, \$370,716. Money at interest, \$76,448.60.

SCHOOLS

The population of this township having been small and sparse prior to the adoption of the common school system, the educational facilities were correspondingly meager. The buildings purposely erected for schoolhouses before the passage of the free or common school law of 1834 appear to have been the primitive log ones heretofore mentioned, located nearly a mile east of Oakland, in the "Cove," and on Millseat run. The pioneer teachers were Robert Walker, George Ellenberger and William Foster.

In 1860 the number of schools was 9; average number of months taught, 4; male teachers, 7; female teachers, 2; average monthly salaries of male, \$16.86; average monthly salaries of female, \$17.50; male scholars, 208; female scholars, 163; average number attending school, 226; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 54 cents; amount tax levied, \$734.02; received from State appropriation, \$72.07; received from collectors, \$673.16; cost of instruction, \$612; cost of fuel and contingencies, \$185.74; cost of schoolhouses, \$378.66.

In 1876 the number of schools was 10; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 7; female teachers, 5; average salaries male per month, \$31.14; average salaries female per month, \$25.40; male scholars, 272; female scholars, 242; average number attending school, 322; cost per month, 76 cents; amount tax levied, \$3,035.89; received from State appropriation, \$378.51; from taxes and other sources, \$2,974.56; cost of schoolhouses, \$1,158.79; paid teachers, \$1,615; paid fuel, etc., \$517.90.

The number of school in 1913 was 13; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 3; female teachers, 10; average salaries, male, \$48.33, female, \$42.25; male scholars, 280; female scholars, 291; average attendance, 387; cost per month, \$1.32; tax levied, \$4,372.79; received from State, \$2,104.48; other sources, \$5,985.01; value of schoolhouses, \$11,300; teachers' wages, \$3,972.50; fuel, fees, etc., \$3,476.60.

The school directors for 1913 are: J. G. Orr, president; D. W. Shumaker, secretary; G. B. Doverspike, treasurer; G. F. Culbertson, William Bouch.

GEOLOGY

The Kellersburg anticlinal axis crosses the western part of this township, passing over the Mahoning valley, near the former site of the Mahoning furnace, thence between Oakland and the "Narrows," and across Red Bank creek in the neck of the "Great Bend." The eastern part of this township is a synclinal, perfectly regular and without any disturbances. The deep valleys of Mahoning and Red Bank creeks exhibited conglomerate and subconglomerate rocks. The lower productive measures usually make up the interval between the conglomerate and the highlands, except in the eastern corner of the township, where a small portion of the lower barrens caps the hills. Of these lower barrens the Mahoning sandstone forms the principal part. It is handsomely exhibited on the slopes overlooking Putneyville from the north. It is very massive and seventy-five feet thick. The lower productive coal measures present some exceptional features of interest, the entire group, with all its coals and limestones, being favorably situated for study. At the "Point," at Putneyville, a complete section of those measures is obtained, displaying all the typical members of the group in connected succession. By typical members are meant the following strata in descending order: Freeport upper coal, formerly called Upper Freeport, 3½ feet thick; Freeport upper limestone, the one chiefly mined in this vicinity; Freeport lower coal; Freeport lower limestone, the middle bed at Bostonia; Freeport sandstone, massive and prominent; the Kittanning upper coal; the Johnstown cement limestone; Kittanning middle coal; Kittanning lower coal, 3 feet thick; ferriferous limestone, 10 feet thick, and supports its usual iron ore; Clarion coal; Brookville coal. The last-mentioned coals are not important here. Further down the Mahoning the ferriferous limestone and iron ore were used at Colwell's furnace, where the Upper Freeport coal supplied the fuel for the stack. The Pottsville conglomerate is conspicuous at the base of the slopes at Putneyville and below the furnace site, and extends along Red Bank creek to the outskirts of New Bethlehem, where it sinks under water level.

The highest point in this township is a hill in the eastern part, near the headwaters of Camp run, 1,566 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER XXXV

MADISON TOWNSHIP

NAMED FROM PRESIDENT MADISON—BRADY'S FIGHT—SETTLERS — FIRST INDUSTRIES — IRON FURNACES—RIMERTON—KELLERSBURG—WIDNOON—DEANVILLE—TIDAL—MIDDLE CREEK CHURCH—ROADS AND SCHOOLS—POPULATION—GEOLOGICAL

This township was named after James Madison, fourth president of the United States, and was formed from parts of Toby and Red Bank townships in 1837. The boundaries at its formation included the territory north of Red Bank creek, which is now in Clarion county, and in 1851 it was shorn of more land in the formation of Mahoning township.

The station of Mahoning on the Shawmut railroad, at the mouth of the Mahoning creek, is just opposite the site of the famous fight of Capt. Samuel Brady in 1779, an account of which will be found in the first chapter of this volume.

Colonel Brodhead, on his expedition against the Seneca and Muncy Indians, in 1779, passed through the western end of this township. A complete description of this expedition will be found in a previous chapter.

SETTLERS

The earliest settler in that portion of the township where these events occurred was Samuel Adams, who was assessed with twenty acres of land and a blacksmith shop in 1824. He afterward removed to the great bend in Red Bank creek in Mahoning township. The site of Brady's fight was occupied by a store, warehouse and steamboat wharf in 1848. A hotel was built in 1849, which with the warehouse was burned in 1852. A larger structure was soon erected, and for years was used as a dining place for stage passengers from Kittanning to Brookville and Clarion. Before the railroad was completed to this point large quantities of freight were landed here and the many lumbermen and travelers who made this their stopping place caused the old battlefield to be for a time a busy mart of commerce. It will soon see a resumption of trade when the full effects of

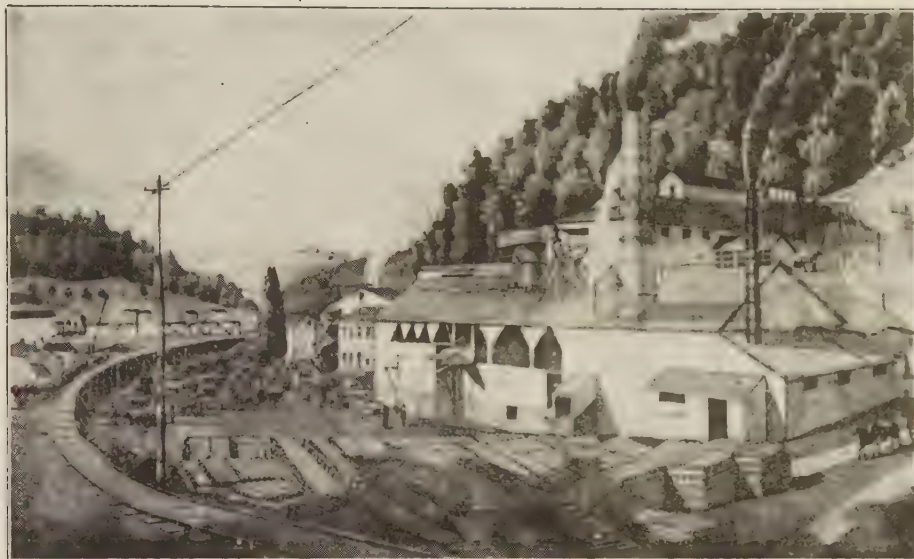
the new service of the Shawmut railroad are felt.

In 1872 quite a settlement arose near the mouth of the Mahoning from the opening of the coal mines of the Mahoning Coal Company. It was called Orrsville, but the closing of the mines in 1880 signed its death warrant.

Some of the early landowners in this township were: Robert Hooks, William Hooks, Samuel T. Crow, Elijah French, Benedict Haas, Isaac Cousins, George O. Young, Christopher Byerly, Henry Riegele, John Rimer, David Cowan, Andrew Earley, Christopher Ruffner, Aaron Jeffries, Samuel Earley, Richard Reynolds, Andrew Schall, Philip Essex, Benjamin Leasure, Fleming Davidson, Charles Edwards, George Howk, Joseph Cook, Joseph Davis, Richard B. McCabe, Christopher Repine, James Hannegan, Alexander Colwell, Jacob Moyers, Sommers Baldwin, Philip Essex, Jacob Christman, John Reed, David Lawson, Jacob Bowser, Philip Anthony, Joseph Moorhead, George Nulf, Jeremiah Bonner, Thomas Black, Daniel Reedy, James Delp, William Paine, David Shields, John Switzer, Owen Meredith, Philip Bish, George Kogh, George Arnold, Jacob F. Keller, Caspar Beer, Samuel Cassat, John Shobert, Joshua Baughman, Fayette Ely, Jacob Pettigrew, Hewlett Smith, Charles B. Schotte, John Mulholland, Oliver Gray, George Craig, James Coats, Gabriel P. Lobeau, John Harman, Robert Dixon, John Hardy, John Wilkins.

FIRST INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED

It is interesting to note that the first gristmill was built by a colored man, Thomas Ramsey, who sold it to Samuel T. Crow in 1832. It seems he was as improvident as some members of his race are at the present time.



RED BANK FURNACE



DINING HALL AND RESTAURANT, W. P. CONNER, PROP., RED BANK LANDING, 1874

"Big" George Craig aided in the erection of the mill, which was a log one, with two runs of stone. It is related that he carried the "summer beam," 25 feet long and 18 inches square, on his shoulder up the side of the building, the others steadying it with pike poles, and set it into position. David Cowan in 1842 was assessed with this mill, to which had been added a sawmill. It finally became part of the Furnace run property in 1849. The ruins of the old mill still stand near the village of Hooks.

Another gristmill was built by John Shober in 1840 on the run southeast of the town of Kellersburg.

IRON FURNACES

The old Red Bank Furnace was built in 1841 by Alexander Reynolds and Christian Shunk on the bank of that creek near its mouth. Shunk retired soon after the furnace went into blast, and was succeeded by David Richey. The firm name was then Reynolds & Richey until the furnace ceased to be operated in 1853. It was a steam, cold blast, charcoal furnace, 9 feet in the bosh by 32 feet high, and made, on an average, 50 tons of pig metal a week, giving employment, on an average, to 150 persons, and was in the end a source of profit to its proprietors, who purchased a large quantity of land in the circumjacent region, considerable portions of which they later sold at a reasonable advance.

The second Red Bank Furnace was erected by Alexander Reynolds and the late Thomas McCullough, in 1858, on the tract originally owned by James Watterson, about 300 yards above the mouth of Red Bank, in Clarion county, just below the neck of Brady's Bend, a large portion of its supplies being obtained from this county. It was the first coke furnace near the Allegheny river. The proprietors met with some difficulty in finding a ready market on this side of the mountains for their coke-made iron. Its last owners were Reynolds & Moorhead.

Aaron Whittaker, John Jamison and George Leslie built the American furnace on the site of the present town of Rimerton in 1846. John Rimer was the last to operate it in 1860. It was slightly smaller than Red Bank furnace and the output was 33 tons per week. Like the latter, it was changed to coke burning, but never became a paying investment.

RIMERTON

This place was first assessed in 1867, when there were 19 taxables, one innkeeper, one merchant, and one laborer. The real estate valuation was \$2,229, personal, \$44, and the occupations, \$150. John Rimer was the first postmaster. In 1880 there was no increase in the population or extent of the town. Rev. B. B. Killikelly preached here in 1853. In 1913 the town consisted of twelve houses, a hotel, kept by C. J. Zeis, and two stores, of which G. W. Clouse & Co. and Frank Mast are the proprietors. The latter is postmaster. A station of the Pennsylvania railroad is located here.

KELLERSBURG

This little settlement consisted originally of twenty-three lots, on both sides of the Olean road in the eastern part of the township, and was founded by Nicholas Keller, Sr., in 1842. He had all the instincts of a modern real estate speculator, for the tradition says that he got out posters, hired John Campbell to play the fiddle and supplied free whiskey to prospective purchasers. Under these inspirations he managed to dispose of his lots at \$20 and \$30, good prices for those days. He retained five-sixteenths of an acre for his hotel and store.

The first separate assessment list was of twenty-two unseated lots at \$10 each, 1845. The next year sixteen unseated lots were assessed at \$20 each, and six at \$15 each. In 1876 the number of taxables was 21; minister, 1; laborers, 4; miners, 2; shoemakers, 2; blacksmith, 1; merchant, 1. The real estate was valued at \$2,780; and personal property and occupations at \$595.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church is one of the oldest of the faith in the county, having been organized as far back as 1836 by Rev. G. A. Reichert. The deed of the church lands from the Holland Company is dated March 11, 1833, and is in favor of Jacob Myers and Nicholas Rhodes, "trustees of the Congregation of Mahoning." That tract consisted of over seven acres, and was for a burial ground and the erection of a house of worship. The first house built upon the church land was a plain log one, dated in 1838, and is older than the town of Kellersburg. In 1848 the log church was vacated for a better one of frame construction. It was for a long time unfinished and the seats were plain slabs, but in 1873 it was thoroughly repaired and rededicated. In this building the people worshiped

until 1891, when a \$2,000 frame structure, the present one, was built. During the early years of the town's history both the Presbyterians and the Methodists used the building of the Lutherans, as there was no suitable house near the settlement.

The pastors from the beginning have been: Rev. G. A. Reichert, 1832-37; Rev. Henry D. Keyl, occasionally from 1838 to 1842; Rev. William Uhl, 1846-48; Rev. J. A. Nuner, 1849-51; Rev. Thomas Stock, 1851-54; Rev. George F. Ehrenfeld, 1854-55; Rev. Thomas Steck, 1856; Rev. Michael Sweigert, 1858-64; Rev. Henry Gathers, 1864-68; Rev. S. S. Stouffer, 1870; Rev. William E. Crebs, 1871-73; Rev. David Townsend, 1873-74; Rev. Wilson Selner, 1875-81; Rev. Elias A. Best, 1883-86; Rev. J. W. Schwartz, 1889-92; Rev. W. M. Hering, 1892-93; Rev. William J. Bucher, 1893-97; Rev. F. J. Matter, 1897-1900; Rev. Charles E. Berkey, 1900-03; Rev. W. B. Claney, 1903-10; Rev. William E. Sunday is the present pastor. The membership is now 36, and the Sabbath school has 95 attendants.

The Methodists have a substantial house of worship, built in 1871. The congregation is supplied from Widnoon, and the present pastor is Rev. John Wall.

There are two stores at this place in 1913, one of them kept by A. M. Willison, who is also postmaster. There are no industries.

WIDNOON (DUNCANVILLE)

The village of Widnoon, formerly called Duncanville, after James Duncan, who was first assessed with a store there in 1854, is located practically in the center of the township. The second storekeeper in 1855 was Jeremiah Bonner. He was succeeded by Bonner & Duncan, and then in 1868 by Thomas Meredith, who conducted it until 1882, when he was succeeded by his widow. She carried the then extensive business on until 1885, when her son, Thorett T., was taken in as partner, under the firm name of M. Meredith & Son. Thorett T. Meredith became sole owner in 1890, and has developed the business into the second largest in the county. Until the construction of the Shawmut railroad in 1913, Mr. Meredith had to haul his supplies from Mahoning over some of the worst roads in the county, yet he has kept his customers and is steadily increasing the circle as the years go by. Mr. Meredith has been the postmaster here for twenty-eight years.

The elections have been held here since the organization of Clarion county. Here, too,

for many years was the site of one of the public schoolhouses of this township, in which, after 1854, the annual examinations of teachers were held. It was situated west of the Lawsonham road in a grove, and, like some others of that period, was a shell that should have been replaced by a better one much sooner than it was. Its successor, a comfortable frame structure, is situated at the cross-roads, about eighty rods southeast of Widnoon.

The United Brethren and the Presbyterians had organized churches here and houses of worship in 1878.

The Methodists now have a neat church, the pastor of which is Rev. John Wall. Grace Reformed Church is under the charge of Rev. R. V. Hartman, of Rimersburg. The Brethren and Presbyterian Churches are not in use now.

DEANVILLE (CENTERVILLE)

In the extreme eastern end of this township, near the line of the township of Red Bank, is the village of Deanville, so called from a Baptist clergyman, Rev. J. F. Dean, who preached there in 1877. Isaac E. Shoemaker opened a store here in 1868, and shortly thereafter there sprung up the little town of Centerville, containing about a dozen buildings, among them one of the public schoolhouses.

It is said that this town was named Centerville because its position is about central on one of the routes between Kellersburg in this and Oakland in Mahoning township. Mail matter from several post offices was brought for awhile by private conveyances to Shoemaker's store for persons living at Centerville and its vicinity, for which reason it is noted on the township map of 1876 as "Private P. O." Deanville post office was established here in 1877 with Isaac E. Shoemaker as postmaster. The first log schoolhouse here was in use as late as 1866.

The Baptists have a neat church edifice here and the pastor in charge is Rev. J. C. Green, of New Bethlehem.

Deanville has the distinction of being an independent school district in 1913. The school directors are: J. S. Griffin, president; N. M. Truitt, secretary; H. H. Shumaker, treasurer; J. S. Moorhead, Christopher Chestnut. The report to Superintendent Patton is as follows: Number of schools in 1913, 1; average months taught, 7; female teachers, 1; average salary, female, \$45; male scholars, 20; female scholars, 37; average attendance,

41; cost per month, \$1.47; tax levied, \$291.45; received from State, \$190.06; other sources, \$244.63; value of schoolhouses, \$1,200; teachers' wages, \$315; fuel, fees, etc., \$116.14.

TIDAL

Around the blacksmith shop of Louis Shoup in 1871, two miles west of "Duncanville," grew up a settlement that later on assumed the odd name of "Tidal." It gained very little in population until the advent on the Shawmut road, and the opening of mines at points east of there. It is still a small settlement, with a post office, kept by Samuel Heath.

MIDDLE CREEK CHURCH

As the population of the county increased a need was evidenced for a church in the portion lying between Mahoning and Red Bank creeks, so in October, 1843, the Middle Creek Presbyterian Church was organized. The first members were: Elizabeth Shields, Thomas Gray, Elizabeth Gray, Joseph Sowash, Jane Sowash, Henry Heasely, Mary Heasely, John Beham, Annie Beham and Charity Bain.

The pastors and supplies were as follows: Rev. David S. McComb, Rev. E. D. Barrett, Rev. D. McCay, Rev. John Core, Rev. Laverty Grier, Rev. James Montgomery, Rev. William McMichael, Rev. N. M. Crane, Rev. W. P. Moore, Rev. John H. Sherrard, Rev. J. A. E. Simpson, Rev. A. Virtue, Rev. A. S. Hughes.

The church edifice was erected on an acre lot purchased from James Duncan in 1854 for \$13. It was put up in 1864, at a cost of \$1,250, and was 40 by 50 feet, with a 12-foot ceiling. This old edifice was torn down a number of years ago and a new church erected at Tidal, Pa. The pastor at present is Rev. Charles Cochran, of Templeton.

ROADS AND SCHOOLS

The surface of a large portion of the territory of this township was, when first settled, comparatively sterile. That in the northeastern part, especially in the vicinity of the old Red Bank Furnace, was so much so that it was vulgarly called "Pinchgut."

Until about 1835 the only other road in this township besides the Olean was the one cut through from Bain's to Lawsonham. As late as 1839 there were only two wagons in this township.

The most convenient educational facilities enjoyed for several years by the first settlers (Alexander Duncan and others, in the northern part of the township) were afforded by the school on the north side of the Red Bank near where Lawsonham now is, which was first taught by James Hunter, and then by Robert Lawson and others. The first schoolhouse within the present limits of this township was a primitive log one that was built on Elijah French's farm, about a mile from Gray's Eddy and a greater distance northeast of Rimerton. The first school in that house was taught by Henry Fox, and some of his scholars traveled five miles daily to attend it. The second schoolhouse was similar to that one, and situated near Kellersburg, in which David Truitt was the first teacher. Daylight entered both of those primitive temples of knowledge through greased paper instead of glass. The next was situated about 145 rods west of the present eastern boundary line of this township, "near the present residence of John Bish." The first under the free school law was situated nearly a mile northwest of the last-mentioned one, on the farm of Henry Pence. Most, if not all, of the rest were the usual log structures.

In 1860 the number of schools was 8; average number of months taught, 4; male teachers, 8, female teacher, 0; average salaries, \$17; male scholars, 229; female scholars, 184; average number attending school, 226; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 35 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$784.20; received from State appropriation, \$91.87; from collectors, \$563; cost of instruction, \$546; fuel and contingencies, \$37.79; cost of schoolhouses, \$15.58.

In 1876 the number of schools was 8; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 7, female teachers, 1; average salaries of both male and female, per month, \$30; male scholars, 255; female scholars, 256; average number attending school, 119; cost per month, 52 cents; amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$2,852.06; received from State appropriation, \$413.85; from taxes, etc., \$3,254.01; cost of schoolhouses, \$1,303.17; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,243.50; fuel, etc., \$1,177.21.

The number of schools in 1913 was 12; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 5, female teachers, 7; average salaries, male, \$48, female, \$40; male scholars, 228; female scholars, 192; average attendance, 297; cost per month, \$2.01; tax levied, \$3,664.44; received

from State, \$2,265.32; other sources, \$3,267.78; value of schoolhouses, \$12,000; teachers' wages, \$3,640; fuel, fees, etc., \$2,679.76.

The school directors are: A. L. Hetrick, president; Blain Mast, secretary; G. S. Rebolt, treasurer; D. C. Hawk, Jr., M. W. Hetrick.

POPULATION

Population, including that of the section now included in Mahoning township, in 1850 was: White, 1,142; colored, 9. In 1860: White, 1,140; colored, 0. In 1870: Native, 1,485; foreign, 136. In 1876, number of taxables, 543, representing a population of 2,397.

There were six merchants of the fourteenth class in this township, according to the mercantile appraiser's list for 1876.

Occupations other than agricultural and mercantile, according to the assessment list of 1876, including the towns: Laborers, 118; miners, 32; carpenters, 4; shoemakers, 3; blacksmiths, 2; miller, 1; minister, 1; mason, 1; section boss, 1; innkeeper, 1; old persons, 5. Of those engaged in agriculture, 7 were assessed as croppers.

In 1890 the population of the township was 1,763; in 1900, it had fallen to 1,604, but in 1910 the inhabitants had increased to 2,318.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 18,135, value, \$209,557; houses and lots, 167, valued at, \$33,977, average, \$203.45; horses, 260, valued at, \$8,045, average, \$30.94; cows, 261, value, \$3,553, average, \$1,361; taxable occupations, 732, amount, \$20,495; total valuation, \$355,641. Money at interest, \$44,051.30.

GEOLOGICAL

The general geological features of this township are: Only lower productive rocks make the uplands. The lower part of the deep valleys, which skirt the township, is com-

posed of conglomerate and subconglomerate rocks. The Upper Freeport coal is represented only in a few knobs in the eastern and western portions of the township, and has there barely enough rock on top of it to protect it from percolating waters. The Lower Kittanning coal is the bed chiefly mined, and is from three to four feet thick. The remaining beds of the series are represented where the land is high enough to include them, but, so far as investigated, they are devoid of importance. The Lower Kittanning coal has been quite extensively developed, it being the bed worked on the property of the Mahoning Coal Company. The ferriferous limestone underlies all the center of the township, and far above water level. The buhrstone ore accompanies it, and thence the supply of Stewardson conglomerate furnace was chiefly derived. The Pottsville conglomerate is above water level throughout the whole length of valleys of the Allegheny, Mahoning and Red Bank in this township, and is nearly three hundred feet above water level at the mouth of Mahoning.

ALTITUDES

The heights above the ocean in feet and tenths of a foot, at the time of the building of the Allegheny Valley railroad, were: North abutment of Mahoning bridge, lower outside corner, 826.2; upper inside corner, 829.6; opposite Rimerton Station, 836.7; north abutment, lower inside corner, 831.5; south bridge seat, lower inside corner, 836.6; south abutment, lower outside corner, 850.4; south abutment Red Bank bridge, inside corner, 840.4; north abutment, Red Bank bridge, lower end, 849.6; Red Bank junction, 850.8; Fiddler's run, 915; Lawsonham, 919; Puck Lick run, 939; Rock run, 966; Leatherwood, 1,027.

The highest point in Madison township is in the northeastern part, near Red Bank creek and northeast of Kellersburg. This hill is 1,607 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER XXXVI

HOVEY TOWNSHIP

ONLY A STRIP OF LAND—DR. SIMEON HOVEY—ELISHA ROBINSON—OTHER SETTLERS—THE OIL BOOM
—POPULATION—SCHOOLS—ALTITUDE

This tiny strip of land is the northernmost projection of Armstrong county, and is the smallest township in the county, being but little more than half a mile wide and about four miles long. It was taken from the territory of Perry in 1870, and its dimensions were further reduced in the formation of Parker City.

Dr. Simeon Hovey, from whom the township acquired its name, was one of the pioneer settlers of this section, coming here in 1797. He was a native of Connecticut, a man of learning and culture and a surgeon of remarkable ability. He served under "Mad Anthony" Wayne as surgeon and later settled in Greensburg, Westmoreland county. From there he came to this county. He did not remain here all of the time, but practiced at intervals at the former place. He was always in demand as a physician, frequently being called into consultation at Kittanning and in the neighboring counties. His whole life was one of usefulness and good works, and no one was better known or more affectionately regarded at that time. He died in 1837, at the age of seventy-eight, leaving no posterity, although he had been married. His nephew, Elisha Robinson, inherited his property.

Another early settler in this township was Alexander Gibson, who took up land and improved it, but finally disposed of it to Dr. Hovey.

Elisha Robinson, nephew of Dr. Hovey, also from Connecticut, came here in 1812, and soon thereafter started a tannery, where he also made shoes for over fifty years. Coming here with but his hands and a good trade, he finally before his death, in 1874, acquired 1,100 acres of land, besides other interests. He was said by his neighbors to have been honest, upright and kind-hearted. He married a niece of Dr. Hovey's wife and was the father of

six children. His descendants now own the farms in the township.

THE OIL BOOM

Upon Mr. Robinson's farm was made the first discovery of petroleum in the county, and many wells were sunk upon his other lands by parties who leased the property on royalty. The Grant farm, in Butler county, was sold by Mr. Robinson for \$100 and was never paid for till the discovery of oil upon it. From these wells Mr. Robinson received one-eighth royalty, and during a period of seven months, when the production was at its height, he received an income of \$40,000 a month. It is estimated that the value of the oil pumped from his land during the period when the boom was on reached the immense total of over \$2,000,000.

Most of the wells in this section are now dry, and few are yielding over eight barrels per day. All of them are "pumpers." One well opposite Parker is yielding four barrels a day, which has been the regular output ever since it was drilled in 1874. It is pumped at a daily expense of 50 cents, using gas power, and at \$2.50 per barrel nets the owner the tidy daily income, every day in the week, of \$9.50. It is a better investment than the wild-cat wells, which spouted thousands one year and went dry the next.

Robert Mena and Hamilton Redick were settlers in early days on a plat that later was owned by Gen. Thomas Graham. Graham had been a general of militia and later a surveyor. After his death the farm was purchased by the Fox heirs and became valuable oil territory. James Fowler bought part of the tract in 1850.

Fowler was a native of Butler county. Upon his farm was the town of "Happy Re-

treat," probably named by those who sought a quiet home away from the disorder and discord of the oil towns. At one time it had a population of 150, several stores and thirty-seven houses. It had the honor of being the only town ever existing in Hovey township. Fields cover part of the site now.

John Lowrie, a Scotchman, settled in Butler county, near Emlenton, in 1796. His land extended into Armstrong county and included the upper end of Hovey. He was the father of the late Senator Walter Lowrie. Another son, Hon. Matthew B. Lowrie, was a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, and the father of the late Judge Lowrie of the Supreme court.

A Revolutionary soldier named Joseph Thom was another pioneer settler of this township, and built the first sawmill in this part of the county, on the run which later bore his name.

In 1873 a strong iron bridge was built over the Allegheny river to Foxburg, in Clarion county. James Fowler and the Fox estate were the largest stockholders. The total cost was \$64,000. The Pittsburgh & Western railroad bought it in 1882 for \$50,000, but later replaced it with a wooden one, which was destroyed in a freshet. When the road passed into the hands of the Baltimore & Ohio road it replaced the old structure with another wooden one, now standing.

POPULATION

In 1880 the inhabitants of Hovey numbered 589; in 1890, 346; in 1900, 241; in 1910,

207. There are no settlements within its borders, but two miles of railroad, no stations, no churches, and but two schoolhouses.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 1,146 $\frac{1}{4}$, valued at \$26,779; houses and lots, 24, value, \$2,730, average, \$88.75; horses, 24, value, \$940, average, \$49.47; cows, 22, value, \$510, average, \$23.18; taxable occupations, 78, amount, \$2,695; total valuation, \$33,054. Money at interest, \$24,250.

SCHOOLS

Since 1910 the schoolhouse in Hovey township has been abandoned, the scholars attending the Parker City school nearest to them. The report of the county superintendent for 1913 shows that there were then 18 male and 24 female scholars in attendance from this township. The average attendance was 38, the cost per month for each scholar, \$1.61; tax levied, \$535.71; received from the State, \$202.12; from other sources, \$636.68; value of schoolhouse, \$500; expended for teachers' wages, fuel, fees, etc., \$577.47.

The school directors of the township are: P. E. Gerber, president; C. D. Elliott, secretary; W. E. Robinson, treasurer; M. C. Holland, J. M. Bell.

ALTITUDE

The highest point in Hovey township is a hill on the western line of Butler county, about the center of the township, north and south, and is 1,440 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER XXXVII

PERRY TOWNSHIP

REDUCED IN AREA—SLOWLY SETTLED—FIRST INDUSTRIES—OIL DEVELOPMENT—QUEENSTOWN—SCHOOLS—POPULATION—GEOLOGY

Perry township was formerly a part of Sugar Creek township, and was organized in 1845. In 1870 that portion lying north of Bear creek was removed and formed into Hovey township. Owing to their rugged and hilly character, the lands lying west of the Allegheny in the northern part of Armstrong county were little sought by the pioneers of western Pennsylvania; consequently few settlements were made in the limits of Perry until the other townships had been pretty well filled up.

A few courageous spirits located here in 1796, subsisting largely upon game at first, and as their sharp axes, wielded by stout arms, made a perceptible impression upon the primeval forests, here and there small fields appeared to brighten the gloomy aspect of the mountain sides and valleys.

Four Campbell brothers, Charles, James, Robert and Samuel, each located 400 acres, which were settled by William Love and others. Love sold out to John Binkerd, who came with his father and mother from the

eastern part of the State. His son, Dr. A. H. Binkerd, of Cincinnati, afterward became a prominent physician of Parker.

Land values were rather low in those days, for Christophel Truby, or "Stophel," as he was generally known, tried to sell "Dogwood Flat," which contained over 200 acres, to John Binkerd for a small black horse, but the deal fell through. He finally sold out, moved to Catfish and there died, leaving no children.

Jacob Truby was likewise an early settler, but unlike his brother, Stophel, had a large family. Four of his daughters, Mrs. Rumbaugh, Mrs. Sybert, Mrs. Barger and Mrs. Walley, resided for many years in the neighborhood and have left sons and daughters who are among the most prominent citizens of the county.

William Parker built the first gristmill in this part of the county on Bear creek, nearly a mile from its mouth. William Love built a log mill for Stophel Truby on Binkerd's run, and it was afterward conducted by Barnett Fletcher. These mills saved the settlers long horseback rides to Westmoreland county and were a great convenience.

About 1797 Isaac Steele came from Westmoreland and took up a tract in the woods, bringing his wife and two children on horseback by means of packsaddles. He had made a bargain with Michael Shakeley for a house and land, but after being refused admittance and breaking in the door with a mallet they finally settled the matter, and Steele entered another tract. Mr. Steele resided in this township all of his life, and left a family of eight children, two of whom were living in 1880.

George Knox, whose descendants are very numerous in Armstrong and Butler counties, was one of the earliest pioneers of old Sugar Creek township. He had one of the first orchards in the new settlement and visitors came many miles to test the quality of his fruit. Not infrequently were these visits made without the knowledge or consent of the proprietor of the orchard. He manufactured apple and peach brandy, which articles were in great demand.

Thomas Miller and Jacob Edinburg were the first settlers at Miller's Eddy. Dr. Simeon Hovey was also the proprietor of considerable land in that neighborhood.

About 1808 Jonathan Hyle came from Westmoreland county with his family and located on land adjoining the Steele tract. The family lived seven weeks in a wagon while a cabin was being erected.

John Beatty, Daniel Revere, Gideon Gibson, Henry Byers, Samuel and William Crawford and David Hutchison were also early settlers. A man named Foster was the first settler on a farm afterward owned by David White, who is noted as the first to erect a frame house. Previous to then everyone lived in log houses.

OIL DEVELOPMENTS

The oil developments in this township from 1870 produced many changes. Many old residents disposed of their farms and moved away. Others remained, and received in one year such incomes as the results of scores of years of labor in tilling the soil had not produced. The little oil village of Criswell sprang up on the farm of James A. Parker and Sidney Crawford. All the wells in that vicinity are fourth-sand wells, and two of them were very large. A few in this township are still producing, though the yield is small.

QUEENSTOWN

This little borough was named after John Queen, who located there in 1848. He had been preceded by Daniel Day and Abraham Teegard and their families. Teegard was a farmer. Day worked for the Brady's Bend Iron Company, building houses for their employees at that point.

The first houses built in the place were the log buildings of Day and Teegard. Day's cabin stood on a six-acre lot, afterward owned by Rev. David R. Davis. Teegard's house stood where Richard Jennings lived in 1880. No regular survey of lots was ever made, but pieces of land were sold to purchasers as they were wanted, by J. Queen, R. Jennings and Daniel Day, who owned the land now comprised in the borough. These lots were taken up by employees of the Brady's Bend Iron Works, and in a few years Queenstown became a small but flourishing village.

The first store was opened by Richard Jennings, who was interested in the Brady's Bend Iron Works, and came from Cornwall, England, in 1851. The next store was started by John Queen, who followed carpentry for a time after his arrival here. The third store was established in that year (1866) by M. H. J. Mildron, and after his death, in 1867, was conducted by his brother, William J. Mildron. All these stores did a thriving business in those days, before the failure of the iron works.

The first hotel, opened in 1852 by James Morley, was later conducted by Richard Mildron and Thomas Jennings. Jennings' daughter, Mrs. Mitchell, afterward ran it till the late eighties.

Here, in 1853, a steam gristmill was erected by Queen, Jennings and Daniel Evans, being operated by them until 1866. J. L. Mildron was the last owner.

The first blacksmith, Giles Morgan, came to Queenstown during the first days of its settlement, and spent the rest of his life there.

Oil production, while it did not greatly increase the population of Queenstown, materially aided its business interests. The Armstrong well, on the Mildron farm, was the first producing well struck in the neighborhood. This well began flowing April 17, 1870. It caught fire and burned three or four days. Good judges estimated the first day's flow at one thousand barrels. Other wells were soon completed in the vicinity of Queenstown, some of which are still producing. In 1872, Charles Phillips began manufacturing all kinds of oil producers' implements at Queenstown. He employed from eight to ten men, and carried on a very successful business until 1881, when he moved away.

The first schoolhouse in Queenstown was erected soon after the borough was incorporated, and continued to be used until 1876, when a better one took its place. The new schoolhouse was erected partly by subscription and partly by taxation. It was two stories in height, the lower story used for school purposes, and the upper part as a place for public worship, free to all religious denominations. There are no churches in the place. A Catholic church, erected in 1845, was occupied until 1864, when its congregation united with other churches more conveniently situated.

The last report of the schools here in 1910, the year the charter was revoked, gives a logical reason for the submersion of the town. There were but fifteen scholars in attendance, yet the monthly expense of imparting the necessary knowledge to each of them was the highest in the county—\$4.45.

In 1910 the number of schools was 1; average months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; salary, \$40; male scholars, 6; female scholars, 9; average attendance, 11; cost per month, \$4.45; tax levied, \$211.83; received from State, \$156.19; other sources, \$248.74; value of schoolhouse, \$1,400; teachers' wages, \$280; fuel, fees, etc., \$77.78.

The school directors for that year were:

E. D. Jennings, president; E. M. Queen, secretary; W. J. Mildron, treasurer; Joseph Blatt, J. L. Mildron, R. J. Mildron.

Queenstown is situated on Whisky run, a tributary of Sugar creek, in the extreme southeastern part of the township. In 1860 the population was 119; in 1870, 201; in 1880, 217; in 1890, 123; in 1900, 69; in 1910, when it was deprived of its charter, the inhabitants numbered but 72.

The assessment returns for 1910 show: Number of acres, 349, valued at \$8,185; houses and lots, 18, value, \$3,130, average, \$173.88; horses, 11, value, \$335, average, \$30.45; cows, 12, value \$180, average, \$15; taxable occupations, 38, amount, \$785; total valuation, \$12,615.

SCHOOLS

Before the free school system was adopted the schoolhouses of this township were few and far apart. Many of the children walked many miles daily to attend the schools of Butler county. One of the first schools was started by James Hunter on his farm near Queenstown. He was well patronized, as he was jovial and kindly. Edward Jennings was also a teacher, at the old Peters schoolhouse.

In 1870 a combination building was built at Miller's Eddy for the use of religious denominations and also for school purposes.

Most of the buildings in use at present are located at or near the sites of the old ones, as the custom of going to certain points has become fixed in the minds of the population, and the school property is usually retained through all the vicissitudes of time.

Reports of the old schools are not available, so that of the present year is the only one supplied.

In 1913 the number of schools was 5; average months taught, 7; female teachers, 5; average salaries, female, \$42.00; male scholars, 65, female scholars, 47; average attendance, 80; cost per month, \$2.32; tax levied, \$1,374.68; received from State, \$705.18; other sources, \$1,960.63; value of schoolhouses, \$6,165; teachers' wages, \$1,470; fuel, fees, etc., \$773.23.

The school directors are: Reuben Hageron, president; Oliver Hilles, secretary; J. H. Binkerd, treasurer; John Fisher, George Wagner.

"Hillville" is a settlement in the southeastern part, in a deep bend of the Allegheny, and Fredericksburg is located on Binkerd's run in the southwestern part of the township.

POPULATION

The population of Perry township in 1850 was 709; in 1860, 991; in 1870, 3,877; in 1880, 1,309; in 1890, 938; in 1900, 656; in 1910, 594.

These statistics of population form a remarkable barometer of the state of existence of the township in various periods. The rise and decline of the oil industry can be readily traced.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 8,827½, valued at \$138,575; houses and lots, 55, value, \$6,059, average,

\$110.16; horses, 139, value, \$3,175, average, \$22.84; cows, 127, value, \$1,515, average, \$11.92; taxable occupations, 311; amount, \$4,885; total valuation, \$171,801. Money at interest, \$17,371.32.

GEOLOGY

The geological formation of this township is practically similar to that of Madison. The highest point is located between the headwaters of Pine creek and Binkerd's run, in the extreme southeastern portion of the township, and is 1,545 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

BRADY'S BEND TOWNSHIP

SHORTENING A RAILROAD — CAPT. SAMUEL BRADY — SETTLERS — KAYLOR — INDUSTRIES—THE
BRADY'S BEND IRON WORKS—A SAD FINANCIAL WRECK—CHURCHES—PRESENT INDUSTRIES—
SCHOOLS—POPULATION

The name of this township is derived from the immense serpentine loop of the Allegheny which forms its eastern boundary and causes the line of the Pennsylvania railroad to almost double upon itself in traversing the inner side of the great bend. However, within a few months after the issue of this history, the trains will run through the great Kennerdell tunnel which is being blasted through the solid rock of the immense hill opposite Brady's Bend, at a cost of about \$750,000. The tunnel is 3,700 feet long and will cut off a loop of seven miles. With the improved methods of rock cutting in these days it has taken about two years to accomplish work that in early days of railroading would have required six years' time, if it were even considered possible with the crude methods then in use. A town of several hundred people could be formed from the workers and their families, located around this tunnel.

This tunnel will complete the ruin of the little town of Brady's Bend, already the victim of severe misfortune in the past, and will put the thriving borough of East Brady, Clarion county, on a side track. However, it is to be hoped that the Pittsburgh & Bessemer road will see the advantage of extending its line through Brady's Bend and across the neighboring county, thus again putting the two towns on a main line.

The naming of the bend, the township and

the formerly populous town is attributed to a desire of the early settlers and their descendants to perpetuate the memory of Capt. Samuel Brady, the famous Indian fighter.

The township was organized in April, 1845, from Sugar Creek, and the first election was held at the house of John R. Johnston, the result being the installation into office of the following citizens: Joseph King and John A. Thompson, justices of the peace; Daniel B. Balliet, constable; Andrew Kaylor and Andrew McKee, supervisors; Ephraim Myers, judge of election; George Duncan and William Hagerson, inspectors of election; William H. Davis, Daniel Kemerer, Jacob Millison, Robert A. Phillips, John Truby and Simon Wiles, school directors; James E. Crawford and Thomas Donaldson, overseers of the poor; Thomas S. Johnston, township clerk.

At the spring election, 1846, the result was: Daniel B. Balliet, constable; Peter Kemerer, judge of election; Leonard Rumbaugh and John Truby, inspectors of election; Andrew Kaylor and Andrew McKee, supervisors; James Summerville, assessor; Joseph King and Matthias C. Sedwick, assistant assessors; Hugh Moore and John Wiles, township auditors; Samuel M. Bell, Daniel Kemerer, M. C. Sedwick, John A. Thompson and John Truby, school directors—there was a tie vote between Peter Brenneman and Joseph King; Thomas Donaldson, overseer of the poor—a tie vote

between Jacob Millison, Patrick Mehan, Andrew McKee and M. C. Sedwick; Samuel M. Bell, township clerk; Thos. Donaldson and John Quinn, fence viewers.

SETTLERS

Settlers in what is now Brady's Bend township, between 1784 and 1850, were: George King, Leonharte Kealor (later spelled Kaylor), David Nixon, Abraham Yorkey, Adam Kemmerer, Jacob Allimong, John Richard, Jonathan King, Joseph Brown, John Spangler, Alexander Colwell, Daniel Forringer, James Forringer, Andrew Kealor, Samuel McCartney, Michael Barnhart, Isaac Myers, John Y. McCartney, John Wassol, Thomas Butler, John Linaberger, George Spangler, Henry Sybert, David Rumbaugh, Adam Sybert, John Truby, John Barnhart, Daniel Stannard, John Weil, Benjamin Swain, James Summerville, John Crowth, Jonathan Mortimer, William Holder, F. W. Redmond, Jacob Millison, Philander Raymond, Jacob Hepler, John Denniston, John Weems, Francis Lease, William Ferguson, Andrew Grinder, Matthew Pugh, Sebastian Sybert, William Benson, Thomas Hooks, James Barrickman, Paul Wolcot, Randolph Lawrence, John Millison, Samuel Le Fevre, Peter Townsend, Philip Templeton, Dr. Elisha Wall.

KAYLOR

The first gristmill built in the township was that of Henry Sybert, on Sugar creek, in 1812. He added a sawmill later and after his death in 1830 it came into the hands of the Truby family. Around this mill by 1872 had grown up quite a settlement, with two stores and three hotels. When the Allegheny Western railroad, a branch of the Pittsburgh & Bessemer, came through to Brady's Bend this became the thriving mining town of Kaylor. Peter Brennehan kept the first store there in 1874. In 1913 Kaylor has three stores, two hotels and a Baptist church, of which Rev. M. V. S. Gold is the pastor. Drs. G. A. Knight and C. B. McGogney are the resident physicians and C. B. McDonald is the constable. Kaylor acquired its name from Peter Kealor, who built the first sawmill on this tract in 1817.

INDUSTRIES

In other parts of the township John Richard was first assessed with a carding machine in 1822, the first fulling mill was started in 1844

by Joseph Forringer, and Jonathan Mortimer erected the log gristmill on the run which was later called Holder's run, from William Holder, who several years afterward owned the mill and site. The first distillery in the township was assessed to Henry Sybert, Jr., in 1849. It was situated on the Allegheny near where the Great Western Distilleries plant is now located.

A sandstone quarry on the Allegheny, north of Brady's Bend, was operated in 1857 by John Harrison of Pittsburgh, under lease from William J. Criswell. Some of the stone from this quarry was used in building the jail at Kittanning. A sawmill stood near this quarry in that year. Criswell's granddaughter, Emma, is the wife of Everett C. Hoch of Kittanning.

The first schoolhouse in the township stood on the site of the one now called Pine Run school, and was built while yet within the limits of Sugar Creek township.

Before completing the statistics of the township it will be necessary to give the history of the Brady's Bend Iron Company at the town of that name, as the entire wealth of the township was at one time concentrated in that place and the prosperity of the township, as well as that of the surrounding country, was dependent entirely upon these mills.

BRADY'S BEND IRON WORKS

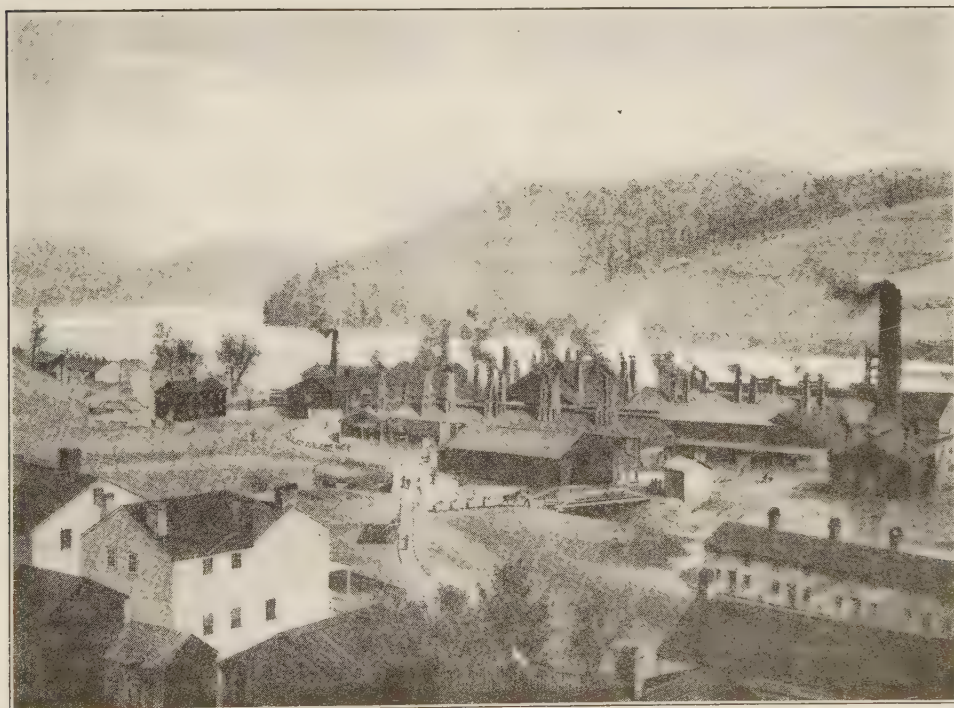
Sugar creek empties into the Allegheny almost in the western center of the great bend called Brady's, and as if in emulation of its larger parent makes a bend fully as severe just before the waters are mingled. This bend is at right angles with the river and at one point makes so sharp a turn that the shortest route to the town of Brady's Bend is across the steep hill which separates it from the river. The distance around the convolutions of the creek is about two and a half miles, while across the hill it is but three quarters of a mile.

Along these bends of Sugar creek were distributed the various industries which made up the plant of the iron works. Beginning at the river came first the rolling mill and the machine shop, then around the turn of the creek were the coke ovens, on the side of the vast hill, and just below them in the valley were the great stone and brick blast furnaces. The coal and iron mines were in the sides of the hills on both banks of Sugar creek. The little narrow-gauge railroad wound its tortuous way around the convolutions of the creekside.

The Great Western Iron Works commenced



REMAINS OF OLD FURNACE AT BRADY'S BEND



BRADY'S BEND IRON WORKS

operations at Brady's Bend in August, 1839, under charge of Philander Raymond. The company acquired possession of several hundred acres of land lying along the valley of Sugar creek, and in that year selected the site of the first blast furnace, which was completed and blown in about Christmas of the following year. A merchant mill was also erected, the first intention being to manufacture merchant iron and nails. Several machines for the latter purpose were erected, but on trial the iron was found not adapted for this branch of manufacture. The manufacture of strap rails was then commenced, and continued until the dissolution of the Great Western Iron Company, in 1843.

The Brady's Bend Iron Company acquired possession of the property in 1844, erecting a second blast furnace, which was completed in 1845. The manufacture of strap rails was continued till 1846, in the latter part of which year the works were altered for the manufacture of T-rails, which continued to be sole product during their succeeding operations. They were entitled to the credit of rolling the first T-rail made west of the Alleghenies.

Alexander Campbell, who rolled the first rail at these works, afterward at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, in 1876, assisted in rolling a rail which was on exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. The latter rail was 120 feet long and weighed 64 pounds to the yard.

With the exception of a short stoppage from the fall of 1848 to the summer of 1849, the works were in prosperous operation until 1858, when, owing to the death of the principal proprietor, they were completely shut down for five years. A new organization was effected in the fall of 1862, and work was commenced in all departments in February, 1863.

In 1864 a narrow-gauge railroad was built to supply the furnaces with ore and haul the product to the Allegheny, where it was transhipped into the keelboats for other points. Up to 1867 this was the only railroad in this section and the rivers were used to a great extent in the iron carrying trade. The assessors' report for 1864 valued the railroad at \$10,000, the plant and machinery at \$259,000, the total being \$269,000. One of the principal stockholders at this time was the late Samuel J. Tilden, one time candidate for the presidency of the United States. The year 1871 was the topmost one in production and the valuation of the plant reached the (at that period) enormous total of \$1,292,700. The

company had then acquired 6,000 acres of land for the mineral rights, holding title to the surface as well. These lands were valued at \$65.63 an acre.

In 1872 there was a slight reduction in value to \$889,176. In the next year, however, the storm broke. It was the '73 panic, and the mills could not weather the financial blast and closed down forever in October of that fatal year.

To show the rapidity with which misfortune crushes an industry, a few figures from the assessor's books are given. In 1874 the plant was valued thus: Four blast furnaces, rolling mill, machine shop, four oil wells and 6,000 acres of land, \$282,663. 1878—Same plant and land, \$158,702. 1879—Four furnaces, \$14,605; rolling mill, \$10,954; machine shop, \$2,191; wells were drying up. Total, \$27,500.

In the assessor's book of 1879 is a sad document. It is the affidavit of F. W. Rhodes, agent for the trustees of the bondholders of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, in which he declares that the assessment of that year was excessive, as the plant had been completely dismantled, the machinery scrapped and sold for \$5,000 as old iron, and nothing but the decaying buildings, a few portions of the boiler house and the tall stone chimney were left as mementoes of the great manufacturing plant. In 1880 there were left 10,000 tons of burned iron, valued at \$10,000. It could not be sold for that sum, however.

So perished in the height of its success an industry which from a small beginning grew to great proportions in thirty-four years and was a blessing to the whole surrounding country, giving employment to from 1,200 to 1,500 operatives, supporting a population of over 5,000, and benefiting not only Armstrong county, but the neighboring counties of Clarion and Butler. The output of coal for the sole use of these works rose to the aggregate of upward of 110,000 tons per annum; of ore, to over 70,000 tons. The product of the mill was shipped to all parts of the country, returning millions of dollars to enrich the laborer, and which, circulating through all the channels of trade, proved a source of wealth to hundreds not connected with the works. From a dense wilderness sprung up a town, built by the proprietors for their employees, of about seven hundred houses, with churches of every denomination, and schoolhouses which ranked with the best in the county for size and convenience, while the neighboring town of East

Brady can also be said to owe its existence to this great enterprise.

After Mr. Raymond the plant was conducted by H. A. S. D. Dudley from 1850 to 1864; by John H. Haines from 1864 to 1869, and by Col. W. D. Slack from then until the end in 1873. The remainder of the property of the later owners of the plant is now in the hands of Edward W. Dewey, a nephew of the great Admiral George Dewey of Spanish-American war fame.

CHURCHES

Brady's Bend Presbyterian Church was organized in 1845 and at first was a missionary enterprise. The iron company donated a lot and a neat building was erected at a cost of \$5,000. This structure was afterward sold to the German Catholic Church and a \$4,000 home put up on another lot given by the proprietors of the iron works in 1865. In 1867 the company again evidenced their pious New England ancestry by presenting the church with the site of the parsonage, which was built at cost of \$2,000. The first pastor was Rev. Louis L. Conrad, from 1846 to 1849. Followed Rev. Carl Moore, 1850-53, then a vacancy of four years, after which came Rev. D. Hall, 1857-67; Rev. S. H. Holliday, 1868-74; Revs. Theodore S. Negley and William J. Wilson, until 1878; Revs. S. A. Hughes and H. Magill, 1879-81; Rev. J. S. Helm, during 1885; Rev. Swan, 1886; Rev. S. A. Hughes, 1887-88. A record of the last pastors of this church is not available at present. Services have not been held in the building for some years.

The first Roman Catholic Church at this point was a German congregation, under the charge of Father Lewis Vogelsang, and occupied the old Presbyterian church on the top of the hill, which they purchased from that denomination in 1865. This congregation was afterward consolidated with the "Irish" Catholic organization after the building was torn down in 1893. The English speaking Catholics united into a church body in 1867 and erected the present frame church in 1868. The pastors in charge have been: Rev. Fathers Thomas Welsh, Sheehan, Callahan, Hern, Ryan, Quigley and the present pastor, Father Hopkins, who is within the diocese of Erie, it being too far for the supplying of pastors from Pittsburgh.

The Protestant Episcopal denomination organized here and erected a stone building of Gothic design in 1867. For some time the

church was prosperous, but like the rest of the religious societies, succumbed to the gradual disintegration caused by the decline in the town's chief source of prosperity—the iron works. The old church is in an admirable state of preservation and stands in the center of the valley, a fine example of pure Gothic architecture in contrast to the hideously plain edifices of the older congregation. During the entire period of its existence the pastor was Rev. B. F. Brown, who came in 1868.

The Reformed Church has a neat edifice here and is served by Rev. J. A. Law, of Chicora.

Zion Lutheran church, built in 1870, is not now in use regularly, but is supplied by pastors from Chicora, Butler county.

PRESENT INDUSTRIES

The Great Western Distilleries Company, a Kittanning corporation, have a plant for the manufacture of rye whiskey on the river bank near the bridge across the Allegheny, employing six men.

George Reed operates a sawmill on the Allegheny just above the town. Siebert Brothers have a machine shop in the town, with an auto garage in connection.

The Upper Kittanning Brick Company have a large plant on the upper reaches of the creek near the first run, with eight kilns, employing fifty men, and producing 100,000 firebrick per day. They are one of the few brick plants which use natural gas to fire the kilns.

The Pittsburgh Limestone Company have a quarry in the forks of Holder's run, from which come some of the limestone used in the Pittsburgh furnaces. They are also producing a brand of Portland cement.

In 1882 the resident physicians at Brady's Bend were Drs. J. W. and W. T. James. The former is now dead, but the latter is still practicing in this section. Another resident physician in 1913 is Dr. W. C. Butler.

E. L. Dunkle & Sons keep the store at the river bank, and Matthew Blatt is the village storekeeper in the heart of the old town. One hotel at the upper end of the valley caters to the wants of travelers. It is conducted by Thomas Rockett. The village blacksmith is J. S. Schneider.

The old ferries at this point are supplanted by a fine steel bridge constructed in 1886 by the counties of Armstrong and Clarion.

SCHOOLS

The "Mill" schoolhouse is situated on a small hill near the Allegheny, in the sharp

bend of Sugar creek, and is one of the most prominent objects of the landscape. The "Furnace" school is higher up the creek, near the Episcopal church. George E. Ballwig and A. S. Brennenman were teachers here in 1867-68. The first recorded teacher was W. C. Miller, in 1864.

The number of schools in 1913 was 12; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 2; female teachers, 10; average salaries, male, \$62.50; female, \$42; male scholars, 160; female scholars, 210; average attendance, 296; cost per month, \$1.89; tax levied, \$5,069.45; received from State, \$2,597.66; other sources, \$7,435.21; value of schoolhouses, \$16,000; teachers' wages, \$3,810; fuel, fees, etc., \$3,001.09.

The school directors are: William Jenkins, president; John H. Rohrbach, secretary; Harry C. Lewis, treasurer; Hermon Schultz, Dr. Charles B. McGogney.

POPULATION

The population of Brady's Bend township in 1850 was 2,325; in 1860, 1,890; in 1870, 3,-

1619; in 1880, 2,340; in 1890, 1,261; in 1900, 891; in 1910, 2,696.

The population of the village of Brady's Bend in 1880 was 1,010. At present it is scarcely more than 300.

In 1913 the assessment returns for the township were: Number of acres of timber, 556; cleared land, 6,428; value of lands, \$93,635; houses and lots, 343, valued at \$89,070, average value, \$259.67; 242 horses, valued at \$9,115 average value, \$37.66; 201 cows valued at \$3,115, average value, \$15; taxables, 509; total valuation, \$281,364. Money at interest, \$54,278.

GEOLOGY

The geological formation of this township is practically the same as Sugar Creek. The mines at Kaylor work the Kittanning and Freeport veins. The Pittsburgh Limestone Company get their stone from the Vanport limestone vein.

In the northwest corner of the township, between the waters of Long and Pine runs, is the highest spot above sea level, 1,523 feet.

CHAPTER XXXIX

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

GREATLY REDUCED IN AREA—NUMEROUS PIONEERS—MANY MILLS OF OLDEN TIME—FRANKLIN VILLAGE—"ORRSVILLE"—RELIGIOUS—MIDWAY CHURCH—ST. PATRICK'S, THE OLDEST CATHOLIC CHURCH IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—SCHOOLS—POPULATION—GEOLOGY

Sugar Creek township at the present time is but a small remnant of what it formerly was in size, having been the parent of five townships, two boroughs and one city. It is to be hoped that no further division of its territory will be made in the future.

In the following list of names of early settlers and landowners will be found only those who settled or acquired land in the present limits of the township. They were: Robert Beatty, David Henry, Samuel Kincaide, Michael Red, Thomas R. McMillen, James Hutchison, John E. Gilchrist, Joseph Sutton, John Crawford, Robert G. Crawford, Joseph Thomas, Andrew Shriver, Sylvanus S. White, Solomon Wolf, John Blain, Ezekiel Lewis, William Ayres, George Byers, William Byers, Adam A. Byers, Joseph Thomas, John Moore, Richard Meldrun, Peter Pence, James Withers, Samuel Caldwell, Cyrus Kilgore, John Craig, Philip Templeton, John Johnston, Pat-

rick Graham, Rev. John Dickey, John P. Quigley, James C. Porterfield, Samuel Swartzlander, Edward McKinney, Nathan Williams, Joseph Irwin, William Blain, Edward McKee, John Davis, Thomas Collins, Nicholas Day, James Fulton, Nicholas Snow, John Denniston, Charles Campbell, Elisha Wick, John Barron, Adam Moyer, James Hutchison, Harmon Vasbinder, Matthew Brown, Elijah Davis, Thomas Barr, Thomas H. Foster, George Pence, D. C. Mobley, John Bell, James C. Burford, Daniel Morrison, Abraham Lennington, Jacob Schloss, George Elsor, Benjamin Shaffer, George Forster, Christian Yockey, Abraham Yockey, Samuel Dinsmore, Matthew Wilson, John Gillespie, Reuben Burford, Adam Gallagher, William F. Johnston, Michael Maley, John Griffith, William B. Clymer, William Robbott, Francis Miller, James Rankin, Peter Cardan, Patrick Boyle, Andrew Bullman, Philip Lowe, Daniel Boyle, Stephen Mc-

Cue, Michael Maloney, Jacob Hepler, Hugh Milligan, Anthony Cravenor, Francis O'Neal, Nathaniel Patterson, Thomas Hindman, Owen Quinn, William Robbitt, John Boyers, Josiah White, Daniel B. Heiner, John Mechling, James Wilson, John McLaughlin, Robert Cathcart, Leonard Trees, Charles Ellenberger, Peter Hummon, Charley Seckler, William Deviney, Samuel S. Wallace, Joseph Wiles, Solomon Rumbaugh, Jabez Griffith, John Wiles, Benjamin Swaim, John Crawford, Jonathan Mutimore, Samuel Sanderson, Thomas F. Toule, William D. Watkins, John Pontius, Thomas Buchanan, James A. Adams, William Varnum, William Hart, Jacob Ellenberger, Henry Moore, William Cowan, Andrew Rodgers, Jacob Hershey, Frederick Howard, David Snyder, William Blaney, Archibald Thompson, Abraham Swartzlander.

EARLY INDUSTRIES

The first gristmill established in the township was erected in 1800 by Abraham Yockey, and was located on the Little Buffalo (now called Patterson creek), in the south-central part of the township.

The second gristmill was that of Ebenezer Davis, in 1809, located on the northern tributary of Patterson creek. Ebenezer Davis was the next comer, building a sawmill in 1815, and finding trade increasing built another gristmill in 1817, all at the same place. All of these mills were acquired in 1849 by Christopher, James and Thomas H. Foster. "Foster's Mills" postoffice was established here in 1862, with James Y. Foster as postmaster. A store and several houses are located here, making a thriving little settlement.

The same year that Davis' mill was built Abraham Lennington put up a gristmill on Patterson creek, southwest of the former, but trade went to Davis and this mill was later on abandoned.

A sawmill, gristmill and tannery were established on Patterson creek near the center of the township in 1824 by John Patton (or Patterson). The third schoolhouse in the township was erected near Patton's house in 1821.

The first blacksmith shop in the present limits of the township was that of Nicholas Snow, who opened for trade in 1810, in the southeastern corner, near the present line of Washington township.

James Adams was first assessed in this township as a single man, with one horse in 1815, at \$20, and the next year as "storekeeper"

(the first one in this township) and one horse, at \$50. His store, it is said, was at first kept in the loft of a springhouse on an adjoining tract, but was afterward removed to the southern part of the Moore-Adams tract, which point has been for many years known as "Adams." Hay scales, not common in rural districts, were erected here soon after the Great Western or Brady's Bend iron works went into operation, and proved to be very convenient to the farmers of this section, who sold their hay and other products at these works. The postoffice was established here Sept. 23, 1853, James Adams, postmaster. This property still belongs to the Adams' estate.

FRANKLIN VILLAGE

In the extreme northeastern corner of the township, at the only place where it touches the Allegheny, is located the thriving little town of Franklin. Archibald Thompson settled here in 1801, remaining until 1806, after which the property came into the hands of Philip Templeton, who, in 1843, erected a sawmill at the mouth of Snyder's run, and by 1854, with the assistance of his sons, had established another mill, a factory, a furnace and a distillery at this point.

By this period quite a settlement had grown up here, a schoolhouse had been erected on land donated by Templeton, a ferry established, and the embryo town acquired the name of "Ferryton." Later on the present name, a much more historic and dignified one, was adopted.

The present owner of the sawmill is W. J. James, who has supplied most of the timber used in the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel through the famous Brady's Bend hill, just opposite, in Clarion county.

"ORRSVILLE"

Robert Orr, Sr., whose history is related elsewhere, was a resident of the tract of 300 acres located near the center of the present limits of Sugar Creek township, from 1805 to 1824, after which he removed to Kittanning. In 1819 he laid out north of his residence and west of the Brady's Bend road the town of "Orrsville." It was separately assessed in 1819, but the nearby settlement of "Adams," with its mills and other industries, diverted prospective lot buyers, and the site of the town was finally divided and sold. It bears the name of "Brown's" at the present date.

RELIGIOUS

About 1835 Rev. Mr. Sweitzerbort of Butler county commenced holding religious services among the Lutherans, who had settled here and hereabout, and were members of the White church in that county, preaching at first to congregations in private houses, barns and the grove. This resulted in the organization of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Sugar Creek township. In the course of about four years the congregation erected a church edifice, frame, about 40 by 50 feet, the roof of which before it had been completed and furnished was broken down by the weight of the heavy snow on New Year's night, 1840.

Its site was on the old "Campbelltown" tract, in the extreme northwestern part of the township, on the Kittanning turnpike, the legal title to which being in Henry Wiles and Peter Kemerer, they conveyed it to John Ellenberger, Joseph King, John Marchand, David Snyder and Barnhart Vensel, trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and John Boyers, Adam and Daniel Kemerer, John Milison and Frederick Wiles, Jr., trustees of the St. Paul's Reformed church of Sugar Creek township, and their successors, April 20, 1841, for \$40, the St. Paul's having been organized about that time with Rev. Mr. Dale as pastor. The two congregations soon after erected their first church edifice, frame, 34 by 50 feet, substantially built and painted white and neatly furnished. The next Lutheran pastor was Rev. J. W. Alspach.

The combined membership of this church in 1876 was 150, with a Sabbath school of 100, but after that date the church languished until 1888, when Rev. Eli Miller reorganized the Lutherans under the title of Mount Pleasant Evangelical Lutheran church. Much of the credit of the second organization is due to Amos Steel, who donated the ground on which the present Lutheran church is located. The church property, including the parsonage, is valued at \$3,500. The charter members of the second organization in 1888 were: Amos Steel, Allen Steel, Sidney Steel, Maggie Steel, Mrs. A. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Steel, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Kepple, Mr. and Mrs. William Kepple, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. King, S. S. King, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pontius, W. J. Myers, C. F. Myers, J. G. Myers, M. Myers, D. I. Myers, Henry Myers, Minnie Myers, Ada Myers, Margaret Myers, Maria Myers, Chambers Foringer, Mary A. Foringer, Frank Foringer, Jedediah Wiles, S. M. Wiles.

The pastors after Rev. Mr. Miller were:

Revs. J. R. Williams, J. C. Nicholas, W. O. Ibach, A. J. B. Kast, G. W. McSherry. The present pastor is Rev. J. A. Law, who also serves the people of Chicora, Butler county. Membership in 1913, 88; Sunday school, 75.

MIDWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This church gained its name from its location midway between Union and Brady's Bend churches and was organized in September, 1875, with forty-six members. Christopher Foster, John Adams and Daniel Rankin were elected elders. On the following Sabbath the first communion was held, Rev. A. S. Thompson officiating. Rev. W. J. Wilson was the first pastor, remaining until 1879, when the pulpit became vacant, the church relying upon supplies until the appointment of Rev. H. Magill in 1881. After the departure of Rev. Mr. Magill the church depended entirely on supplies.

At first the services were held in the school-house, which had been erected with the view of adapting it to church purposes. In 1880, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Magill, the membership had increased to 114 and a church building was built at a cost of \$2,500 and dedicated free of debt in November.

ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

On one of the highest hills in Armstrong county, in a restful rural district, stands a Norman-Gothic church edifice, surmounted with a tall Norman tower. This beautiful structure is the most prominent feature of the landscape and can be seen for miles around. A visitor would at first wonder how so pretentious a structure could be placed so far away from a city or town, yet after reading the history of this temple of piety the wonder ceases and admiration for the energy, loyalty and unswerving religious faith of the early founders takes its place.

This faraway church is the parent of all the Catholic churches west of the Allegheny river, and its history is the history of the Catholic church in Armstrong county. As an introductory to the history of the church a brief resume is given of the causes which led to its organization.

In 1795 an important Irish colony which came by way of Connellsville and Freeport settled in Donegal township, Butler county. This little band was increased from time to time by emigrants from Ireland, and was the nucleus of the congregation of St. Patrick's.

The first priest to visit this settlement was Rev. Patrick Lonergan, O. S. F., who administered the sacrament of baptism in 1801. The next visit was made by Rev. P. Heilbron, who performed the necessary services for a short period, but as he could not speak English and most of the congregation were Irish, he did not remain.

The most authentic date of the arrival of Father Lawrence Sylvester Phelan is given as 1805. As he was the first resident priest, the parish, with the usual Irish energy, undertook to supply the pressing need of a house of God. Money was scarce and five dollars was a small fortune, so the settlement, which covered twenty miles, was divided into districts and volunteers appointed to make collections. Casper W. Easley took the southern district, James Sheridan the southwestern in Clearfield township, Neil Sweeny took Butler and the surrounding territory, and Connell Rodgers the northwestern, or Donegal township. In a short time the necessary amount was collected, none of the subscriptions exceeding \$2.00.

The present farm, consisting of nearly three hundred acres, was purchased and a small log cabin was built for the pastor. Then, upon a certain day, each of the four who had solicited subscriptions was required to meet at the farm, bringing with him as many men as would be required to cut and hew logs enough for one side of the church. To Patrick McElroy was assigned the work of making shingles and obtaining and driving the nails. The building was erected the autumn after Father Phelan's arrival, but as nails could not be secured, it was not roofed until the next spring. It was then placed under the invocation of the Apostle of Ireland.

The date of the erection of this church was 1806. It is still standing, and is being restored to its original condition by the contributions of devout members of the present congregation. This is in great contrast to the fate of the first Episcopal church at Brady's Bend, which was used as a dance hall after the congregation relinquished it, and is now converted into a hay barn by the present proprietor.

The old log church of St. Patrick was built of oak and roofed with split shingles, the crevices of the logs were filled with clay and straw, and the interior whitewashed and papered near the altar with a thin gilt paper of odd design. The windows and doors were wide but low, to avoid cutting too many logs, the floor was puncheon, and a stairway led

to a low gallery. The stations of the cross were marked by rude crosses burned into the logs.

This is the oldest Catholic church now standing in the entire western part of the State. It was attended by people from all the surrounding country for ten miles or more. People often walked from Freeport, fasting, to be present at the services. The stations which the priest was obliged to visit were so numerous, and so far apart, that Mass was not celebrated more than once a month, and, in some instances, once in two months. There was then but one priest in the whole district west of the Allegheny river from Erie to Beaver.

Father Phelan withdrew in 1810. From 1810 to 1820 the congregation was visited occasionally by Fathers O'Brien and McGuire, from Pittsburgh, and by Father McGirr, from Sportsman's Hill. In 1821 Rev. Charles Ferry came to the church and resided here. He visited all the surrounding district, a territory at least thirty miles square, which was then estimated to contain about 140 families. He remained until 1827, when he was succeeded by Rev. Patrick O'Neil, who also performed missionary work in Butler, Armstrong and adjacent counties. He remained until 1834, and subsequently was engaged in missionary labors in the West. He died in 1879, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and the fifty-eighth of his ministry.

In the summer of 1834 Rev. Patrick Rafferty was placed in charge of the mission and resided at Freeport, visiting St. Patrick's one Sunday in a month. He remained in charge about two years. He was afterward pastor of St. Francis Church, Fairmount, Philadelphia, and died in that position in 1863. He was a man of great learning and ability.

St. Patrick's remained without a pastor until the summer of 1837, when Rev. Joseph Cody was appointed to the pastorate and took up his residence at the church. Mass was celebrated here two Sundays in the month, the remainder of the pastor's time being given to Freeport and Butler. By 1840 the congregation had become so large that a larger church was needed. A brick edifice, 45 by 80 feet, with a sacristy (a separate building against the rear of the church), was erected. It was dedicated July 29, 1842, by Very Rev. M. O'Connor, V. G. In 1844 the pastor's field of labor was rendered somewhat smaller by the appointment of a priest at Butler, who also had charge of Murrinsville and Mercer. Father Cody, however, visited Brady's Bend occasionally, and a little later officiated at the

newly established church at Donegal (now North Oakland), in Clearfield township, Butler county. In 1847 Freeport and Brady's Bend were assigned to another priest, and thenceforth Father Cody gave three-fourths of his time to St. Patrick's and the remainder to North Oakland. In 1854 the log parsonage was replaced by a brick residence. After the year 1861 Father Cody, on account of age and failing health, ministered only to St. Patrick's congregation. At length he was obliged to cease from the labor of the parish and at the end of the year 1865, Rev. John O'G. Scanlon was transferred from Kittanning to St. Patrick's. Father Cody soon afterward went to the Mercy hospital, Pittsburgh, where he died August 7, 1871, in the seventieth year of his age. He was buried from St. Patrick's, and his remains repose in front of the church at Sugar Creek.

Father Scanlon started to improve the interior of the church, but before the work could be done he was transferred to another congregation, and Rev. James P. Tanany took up the work in 1868. He succeeded in making the church one of the most beautiful in the diocese. In November, 1871, he was succeeded by Rev. S. P. Herman, and the following year, on New Year's night, the church was destroyed by a fire, believed to have been incendiary. The congregation then returned to the old log church, where they worshiped during the pastorates of Father Thomas Fitzgerald and P. M. Doyle, until 1876, when Rev. P. J. Quilter became pastor.

Father Quilter at once took steps to replace the second church, and on Aug. 5, 1876, the cornerstone of the present edifice was laid by Bishop Domenec of Pittsburgh. The church was finished the next year and dedicated by Very Rev. R. Phelan of Allegheny.

During the charge of Father Quilter oil was struck on the farm belonging to the church and this together with the renovation of the old buildings and the care of the large farm engaged his attention until 1889, when he was transferred to Carnegie. Fathers John Burns, John O'Callaghan, F. McKenna and Rev. O'Connell succeeded Father Quilter.

Rev. William D. Fries, brother of Frank T. Fries, editor of the Kittanning *Times*, came in 1902 and remained until 1905, when he went to Charleroi, Pa., where he is still stationed. During his term of service a severe windstorm blew out the rear end of the church, raised the roof and twisted the steeple partially around. The damages were repaired the same year at an expense of \$2,000, the

amount being raised by the sale of timber from lands belonging to the church.

Father Patrick Diskin is the present pastor, coming here in 1905, and under his care the church is still thriving, and will uphold the proud position she has held in the past 109 years. It was during the second year of his pastorate that the centennial anniversary of the church was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

A list of the old heads of families of the first church is of interest as an historical record. It is as follows: Patrick Boyle, John Coyle, Charles Duffy, James Denny, Thomas Dugan, John Durneigh, John Enipich, John Gillespie, Peter Gallagher, Patrick McBride, Neil Murray, Jeremiah Callihan, Archibald Black, Matthias Cypher, Michael Carven, Hugh Dugan, Neil Dugan, George Dougherty, Edward Ferry, Hugh Gillespie, Robert Hanlin, Charles McCue, Hugh McElroy, David Boyle, Elanor Coyle, Mary Ann Cypher, Peter Croosils, Michael Dugan, Andrew Dugan, John Duffy, John Forquer, John Gallagher, Charles Hunter, Daniel McCue, Connell Rodgers, Philip Hartman.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse, a simple log structure, was located near Foster's Mills in 1812, and its first teacher was Hugh Rogers of Kittanning. Dr. Samuel Wallace, who was the first physician to locate in this section in 1827, resided in the southeastern part of the township, on Long run. He was interested in erecting the schoolhouse here, which was named after him, and which was probably built at or before the date of the one above mentioned.

Another schoolhouse stood a little lower down the run, at the intersection of the Waterson ferry road and that to Brady's Bend. It was built before 1829, and the earliest teachers were Matthew Brown and Cyrus Kilgore.

1860—Number of schools, 9; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 9; average salaries per month, \$20; male scholars, 196; female scholars, 163; average number attending school, 204; amount levied for school purposes, \$884.88; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 56 cents; received from State appropriation, \$143.35; from collectors, \$520; cost of instruction, \$720; fuel, etc., \$90; cost of schoolhouses, \$20.

1876—Number of schools, 9; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 5, female teachers, 4; average number of salaries per

month, both male and female, \$30; male scholars, 143, female scholars, 129; average number attending school, 200; cost per month, \$1.06; tax levied, \$1,860; received from State appropriation, \$227.85; from taxes, etc., \$2,327.90; paid teachers, \$1,350; fuel, etc., \$771.75.

The number of schools in 1913 was 9; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 4, female teachers, 5; average salaries, male, \$45, female, \$40; male scholars, 80, female scholars, 75; average attendance, 101; cost per month, \$2.80; tax levied, \$1,672.24; received from State, \$1,500.96; other sources, \$2,018.46; value of schoolhouses, \$5,400; teachers' wages, \$2,660; fuel, fees, etc., \$811.95.

The school directors were: D. O. Kammerer, president; Samuel Shearer, secretary; H. A. Hedrick, treasurer; M. W. Foster, Thos. R. Steele.

POPULATION

The first census taken after Sugar Creek was reduced to its present area was that of 1860, when its population was 1,101. In 1870 it was: Native, 969; foreign, 54. Its number of taxables in 1876 was 287. The assessment list made in the last-mentioned year shows the occupations of the inhabitants, exclusive of the agricultural portion, to have been: Laborers, 25; carpenters, 6; blacksmiths, 3; merchants, 3; miller, 1; shoemakers, 2.

The population according to the census of 1880 was 1,018; of 1890, 1,070; of 1900, 885; of 1910, 790.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 16,633, valued at \$161,231; houses and lots, 25, value, \$2,290, average, \$91.60; horses, 235, value, \$10,650, average, \$45.31; cows, 242, value, \$4,770, average, \$19.71; taxable occupations, 334, total amount, \$4,160. Total valuation, \$341,849. Money at interest, \$44,581.14.

GEOLOGICAL

The surface rocks in this township consist largely of the lower barrens. This is evident from the smooth conditions of its upland farms. The lower productive rocks skirt the eastern edge of the township, and in the northeast corner where the river touches the ferriferous limestone are above water level; also for a short distance on Little Buffalo creek near Foster's Mills. The upper Freeport coal is small and unimportant in this section. Further west, below the Catholic church, it expands to four feet thick, and has its limestone underneath it.

The Kellersburg anticlinal axis extends across the southeast corner of the township, so that, westward from this past Adams, the dip is to the northwest, which explains the absence of coal and the presence here of the lower barrens.

The most elevated portion of this township above sea level is at the line of Washington township, in the southeastern part, and its altitude is 1,570 feet. It is located directly on the crest of the Kellersburg anticlinal.

CHAPTER XL

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

FORMATION—FIRST LANDOWNERS—"OLD MARTIN JOHN HOUSE"—INDUSTRIES OF OTHER DAYS—"VAN BUREN"—WATERTONVILLE—WEST MAHONING—CHURCHES—NATURAL GAS—SCHOOLS—POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONS

In the formation of this township in 1858 Sugar Creek was deprived of a considerable amount of territory. The first petition to divide the townships failed and another one substituted the same year was passed.

The first election held in Washington township in February, 1859, resulted thus: Leonard Fair and David Wolf were elected justices of the peace; George W. Cousins, constable; Samuel H. Dickey, treasurer; George L. Davis, Jacob Woods and David Wolf, auditors; James F. Cowan and David Yerty, supervisors; John A. Foster, town clerk; William S.

Campbell and George Claypoole, overseers of the poor; George C. Claypoole, James F. Cowan, John A. Foster, Philip Templeton, David Wolf and Jacob Woods, school directors; George W. Cousins, assessor; Jacob Woods, judge; and John A. Foster and Absalom Wolf, inspectors of election. Place of holding elections, home of Henry Helzel.

EARLY SETTLERS AND LANDOWNERS

The following were original owners or settlers of the lands in the territory now included

in this township: Michael Red, David Henry, John McGarvey, Charles McClatchey, Alexander Denniston, Archibald Dickey, Peter Mobley, John Sutton, Christopher Foster, John McGarvey, James B. Morrison, John Kerr, Paul Morrow, Nathaniel Stewart, Joseph Taylor, Matthias Bulheimer, Alexander Colwell, Michael Fair, Simon Fair, William McClatchey, Nicholas Clark, James Cowan, John W. Littey, James F. Cowan, David Hays, John Donnell, William Donnell, James Nichols, David Graham, James Mateer, William Gibson, John Green, John Remer, Allen McGregor, Jacob Helm, William Dickey, James Porterfield, Philip Templeton, Jacob Steelsmith, John Leard, Anderson Truitt, Elijah Mounts, John Beatty, Robert Beatty, David Rankin, Oliver Leard, George H. Foster, Allen McCard, John Mounts, Leonard Hearley, Christian Ruffner, Daniel Ruffner, Solomon Ruffner, Martin John, John Crisman, Arthur Denniston, William Freeman, Henry Heltzel, Valentine Bowser, John Ellenberger, Emanuel Roudabush, William F. Johnston, Gideon Morrow, Alexander Chilcott, Dr. Simeon Hovey, James Sloan, William Neville, William Grover, Samuel Kinkaide, Jacob Frick, Adam Wyant, Henry Isaman, Bartholomew Boucher, Benjamin Leasure, James Trimble, Robert Colgan, John Wolf, Robert Fish, William Hooks, John Paxton, William T. Richardson, Matthew S. Adams, George Elliott, William Trimble, William McAnninch, John McNickle, William Wylie, David Cooper, Caleb Paull, Archibald Dickey, Rev. John Dickey, Charles Morrall, Simon Torney, Thomas Thompson, George Best, John L. Gaughegan, Peninch Hooks, Peter Miller, Daniel Dahle, Nicholas Cloak, John D. Mhelly, Walter Litley, James Watterson, Rev. John Sherrett, Amos N. Mylert, John E. Barnaby, George J. Bert, Michael Guyer, Robert Stephens, Marcus Hulings, Henry Crum.

"OLD MARTIN JOHN HOUSE"

Although not the earliest settler, Martin John had the distinction of being the builder of the log house, the oldest in the county, which now stands on the road near Limestone run, in the southern part of this township. He settled here in 1771 and in that year put up this home, and such was the thoroughness of his work and the care given it by his descendants that up to 1912 it was quite habitable. A view of it is given on another page. Subsequent owners have been Henry Frick, Jonas and Solomon Bowser. It was last occupied by

Jonathan Bowser, who was at that date (1912) seventy-three years of age. A present direct descendant of Martin John is Mrs. W. C. Marshall, wife of the well known editor of the *Dayton News*.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES

The earliest record of this township shows that the first settler to erect the necessary sawmill, which always followed the building of the primitive log houses of the pioneers, was William Holder, who with the help of James Watterson erected a log mill on Huling's (now Holder's) run, on the present site of the village of "Sherrett," in 1815. His mill, much enlarged, was known in 1832 as McClatchey's mill. It was rebuilt in 1864 by David Shields, and still more enlarged in 1875 by the then owners, McKee & Foster. A store was added at this point at that date by the same firm. From this settlement developed the little village of "Sherrett," named from a Baptist clergyman, Rev. John Sherrett, who settled here in 1857. Thomas Foster was postmaster here in 1861. There is no office here now, the rural routes taking its place.

John Fair came here in 1817 and started the first blacksmith shop in this section. He moved to Adrian, East Franklin township, in 1872. Ellenberger Brothers are the storekeepers here now. The pastor of the Methodist Church at this point is Rev. O. L. Wingar. The Phillips Gas Company have a pumping station here to supply the upper part of the county.

On the run now known as Denniston's Marcus Hulings built a sawmill and gristmill in 1845, near the mouth of the stream. On the Allegheny, opposite the present town of Rimer, Michael Fair, in 1855, built a sawmill to supply the American furnace and surrounding settlers. The remains of Fair's mill are still visible. A distillery was operated in 1865 by Gideon Morrow at the point on Limestone run now known as "Morrow's." He later added a store.

"VAN BUREN"

Named from President Martin Van Buren, this little settlement was laid out by Hugh Gillespie in 1837. Hulings grist and saw mills were here as a foundation and much was expected of the advantage of location and prospects. A large cooperage was established there in 1853 by Dr. A. M. Barnaby (the first resident physician), William Geddes and John

Meyer. The place, however, never attained any importance, and is now only a suburb of the small town of Wattersonville.

WATTERSONVILLE

This place was laid out in 1842 by Henry Watterson, and a number of lots were sold that year. John Donnell opened a store here in 1865. There were 39 taxables in the town in 1876, most of whom, as at present, were employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. William Hileman and Lee Kirkwood are the merchants here in 1913.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized here in 1871. The church edifice, frame, one story, was erected on ground that belonged to James Watterson, who conveyed 41 square perches to Alexander N. Chilcott, George W. Cousins, F. A. Dietrich, John Donnell, John M. Perkins, Andrew Schall and George Steen, trustees, for church purposes, May 30, 1872, for \$100. A public schoolhouse is situated at the upper part of the town.

WEST MAHONING

Benjamin McElroy opened a store at this point on the Allegheny, opposite the Mahoning, in 1876, and soon thereafter the "Union" church was built near there. A ferry had been operated here since 1834, so in a short-time quite a settlement grew up around the store. Since the completion of the Pittsburgh & Shawmut there is every indication that this spot will be occupied by a thriving town.

CHURCHES

The settlers of this part of old Sugar Creek township were mostly German and adhered generally to the Lutheran faith. Their first religious organization was made in 1824, under the charge of Rev. M. C. Zielfels, who had little to recommend him as a pastor but this creation of a church. His stay with the congregation was only for two years, after which he left in disgrace. The name adopted by the people was the Limestone Evangelical Lutheran Church of Sugar Creek. After that date it was variously called "Christman's," and "Fair's," from the homes of those of the congregation where the occasional services were held. John Christman and Michael Fair were the first elders. They and their wives, Frederick Christman, John Ellenberger, Peter Fair, Peter and William Toy, David and John Wolf, and their wives, and Jacob Wolf were the or-

iginal members. The religious services were held at the house of John "Crissman" from 1824 until 1844, and at the house of Leonard Fair thereafter until 1855. The name of this church was changed in 1844 to Bethlehem, and in 1855 to St. Mark's its present one.

The pastors after Rev. Mr. Zielfels were: Rev. G. A. Reichert, 1828-37; Henry D. Keyl, 1838-42; John Esensee, 1842-43; Gottlieb Kranz, 1844-47; John A. Neuner, 1849-51; Thomas Steck, 1851-54; Augustus C. Ehrenfeld, 1854-58; Frederick Rauthrauff, 1859-60; Charles Witmer, 1860-62; Jacob Singer and Lewis M. Kuhns, supplies, 1863-64; H. J. H. Lemcke, 1864-66; and Rev. J. W. Schwartz, the present pastor, from 1867 to 1913.

The first church edifice was erected on a lot donated by Philip Cristman and Leonard Fair in 1849, and was afterward added to by the purchase of an acre from Joseph Cristman. The building was dedicated in 1856 and served as a home for the congregation for forty-four years. The present church was built in 1900 at a cost of \$3,600. It is located on the right bank of Limestone run, almost directly on the line between Washington and East Franklin townships.

The membership in 1876 was 150 and Sabbath school, 50. The present membership is 226, but the Sabbath school still remains at the old figure.

The Brush Valley Brethren in Christ Church was organized in 1842 by Rev. George Shoemaker, and thence was often called the "Shoemakerian Church." The building, located some distance east of the Lutheran church, was put up in 1853, on land given the congregation by Abraham Leasure. It was for some years jointly used by the Brethren and the Church of God. No services are held here now, but there is a thriving Sunday school, under the charge of J. H. Johns.

The German Baptists, or "Dunkards," had a church building, built in 1865, which stands east of the Lutherans and near the settlement now called "French's," on the bank of a run that empties into the Allegheny opposite Hooks station. Rev. J. B. Wampler was pastor in 1876.

A frame church, called "Union," was erected in 1876 on the Allegheny opposite Gray's Eddy, and used by several denominations for years past.

GAS WELLS IN 1913

One of the biggest gas wells struck in Armstrong county in a long time has just been

brought in on the John W. Foster farm, near Sherrett, by the Cummings Company, of East Brady.

When the drilling reached the fifth sand at a depth of 1,700 feet such a heavy flow of gas was struck that it was handled with difficulty. Drilling stopped, the boiler was moved back and then the well was connected with the mains of the company. The flow is said to have registered 100 pounds pressure in a six-inch casing.

The strike opens up what in a way is new territory. There has been some drilling in that section at times but the field has never been fully developed. Several companies are already taking up leases and more drilling will be done.

SCHOOLS

Very little can be ascertained regarding the schools of this township from the old records. John John, son of Martin John, gave half an acre in 1838 to the school directors of the township of Sugar Creek, on which they built the usual log structure. This was located in the southern part of the present limits of Washington township. Another schoolhouse was located in the bend of the Allegheny near the present station of West Mosgrove. It was probably erected after 1848, as that year David Wolf donated the land on which it stood.

1860—Number of schools, 6; average number of months taught, 4; male teachers, 6; average salaries per month, \$18.50; male scholars, 175; female scholars, 135; average number attending school, 163; cost of teaching each per month, 61 cents. Levied for school purposes, \$597.58; received from collectors, \$380.33; cost of instruction, \$444; cost of fuel, etc., \$84.55.

1876—Schools, 8; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 7; female teacher, 1; average salaries of male and female per month, \$33; male scholars, 220; female scholars, 170; average number attending school, 240; cost per month, 61 cents; levied for school and building purposes, \$2,531.32;

received from State appropriation, \$272.49; from taxes and other sources, \$2,419.25; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,122; fuel and other expenses, \$1,569.74.

The number of schools in 1913 was 9; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 4; average salaries, male, \$48, female, \$43.33; male scholars, 169, female scholars, 147; average attendance, 182; cost per month, \$1.55; tax levied, \$1,980.13; received from State, \$1,621.54; other sources, \$1,802.23; value of schoolhouses, \$9,500; teachers' wages, \$2,710; fuel, fees, etc., \$719.77.

The school directors were: H. H. Adams, president; David Booher, secretary; M. C. Bowser, treasurer; Thomas Templeton, Martin Bowser.

POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONS

Occupations of the inhabitants of Washington township other than agricultural, and exclusive of Van Buren and Wattersonville, in 1876: Laborers, 56; carpenters, 4; blacksmiths, 3; plasterer, 1; merchant, 1; wagonmaker, 1. According to the mercantile appraiser's list for the same year there were then 2 merchants in the thirteenth and 3 in the fourteenth class.

The tax list of 1913 shows only 3 merchants, 1 miller, 1 blacksmith and 1 carpenter in the township.

The population in 1860 was 988; in 1870, 1,180; in 1880, 1,489; in 1890, 1,232; in 1900, 1,207; in 1910, 1,135.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 13,638 $\frac{3}{4}$, valued at, \$126,969.75; houses and lots, 102, value, \$7,642, average, \$74.03; horses, 151, value, \$5,689, average, \$37.65; cows, 168, value, \$2,642, average, \$15.75; taxable occupations, 420, amount \$8,770; total valuation, \$180,476.75. Money at interest, \$6,722.57.

Washington divides the honors of altitude with Sugar Creek township, the highest hill being in the southwestern part on the boundary line; it is 1,570 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XLI

EAST FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

DIVISION—SETTLEMENT—MILLS AND FURNACES—WALKCHALK—ADRIAN—COWANSVILLE—TARR-TOWN—FURNACE RUN—WEST KITTANNING—APPLEWOLD—WEST MOSGROVE—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—POPULATION—GEOLOGY

The history of the origin of East Franklin township is practically identical with that of West Franklin, so we will commence this sketch with the events occurring after the separation of the two in 1868. Like its twin upon the west, this township was named for the illustrious printer, Benjamin Franklin.

The results of the first election in 1868 were: J. C. Claypoole, justice of the peace; Hugh Hooks, constable; Solomon Hooks, school director for three years, D. C. Quigley and Abraham Zillefrow, for two years; Henry Blair and John Montgomery, supervisors; Jonathan Geary, assessor; John Moore and John Summerville, overseers of the poor; Henry Dougherty, Thomas Armstrong and J. D. Carr, township auditors; W. G. Cowan and Sharon Mateer, inspectors of election.

Some of the earlier settlers were: Joshua Elder, George McCall, John Bowser, John Summerville, William Findley, Samuel Robinson, Francis Robinson, David Reed, Isaac Wible, John McAnninch, Joseph Brown, Asa Freeman, James Blair, John Cunningham, George B. Porter, J. A. Fulton, Andrew Porter, Joseph Boney, Alexander B. McGregor, William Lindley, William Noble, John Houston, Jacob Sweigert, Abraham Bowser, David Flanner, Anthony Cravenor, William Burnheimer, Peter Toy, John Bish, James Stokes, John Campbell, John Mann, John Kerr, John Titus, Thomas Herron, Thomas Willard, Andrew Milligan, John Mateer, Jonathan H. Sloan, Daniel Lemon, John Carroll, Thomas McClymonds, John Quigley, Daniel Henry, Andrew McKee, John Montgomery, John McKee, Andrew Milligan, Frederick Razo, Benjamin Leasure, Thomas Milligan, Robert Williby, Samuel Robinson, William Cowan, John Cowan.

MILLS AND INDUSTRIES

The first industrial plant in this township was the log gristmill of Thomas Willard, on West Glade run, near the center portion, which was put up in 1797. It was only operated until 1812. George Bowser was another of the early millers, his mill being on the same run, a few miles south of Willard's, and was built about 1841. Sawmills were operated by James McDowell and James S. Quigley, in 1848 and 1852, respectively, the former on Long run and the latter on the site of the present Shawmut freight yards.

The early distilleries were too numerous to mention, about every hundredth settler operating one at intermittent intervals.

Above Quigley's mill was the home of William Boney, who was the first to operate a carding machine in 1844.

The old Allegheny furnace was the result of the labors of James W. Biddle, the builder of the first one in this section—Rock furnace. Biddle erected the "Allegheny" in 1827 on the run across the river from Kittanning, for Alexander McNickle. It was similar to most of these old structures, being operated with charcoal. It went out of blast in 1837. Upon its site now is the new mining town of Furnace Run.

A company was organized in 1859 for the manufacture of oil from cannel coal, the works being built near the site of the furnace, but the project was abandoned the next year.

WALKCHALK

Anthony Cravenor, about 1830, started to erect a sawmill at the junction of Slate Lick run and West Glade run, but he was so long on the job that the building was torn down

in 1865 by Samuel Bowser, who built in its place a better structure. This mill passed through different hands until the father of the present owner converted it into a gristmill. J. F. Burford is the owner in 1913.

The hamlet of Walkchalk obtained its name by accident. A drum-corps was organized there in early days, and the members were rather neglectful of their discipline and irregular in their habits. A son of the founder of the settlement, John Cravenor, on a certain occasion remarked respecting that band, that if he had command of it he would make its members "walk chalk." Hence the modern name of this point. The Grangers several years ago erected a two-story frame building here for a hall, but on account of differences among them it has never been used for that purpose. It was afterwards occupied as a store by R. H. Toy, and at present is used as a residence by B. L. Toy. The single store at this place is operated by H. D. Smith, and the blacksmith is C. E. Toy. The population is about eighty persons.

Salem Baptist Church, Rev. James McPhail, pastor, is located near the village.

ADRIAN (MONTGOMERYVILLE)

The first settler here, Andrew McKee, sold a part of this land to John Cristman, who, in 1818, built a sawmill and later a gristmill on Limestone run, almost on the line of Washington township. Near here in 1851 John Montgomery laid out the town of Montgomeryville, with twenty-four lots and two streets. Adrian post office was stationed here in 1862, with James Hughes in charge. The present official is John F. Bonner, and he and Andrew T. Milliken are the storekeepers. Dr. B. B. Barton is a local physician. Dr. James E. Quigley is also located here. The first industry at Adrian was the blacksmith shop of Chambers Frick, in 1877.

COWANSVILLE (MIDDLESEX)

This town, near the headwaters of West Glade run in the northwestern part of the township, was laid out in 1849 by William McClatchey and named after the former owner of the land, John Cowan, who was the first postmaster here in that year. McClatchey called it "Middlesex," but the residents clung to the name of Cowansville, by which it is now known. The village grew very slowly until the construction of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad after 1890, when a

station was established here. At present it is growing steadily and the population is about one thousand.

The storekeepers here in 1913 are Cowansville Supply Company, C. W. Jordan and Charles McClay. William Synder is the undertaker and U. O. Davidson handles tombstones and cut building stone. The resident physician is Dr. Robert G. Ralston.

The Dubois-Butler Brick Company have a large plant for the manufacture of building and paving brick, with a capacity of 40,000 per day. Harvey Fair conducts the blacksmithing and general repair shop.

The present postmaster is C. W. Jordan.

TARRTOWN

This little village is opposite Wickboro and is named from Frederick Tarr, who settled here in 1811 and in 1813 built a sawmill on the river bank. This was also the site of the famous David Helm's ferry in 1797. At one time most deeds for lands in this part of the county mentioned the Helm's Ferry road. Since the opening up of the Shawmut road this year (1913) the prospects of this town have become brighter than in the past. There are three stores here kept by Lewis Lash & Sons, R. Dentella and C. C. Ruffner. There is a United Presbyterian Sunday school here, but no church buildings.

FURNACE RUN

Around the site of the old Allegheny furnace has in the years 1912 and 1913 developed a thriving mining town, the result of the Shawmut mines opening. An up-to-date village, composed of over seventy-five houses, a waterworks, power house and other necessary buildings, has sprung up in that time. The principal store here is owned by Jesse Hays, who is also the postmaster. Dr. W. S. Adams is the resident physician. The mines are operated by the Allegheny River Mining Company, D. C. Morgan, president; Fred Norman, chief engineer; John Chilcott, superintendent of development; John Armstrong, purchasing agent.

The Mohawk Mining Company, composed of Nathan L. Strong, Samuel Wallworth and Charles Ferne, was chartered in 1913, and the same year acquired the coal rights of the Charles E. Meals farm, between Furnace Run and West Kittanning, and is opening up mines, building a tippie and houses for the miners. This will practically unite the two mentioned

places into one town, and develop a large settlement in that end of East Franklin township. This is only one of the many benefits that Armstrong county has derived from the opening of the Shawmut railroad.

WEST KITTANNING BOROUGH

is a town on the top of the ridge opposite Kittanning, occupied mostly by retired farmers and some business men of that city. It was once called "Bellville," after John Cunningham laid it out in 1855. The terminus of the chain ferry in 1824, and the old tavern at the foot of the hill on the Allegheny, were objects of interest to travelers here in early days. West Kittanning was incorporated as a borough in 1900, the first census after that being the one of 1910, when the population was given as 871. The storekeepers are P. P. Burford, Otis Southworth and J. C. Barnett. The West Kittanning Lumber Company have a large and well stocked yard here. Jerry Gould is the present burgess.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 29, valued at \$290; houses and lots, 218, value, \$65,859, average, \$302.10; horses, 42, value, \$1,320, average, \$31.42; cows 20, value, \$300, average, \$15.00; taxable occupations, 252; amount, \$9,475; total valuation, \$77,244. Money at interest, \$12,189.

In 1913 the number of schools was 3; average months taught, 8; female teachers, 3; average salaries, female, \$46.66; male scholars, 87, female scholars, 84; average attendance, 109; cost per month, \$1.00; tax levied, \$1,407.84; received from State, \$547.62; other sources, \$1,346, value of schoolhouses, \$3,200; teachers' wages, \$1,120; fuel, fees, etc., \$649.66.

The school directors were: A. L. Wolfe, president; J. P. Wible, secretary; Judge J. W. Painter, treasurer; D. D. Bowser, E. B. Shankle.

APPLEWOLD BOROUGH

This beautiful and restful suburban town is the home of the most cultured and enterprising of the business and professional men of Kittanning. There are no industries or stores here, and the site upon the banks of the Allegheny is one of the finest scenic spots along its course. An artistic schoolhouse is located here for the use of the many little ones of the town.

In 1913 the assessment returns were: Houses and lots, 152; value of same, \$110,202;

average valuation, \$725; six horses and five cows, valued at \$200 and \$100; taxables, 128; total valuation, \$115,162. Money at interest, \$41,115.96.

The school report is as follows: Number of grades, 2; months taught, 8; female teachers, 2; average salaries, \$47.50; male scholars, 28; female scholars, 37; average attendance, 31; cost per month, \$1.88; tax levied, \$1,966.08; received from State, \$273.20; from other sources, \$2,246.80; value of schoolhouse, \$10,850; teachers' wages, \$760; fuel, fees, etc., \$1,212.34.

The school commissioners are: George W. McNees, president; J. S. Porter, secretary; W. A. McAdoo, treasurer; M. L. Bowser, M. A. Milligan, H. G. Larkin. Arthur T. Hintz is the present burgess.

The population in 1900 was 122, and in 1910, 300. It is about the same now.

WEST MOSGROVE

is a station opposite the mouth of Pine creek, and since the building of the Shawmut has gained somewhat in population. There is an elevator here for the transference of freight and passengers between the Shawmut and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad trains.

CHURCHES

The site of "Middlesex" or Cowansville very early became a prominent point by the organization of the Union Presbyterian Church here by the Presbytery of Erie, in 1801, in this then so sparsely inhabited region (about one settler to every 640 acres) that many of the men, women and children who first attended its services had to travel from four to seven miles, and afoot for want of passable roads. Those people were generally well clothed, and the fashions were then so durable that their articles of clothing were worn out before they were abandoned. Very little can be learned respecting the earliest membership of this church, save that the number was small, but they were zealous in their efforts to plant Presbyterianism in this part of the wilderness.

The first edifice, log, with chestnut pulpit and puncheon floor, must have been soon after erected in the latter part of 1801, or in the fore part of 1802, for Jacob Mechling, one of the commissioners who were appointed to examine sites for the public buildings in this and some other counties, says in his diary, on

Sunday, June 6, 1802: "Proceeded toward Butler county, 7 miles" (from Kittanning) "to Boyd's meetinghouse—heard him preach." It was called "Boyd's Upper Meeting-House" in a road petition as late as 1845. The cemetery on that five-acre parcel is nearly coeval with the church, and the first person buried in it was William McKee.

The Presbytery met, June 16, 1802, within the bounds of Union congregation, and ordained and installed Rev. John Boyd as pastor. He, as moderator, James Barr, Charles McClatchey, William Noble and Joseph Shields, elders, constituted the first session. During Mr. Boyd's pastorate, one-half time, nearly of eight years, till April 17, 1810, this church prospered. After he left, the pulpit was supplied for about a year by Rev. Robert Lee, and was thereafter vacant for four years. The next pastor was Rev. John Redick, who, having been licensed by the Presbytery of Erie, was ordained and installed pastor of the Slate Lick and Union Churches, Sept. 28, 1815, which he served alternately until the autumn of 1848, when he resigned his charge on account of his infirmities.

After being vacant till 1856, the pulpit was filled by Rev. David Hill until 1866. Following came Revs. J. M. Jones, W. J. Wilson, J. C. Shearer, T. W. Swan and S. A. Hughes. The present pastor is Rev. John C. Lincoln.

The old log edifice continued to be used until about 1820, when a frame addition was annexed to its eastern end, making the length about 70 feet, with the pulpit on the south side. That edifice was crushed by a heavy fall of snow on the roof on New Year's night, 1840. A frame edifice, 60 by 40 feet, with a ceiling 12 feet high, was erected the next summer, which cost \$1,400. The congregation, realizing the necessity of a new edifice, elected C. A. Foster, John and Thomas Leard, Thomas V. McKee, William Patton and William Wylie, trustees, who purchased a lot of ground for \$330, on which, in 1873, a two-story frame church was built. In February, 1875, this building was burned, and the next summer the present edifice took its place. The cost was \$3,600, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas D. Ewing.

North of Adrian and almost on the line of Washington township is the Rich Hill United Presbyterian Church building. It is believed that this congregation was organized in 1811, as the records are destroyed and the traditions are the only source of information regarding it. Some of the original members were William Blaney, John Cowan, Archi-

bald Dickey, Steward Henry, Thomas Herron, Thomas Milliken, Robert Orr, Sr., John Y. Stewart, James Summerville, Philip Templeton and John Young. The first pastor was Rev. John Dickey, who remained until his death in 1849. After him were Revs. William Smith, 1849-59; Thomas M. Seaton, 1861-70; John L. Grone, 1872-90. The first services were held in Philip Templeton's barn and later in a tent on the site of the present burying ground. The first church building was a log one, built in 1820. The second, a frame, was put up in 1849 and used till 1912. The largest membership of this church was in 1851, when the congregation numbered 109. The church having been out of use for some years and in a bad state of disrepair, in 1912 it was razed and the site sold.

SCHOOLS

Probably the first schoolmaster of this township was Thomas Barr, afterward deputy surveyor of this county, who taught in 1811 in the log hut near the home of Isaac Wible. Another school was on the run called from it "Schoolhouse run," in 1815, the teachers of which were Joseph Bullman, George Forsyth and Robert Kirby. Kirby also taught in 1830 the school located at the site of Adrian. Above Adrian, in 1818, was a log school, of which the teachers were Wilson and Archibald Moore, John Reed and George Speers. John Dickey was the first teacher of the school located in early days near Middlesex. Another school, near the old log "Union" church, was conducted by James Hannegan.

All of these simple temples of learning were supplanted, when the free school law went into effect, by frame and brick buildings.

The school statistics for Franklin township in 1860 were: Whole number schools, 16; average number of months taught, 4; male teachers, 13, female teachers, 3; average salaries of male teachers per month, \$17.61, average salaries of female teachers, \$17.66; male scholars, 414, female scholars, 370; average number attending school, 476; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 42 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$1,675.36; amount levied for building purposes, \$358.45; received from State appropriation, \$211.46; received from collectors, \$1,768.81; cost of instruction, \$1,128; fuel, etc., \$188; cost of schoolhouses, \$382.

Schools in 1876—Whole number, 10; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 8; female teachers, 2; average salaries of male

teachers per month, \$33.18, female teachers, \$31.88; male scholars, 235, female scholars, 234; average number attending schools, 353; cost per months, 75 cents; tax levied, for school and building purposes, \$3,000; received from State appropriation, \$343.17; from taxes, etc., \$2,961.83; cost of schoolhouses, \$1,054; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,645.38; paid for fuel, \$497.37.

In 1913 the number of schools was 11; months taught, 7; male teachers, 6, female teachers, 5; average salaries, male, \$46.67, female, \$44; male scholars, 225, female scholars, 199; average attendance, 319; cost per month, each scholar, \$1.91; tax levied, \$3,657.27; received from State, \$2,049.38; other sources, \$3,620.75; value of schoolhouses, \$11,000; teachers' wages, \$3,500; other expenses, \$2,123.09.

The school directors are: William G. Rodgers, president; Edward S. Armstrong, secretary; J. C. Brown, treasurer; G. S. Zillefrow, C. E. Joy.

POPULATION, ETC.

The occupations, exclusive of agriculture, of the people of East Franklin, in 1876, were: Laborers, 57; carpenters, 10; merchants, 7; miners, 6; teachers, 5; blacksmiths, 4; sawyers, 4; millers, 3; masons, 3; teamsters, 3; tenants, 3; ministers, 2; painters, 2; clerk, 1; cropper, 1; grocer, 1; cripple, 1; daguerreotypist, 1; innkeeper, 1; gunsmith, 1; ferryman, 1; physician, 1; shoemaker, 1; speculator, 1; wagonmaker, 1.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres of timber land, 2,935; cleared land, 14,318; valuation of lands, \$345,389; value of the houses and lots in township, exclusive of boroughs, \$44,087; number, 272, average value, \$162.08; number of horses, 278, value, \$11,741, average value, \$42.23; number of cows, 343, total value of cows, \$5,864, average, \$17.09; taxable occupations, 707, amount, \$18,090; total valuation in township, \$501,748. Money at interest, \$92,935.63.

The population of East Franklin township was 1,451 in 1870; 1,695 in 1880; 1,575 in 1890; 1,860 in 1900; 1,850 in 1910.

GEOLOGY

The surface rocks consist of lower barrens, lower productives and the Pottsville conglomerate. A large quantity of Freeport coal is represented, but in many places is obscure by reason of its reduced size. The Freeport lime-

stone is more easily recognized than the coal-bed. Along West Glade run, however, the upper and lower Freeport coalbeds are large. The Johnstown cement is also here represented, but of little value, except as means for identification. The ferriferous limestone is along the river front through the entire length of the township, and its ore is on top. The ore was extensively worked by the Allegheny, American and Monticello furnaces. The Pottsville conglomerate is from 60 to 75 feet thick. The river gravel, including rounded pebbles of gneiss and granite, is found on the slopes near the Allegheny furnace, 100 feet or more above the present river channel. An ancient island in the river can be distinctly traced by means of this gravel and sand deposit, twenty feet thicker above Tarrtown. The Freeport sandstone is very prominent along the river front in this township. It makes a line of cliffs forty feet high, opposite Kittanning. The upper Kittanning coal appears directly below it, but is small and unaccompanied by the Johnstown cement, and the middle Kittanning coal is not seen at all in this vicinity. The interval between the lower Kittanning coal and the ferriferous limestone undergoes some constructive changes in this locality. At Tarrtown the distance between the two is thirteen feet. On the hill, directly below the old Boggs residence, the same interval is fifty feet, while opposite, at the Ross Reynolds quarries, not more than thirty feet intervenes between the two. The Clarion coal, one foot thick, is represented at the foot of the hill near the Shawmut depot.

The Kellersburg anticlinal axis runs lengthwise through the township, which it enters near Adrian and leaves in the neighborhood of Center Hill, North Buffalo township. The southeast dip from the Craigsville axis is sharply felt near Cowansville, in the northwest corner of the township.

The following sections are from "Rogers' Geology of Pennsylvania": At Furnace Run—top of the hill—shales, 70 feet; coal, 3 feet; unknown, probably shales, 42 feet; Elk lick coal, pure coke vein, 4 feet; unknown, 40 feet; upper Freeport coal, 2½ feet; Freeport limestone, nodular iron ore, 1 foot; unknown strata, containing oölitic (egg-shaped) iron ore, 80 feet; lower Freeport coal, 3 feet; shale, limestone in nodules; brown and black shale, with nodular ore, 55 feet; Kittanning coal, 3 feet; shale with nodular ore, 27 feet; ferriferous limestone, overlaid by ore, from 30 to 40 inches thick, 14 feet; brown and blue shales, with argillaceous ore, 40 feet; Clarion coal,

impure, 3 feet, is 135 feet above the Allegheny river. The Tionesta or Sharon coal is said to have been found.

A little farther down the river: Shale; upper Freeport coal; shale, 10 feet; Freeport

limestone, 6 feet; shale and yellow sandstone with vegetable remains, 40 to 50 feet; blue shale in the river, 18 feet.

The highest point in this township, 1,526 feet, is in the extreme northwest corner.

CHAPTER XLII

WEST FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

DIVISION — SETTLERS — INDUSTRIES OF NOTE — BUFFALO FURNACE — BUFFALO WOOLEN MILLS — CRAIG WOOLEN MILLS — CRAIGSVILLE — WORTHINGTON BOROUGH — CHURCHES OF WORTHINGTON — POPULATION — SCHOOLS — GEOLOGY AND MINING

By a division of portions of Buffalo and Sugar Creek townships in 1830 the township of Franklin was formed, and in 1868 it was further divided into East and West Franklin. The dimensions of the latter are $26\frac{1}{4}$ square miles.

At the first election held in West Franklin the following township officers were elected: Justices of the peace, William Claypoole; constable, R. J. Atwell; supervisors, Peter Kerr, J. T. McCurdy; school directors, Christopher Leard for three years; J. C. Minter, for two years; Peter Kerr, for one year; overseers of the poor, Christopher Leard, James Minter; assessor, J. Y. Minter; judge of election, J. C. Morrison; inspectors of election, James Claypoole, J. A. Minter; auditors, John F. Brown, Samuel Dumm; treasurer, John Craig, Jr.; clerk, William Claypoole.

SETTLERS

Some of the earlier settlers of this township were: Thomas Hindman, James Brown, Thomas McKee, Daniel Boyle, William Ramsey, Manassah Coyle, Miles McCue, Patrick McBride, Edward Wiggins, A. L. LeDoo, James P. Hartman, J. T. Hohn, Nathaniel Patterson, John Y. Stewart, Philip Templeton, Peter Pence, Martin Guiser, Joshua Nickle, Edward Wiggins, William Denny, James Kinsley, Andrew Hindman, John Donaldson, Andrew Minter, Samuel Milligan, John Milligan, James Hindman, John Douglass, Archibald McCullough, Abraham Smith, Nicholas Clark, James Blain, William Blain, Samuel Taylor, A. McCall, Eben S. Kelly, Ludwig Guiser, William F. Rumbarger, John Crawshaw, Frederick Ruth, William Stevenson, John Craig, Aaron Wor, James Karr, Isaac Firth, James Gallagher, Samuel Massey, William Minter, Archibald McCul-

lough, Isaac Bole, James Offutt, James Sample, David Goldinger, John Sheridan, James Millen, John Rogers, Cornelius McFadden, Mark McLaughlin, Archibald Tanner, James McCarren, Peter McAnamy, Michael Kyle, Jacob Yost, George Holobough, John Hoover, William Beatty, Thomas Hooks, Valentine Bowser, George Monroe, Robert Noble, James Claypoole, George Claypoole, William Todd, Abraham Nilson, John Ross, Samuel Porterfield, Gen. Andrew Porter, Gilbert Wright, James Barr, Timothy Lennington, James Sumerville, Francis A. Regis, Jonathan Titus, Joseph T. McCundy, Ann M. O'Connor, William Younkings, Jane Garraway, Patrick Hervey, Samuel Shields, Andrew Messenheimer, Presley Irwin, Jacob Hepler, Christian Keuson, Nathaniel Patterson.

One of the early owners of land in this township was Gen. Andrew Porter, a citizen of Montgomery, Pa., who was a surveyor and engineer and captain in a Pennsylvania regiment in the Revolutionary war, enduring in common with other patriots the horrors of the winter camp at Valley Forge.

James Barr, another old settler, was a native of Lancaster county, removing to this section in 1790. He was successively a member of the State Constitutional convention, associate judge of Westmoreland county, trustee and associate justice of Armstrong county. He died in 1820, aged seventy-one years.

The most remarkable and successful of the pioneers of this township, and one who has left the impress of his personality upon the history of this section, was Peter Graff, a native of Westmoreland county and a descendant of a well known family of Mannheim, Germany. He came to West Franklin in 1844 and assumed charge of the Buffalo furnace. Later he erected the present woolen mill at Big Buffalo creek. For the entire time he resided

in this township he was constantly endeavoring to advance the interests of the inhabitants, both physically and spiritually. He was a lifetime member of the Lutheran church and at his death his sons erected a memorial chapel at Worthington to his memory.

EARLY INDUSTRIES

The waterpower furnished by Big Buffalo creek was a strong inducement to the first settlers to construct mills and factories. The first establishment was the old Buffalo furnace, which was organized in 1839-40 by Nicholas Biddle, formerly president of the Bank of the United States; Henry D. Rodgers, the eminent geologist who had charge of the first geological survey of this State and was subsequently professor of geology in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, whose death was deeply lamented by the scientific world; John C. McKinney, one of the corps of geologists in that survey; Roswell L. Colt, and perhaps one or two others, and of which McKinney was the manager. It was a steam cold blast charcoal furnace, its stack 35 feet high and 8 feet across the bosh. The weekly product of this furnace, for the first few years after it went into blast, was 33 tons, the number of employees being 100. That furnace company became embarrassed in 1841 and the furnace and land, aggregating 563 acres, were sold by the sheriff in 1844 to Reuben Baughman, Peter Graff and Jacob Painter, for \$7,200. Its business was conducted from the fall of 1843 under the firm name of P. Graff & Co., who built a new charcoal furnace, with a better blast, and in which ore of a better quality was used. The two furnaces, from 1846 and on, produced weekly, on an average, when in full blast, 80 tons, the number of employees being 150. The latter company, who were successful, closed their furnaces permanently in 1864. The present gristmill, brick, three-story, with four runs of stone, was erected near the furnace, in 1846. It is still run by the old dam on the creek opposite the Peter Graff homestead, but the power is produced by a modern turbine wheel.

The first tannery was started in this township by John Shields in 1816. Robert Long built a sawmill in 1828 in the northern part of the township, and in 1854 James Minter operated one in the northwestern end. They had been preceded, however, in 1808 by Judge Barr, who built a sawmill on his land on Glade run, afterward adding a gristmill. A sawmill was also operated on Long run in 1846 by James McDowell, and a gristmill in the

same locality by John Mounts in 1806. James Sheridan in 1824 was assessed with a distillery on his tract near the line of Butler county. It is now entirely destroyed.

BUFFALO WOOLEN MILLS

These famous mills were erected in 1865 by Peter Graff and Isaac Firth on Big Buffalo, between the south bank of the run and the creek. The mill was originally run by the dam on the creek above, and consisted of one building. Its original dimensions, three stories, 70 by 35 feet, were increased in 1867 by the addition of 60 by 35 feet, of the same height. The other original buildings consist of a ware and wool house, two-story, 50 by 25 feet, a stone dryhouse, 60 by 25 feet. In 1876 a new woolhouse and a new storehouse, each two-story, 40 by 35 feet, were erected. The machinery consisted of 8 carding machines, 2 self-acting mules, with 384 spindles to each, and a spinning jack, with 180 spindles, used for twisting stocking yarn, and for doubling and twisting yarn for cassimeres. There were 13 looms, wide and narrow, for weaving jeans, blankets, flannels, cassimeres and fine cassimeres. The mules and a considerable part of the other machinery, the latest and best, at that date, were made in England. There was also all the other machinery required for fulling and finishing. The number of employees at that date was 25, and the amount of wool used annually was 80,000 pounds.

In 1886 the firm was composed of Peter Graff, E. D. Graff, J. Frank Graff and James E. Claypoole. In 1890 Peter Graff died and in 1912 his son, E. D. Graff, also passed away. The surviving partners continue the business under the same name as in the past.

At this date (1913) the mills are devoted exclusively to the production of all-wool blankets, which are sold all over the Union and are held as the standard of perfection in that field. Six buildings are in use and house over sixty employees, who operate 12,000 spindles, producing 50,000 pairs of blankets annually. It requires 265,000 pounds of domestic scoured wool to manufacture that number of bed coverings. Two gas engines of 60 and 100 horsepower run the machinery, and the plant is valued at \$100,000.

The Peter Graff Milling Company is also run in connection with the mills and is owned by J. Frank Graff and Peter Graff, III.

CRAIG WOOLEN MILLS

Just north of the forks of the Big and Little Buffalo creeks lies a tract of land which

was settled in 1793 by William Stephenson and Aaron Wor, who held the land under John Craig. In 1805 Samuel, son of John Craig, erected a fulling-mill on the banks of the creek and in 1814 added a carding roll, carrying on the business until 1835, when in partnership with his brother John and Robert Cooper he began the manufacture of flannels, blankets and woolen goods. In 1843 the building was burned, but soon thereafter rebuilt. In 1856 the firm consisted of the Craigs and William F. Rumberger, under the firm name of Craig & Rumberger. At this date the firm supplied the troops at Camp Orr with a large number of blankets in the fall of 1861, but up to the present date no payment has been made to them for these most necessary supplies. In 1867 Rumberger purchased Craig's interest for \$10,000, took as partner John P. Scott, and the firm became Rumberger & Co. On an unlucky Friday night in December, 1871, just twenty-eight years from the date of the first fire, an employee attempted to fill a large lighted lamp, with the usual result. The fire was not long cooled ere the rebuilding of the plant began, and under the name of Rumberger, Gregg & Co. the business for a time prospered. At that time 1,000 yards of flannel and 216 pairs of socks were manufactured daily. After 1880 the firm was at various times called W. F. Rumberger & Son, W. F. Rumberger & Co., Ross, Burford & Co., J. Alex. Ross & Co., and finally the Craigsville Woolen Manufacturing Company at the present date. The firm now consists of W. F. Minter, Daniel Younkens, G. M. Harverstraw and Hiram Dawson, the latter being superintendent.

The plant consists of the building erected in 1872 and the old flouring mill building across the creek. Forty-five operatives are employed to run the 1,338 spindles and the yearly output of wool blankets and flannel cloth for the army is valued at \$120,000. A 40-horse gas engine and a steam engine of 75 horsepower are required to turn the spindles. The plant is valued at \$50,000.

CRAIGSVILLE

This point began to be called Craigtown in or about 1843, and afterward Craigsville, which name it still retains. The first child born within its limits was born March 30, 1809.

The flouring mill, which is now part of the woolen mill plant, about 13 rods below the woolen factory, on the right bank of the creek,

was erected by John Craig, Jr., Joseph T. McCurdy, and Samuel S. Wallace, early in 1849, and is a three-story frame structure. In 1871 John Craig died suddenly, soon after breakfast one morning, from neuralgia of the heart. His heirs conveyed the undivided two thirds of the mill property to McCurdy and Joseph Minter, May 14, 1872, for \$2,000. The flouring mill was closed down in 1905 and the building taken over by the woolen mill to allow for necessary expansion.

The first separate assessment of Craigsville was made in 1876, and gave 25 taxables: 1 physician, 3 clerks, 1 boss carder, 2 boss weavers, 1 laborer, 1 helper, 1 dyer, 1 wool sorter, 1 picker, 2 teamsters, 1 spinner, 1 blacksmith, 1 wagonmaker, 1 miller and 1 weaver.

A store was opened near the mills in 1860 by Samuel S. Wallace, John C. Wallace and John Craig, afterward being sold in 1872 to Christopher Leard & Sons. At present this store is owned by J. W. Minter, who is also the postmaster. The postoffice was established here in 1869 with W. F. Rumberger as the first official in charge.

The village in 1913 has a population of 280, most of whom are dependent on the woolen mills for employment, and consists of 35 houses, a church and two stores.

The Craigsville Methodist Church building was erected in 1884, the first pastor being Rev. D. J. Davis. After him were Revs. George E. Cabell, Paul Sappie and the present pastor, Rev. S. M. Cousin.

BOROUGH OF WORTHINGTON

A patent was granted in 1809 to Gilbert Wright and Archibald McCall for a tract of 366 acres which they called "Mount Lorenzo," which was in 1811 the site of Worthington. It was so thickly covered with blackjacks and underbrush that one could not see through them, and the chain carriers for the surveyors were obliged to crawl on their hands and feet in carrying the chain through them. Rattlesnakes were also abundant.

Judge Barr erected a sawmill on West Glade run, within the limits of "Mount Lorenzo," about 1808. It was first assessed to his son William in 1809, and was in the course of a few years removed and a distillery erected on its site, by James Barr, Jr., in 1813. The distillery was replaced by a gristmill with one run of stone, which was operated for several years. Some vestiges of it are still visible. Not many years since the buhrstones used in it were on or near its site.

James Barr, Jr., was assessed as a "school-master" on the list for Buffalo township in 1806-07, but just where his school was is not known. In 1831 he purchased 202 acres from Gilbert Wright for \$760 and laid out the town of Worthington on it. The sales of lots were slow until the construction of the Kittanning and Butler turnpike increased the travel through that section. Among the first purchasers were: William Q. Sloan, James Gallagher, Samuel Hutchinson, Levi Bowser, David Claypoole, John Craig, Christian Kenson and Samuel Hutchison.

The first separate assessment list of the town of Worthington was made in 1832, showing 14 lots. Their valuation ranged from \$5 to \$50, according to location.

The growth of the town was slow. James Sample was assessed in 1837 as a tavern-keeper, the old stone tavern still standing in the center of the town in 1913. William C. Piper was the first merchant in that year; Charles Foreman and John McDonald, tailors; Matthias Bernheimer, shoemaker; Robert Staley, blacksmith; Robert Armstrong, wagonmaker; Jacob McDonald, carpenter; William Cratty, tanner. In 1842 John McDonald had opened the second tavern. As late as 1845 the number of taxables did not exceed ten.

Thirty-four signers were on the petition presented to the Quarter Sessions court in 1854, requesting that Worthington be incorporated. The court appointed the necessary officers, and on their report the following year issued the charter. The borough officers elected at the spring election, 1855, were: Dr. John K. Maxwell, burgess; Michael Duffey and Adam Rhodes, justices of the peace; Jacob Mechling, constable; J. G. Clark, H. S. Ehrenfeld, Joseph C. King, John McNarr and James Monroe, town councilmen; James Barr and Samuel Monroe for three years, and Dr. John K. Maxwell for two years, school directors; John T. Ehrenfeld, assessor; David Landis, borough auditor, and John Blain and Samuel Lego, overseers of the poor.

This borough contained the next year after its incorporation nearly 70 taxables, 3 blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, 3 clerks, 2 coachmakers, 1 cabinetmaker, 6 farmers, 1 grocer, 1 harnessmaker, 1 huckster, 10 laborers, 2 merchants, 1 manager, 1 preacher, 1 miller, 1 physician, 3 shoemakers, 1 saddler, 1 teacher, 1 tanner, 1 theological student, 1 tailor, 1 wagonmaker.

LUTHERANS

The establishment of the Lutheran congregation here was due mostly to the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Graff. When Peter Graff came here to take charge of the furnace there was no church of any kind near, so he at once organized a Sunday school in a wagon-maker's shop, in 1845. Every Sabbath, rain or shine, Mr. Graff would open and sweep up the shop and meet the little ones and their elders at the door with a smile and a kind word. Finally he succeeded in getting Rev. G. F. Ehrenfeld to drive out from Kittanning and preach occasionally to the little gathering in a small house he had fitted up for the purpose near the furnace, which the people called the "Furnace Chapel." For about two years they used the chapel, and then the first brick church was built in the town of Worthington. It was considered a model house of worship and contained the first bell ever hung in a steeple in the county. A frame chapel for the Sunday school was later built next to the church. Here, in 1860, the first county teachers' institute was held. The lower story was used for a schoolroom for many years. One of the lady teachers of this school was noted for her spirit, if not of more than average size. On one occasion after she had flogged one of the scholars his irate parent called and threatened to flog her, if she were not a woman. "Oh, you needn't make that an excuse," she said. "Try it, and I'll flog you." He left at once.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Buffalo Furnace (changed to Evangelical Lutheran Church of Worthington) was organized in 1847 by Rev. Mr. Ehrenfeld, with the following members: Peter Graff, Susan Graff, James Barr, Sr., John Barr, Susan Barr, George Hutley, John Schantz, William Blain and wife, Jacob Mechling, Barbara Mechling, Mary C. Mechling, John Porterfield, Elizabeth Porterfield, Nancy Porterfield, John Prunkard, Barbara Prunkard, Francis Reges, Sidney Reges.

Peter Graff served as senior elder from 1847 until his death in 1890. W. G. Crawshaw, his successor, from 1890 to his death in 1893; and J. Frank Graff, the next official, is still acceptably filling his father's old position. Other officers of the church at different periods were: J. C. Morrison, John Barr, John Schantz, William Blain, Joseph Earhart, James Blain, Nicholas Clark, William Meals, Thomas Dipner, H. S. Ehrenfeld, Martin Guiser, G. R. Campbell and W. H. Shearer.

The church has had but six pastors, Rev. George F. Ehrenfeld from 1847 until 1848; Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld from 1848 until 1858; Rev. F. Rauthrauff from 1858 until 1859; Revs. C. Witmer and H. J. H. Lemicke until 1867, and from then the present one, Rev. J. W. Schwartz. This church in 1876 had a membership of 120; Sabbath school scholars, 125. In 1913 the membership was 235 and the Sabbath school averaged 100 attendants.

Having become overcrowded in the old edifice, in 1888 the second church was torn down and the present artistic and commodious building was erected at a cost of \$10,811, Rev. Eli Miller preaching the dedicatory sermon in the completed structure.

Not satisfied in their good work in behalf of the church, the Graff brothers in 1892 erected upon a site just west of the new church a beautiful chapel in memory of their father, Peter Graff, at a cost of \$4,000. The deceased members of the Graff family are resting under the shadows of the giant oaks close to the church they loved to attend in life, and pale marble shafts mark the place of their sepulture. Their work is done, but that of their descendants is but commenced and when they also pass from human view their resting place will be beside that of their revered ancestors, in the little cemetery.

In 1894 Hon. E. D. Graff purchased two lots near the church and erected a house for the janitor, donating it to the church.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS

The Associate, now the United Presbyterian, Church here was organized in 1848. It depended the first year upon supplies. Rev. J. N. Dick, D. D., was its first pastor. He preached here semi-monthly until 1851. Then there were supplies for two years. Rev. John Jamison was pastor about three years, then supplies served nearly a year, when Rev. Thomas Seaton became pastor and continued as such six or seven years, and was followed by Rev. J. L. Grover. The last pastor was Rev. H. F. Hazlett. The number of members in 1876 was 77; Sabbath school scholars, 50. The church edifice, frame, one-story, ceiling 12 feet, 40 by 40 feet, is situated on Ross and Brown, now Church, streets.

PRESBYTERIANS

The Free Presbyterian Church, of Worthington, was organized by authority of the Presbytery of Mahoning, March 10, 1850,

and at first consisted of twelve members, who withdrew from the old school Presbyterian churches of Union, Slate Lick and West Glade Run, on account of their conviction of the crime and injustice of the institution of slavery in the United States, and especially its proposed extension by the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise line. The first members were: John Craig, Sr., Mary Craig, Joseph T. McCurdy, Nancy McCurdy, David Shields, Mary Shields, John Shields, James Stephenson, Margaret Stephenson, William J. McCully, Martha McCully, Mary Craig, Sr., Margaret Craig, Mary Craig, Jr., John Stephenson, Margaret M. Stephenson, Jared M. Irwin, Mary A. Irwin, John Craig, Jr., and Eliza Craig. Its stated supply until 1860 was Rev. George McIlhenny, and thereafter until 1866 Revs. T. I. and J. W. Moffit. In that year a congregational meeting requested the Allegheny Presbytery to take them under their care, which was cheerfully granted.

This church had previously been called "Buffalo," but afterward "Worthington." At the reconstruction of Presbyteries this church was assigned to that of Kittanning. Rev. A. S. Thompson was ordained and installed as its pastor for half time, Nov. 20, 1867. After his death in 1878 the church was without a pastor until 1880, when Rev. James E. Leyda was installed. In 1884 he resigned and Rev. A. J. Gregg was installed as pastor of Worthington and West Glade Run Churches. The pastor in 1913 is Rev. W. K. Cazad.

The first church building, frame, 38 by 41 feet, with a thirty-foot cupola, was situated on an acre lot donated in 1852 by James and Samuel Monroe. The cost of the edifice was \$772. Its membership in 1876 was about 75; Sabbath school scholars, about 90. The present edifice was erected in 1897 at a cost of \$6,000. The membership is 160 and the Sabbath school is 75.

METHODISTS

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1849, and its first pastor was Rev. Mr. Cooper. Rev. Mr. Tiballs, one of his successors, was in the war of the Rebellion. Membership in 1876 was 80, with a union Sabbath school. Its edifice, frame, one-story, 40 by 35 feet, ceiling 12 feet, is situated on a lot which Samuel Porterfield, Dec. 26, 1849, for \$50, conveyed to John Blain, Peter Mobley, Elijah Newton, James B. Porterfield, James, Samuel and Thomas Scott, trustees.

BAPTISTS

John and Samuel Bradford in 1845 conveyed to James Campbell, David and John Claypoole, trustees of the "Union" Baptist Church, one acre, on which the present building was erected the following year. This church was organized by twenty members of the regular Union Baptist Church in North Buffalo township, who withdrew from the latter April 18, 1846, for that purpose. The original members were Elizabeth, Mary, Peter and Sophira Bowser, Mary, Sarah and William Bradford, James and May Campbell, David Claypoole, Jr., Jane, John, Mary Ann, Nancy, Sarah, Samuel, Samuel, Jr., Susannah and William Claypoole and Catherine Martin.

MISCELLANEOUS

The farmers and some others of Franklin and adjacent townships held an agricultural meeting on Wednesday and Thursday Oct. 4 and 5, 1865, on that part of "Mount Lorenzo" adjacent to the Free Presbyterian church, at which, for so limited a local one, there was a very creditable display of animals and agricultural and mechanical products.

James Barr, Jr., was assessed as a "schoolmaster" in 1806-07, whose school was probably on or near "Mount Lorenzo."

Worthington became, of course, when incorporated as a borough, a separate school district, and a frame schoolhouse was erected in the angle formed by the junction of Ross street and the public road. Its statistics for 1860 were: Average number of months taught, 4; teacher, male, 1; monthly salary, \$20; male scholars, 24; female scholars, 37; average number attending school, 48; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 41 cents; levied for school purposes, \$127.25; levied for building, \$127.25; received from State appropriation, \$24.95; received from collectors, \$122; cost of instruction, \$80; fuel, etc., \$18.66. For 1876: Number months taught, 5; male teacher, 1; monthly salary, \$35; male scholars, 28; female, 37; average number attending school, 37; cost per month, 64 cents; levied for school and building purposes, \$188.41; received from State appropriation, \$53; from taxes and other sources, \$192.24; paid for teacher's wages, \$175; for fuel, etc., \$43.62.

In 1913 the number of schools was 2; months taught, 9; male teacher, 1; female teacher, 1; average salaries, male, \$75; female, \$50; male scholars, 30; female schol-

ars, 36; average attendance, 47; cost of each scholar per month, \$2.21; tax levied, \$946.49; received from State, \$539.26; from other sources, \$1,259.62; value of schoolhouses, \$3,450; teachers' wages, \$1,125; other expenditures, \$416.92.

The school directors were: Dr. J. H. King, president; Charles M. Morrison, secretary; J. Frank Graff, treasurer; J. R. Barnhart, J. D. Graham.

WORTHINGTON ACADEMY

Worthington Academy, first called "Buffalo Institute," was organized by the Lutherans in 1852, the first principal being Mr. C. J. Ebrehart, who taught one session. The sessions of the institution were so irregular that we will only give the names and dates of the instructors. W. F. Ulery, 1853-54; Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld, 1866; L. W. Knipe and E. S. Heaney, 1868; E. H. Dickinson, 1868-70; S. Crist, 1871; D. H. Culp, 1873; J. C. R. Ewing and M. Cunningham, 1874-75; J. T. Young, A. C. Good and J. P. Wiley, 1878-81; Newton Donaldson, 1881; H. Wallace, 1882; J. J. Ralston, J. P. Davis and W. A. Nicholson, from 1883 to 1889, when the life of the institution ceased. The resultant success of the institute was great, although the sessions were irregular. It filled the want of a higher grade of instruction than the schools of that day provided.

Worthington postoffice was established in 1840, with John McDonald as postmaster. John M. Williams was postmaster after 1889. The present official is W. W. Helm.

The town cemetery is a beautiful plot of ground, given to his townsmen by Joseph M. Jordan.

STATISTICS OF WORTHINGTON

The 62 taxables shown by the assessment list of 1876 included: 2 blacksmiths, 1 carder, 1 cabinetmaker, 4 carpenters, 1 clerk, 13 farmers, 1 gardener, 1 manufacturer, 4 merchants, 1 millwright, 1 miner, 3 ministers, 1 painter, 1 peddler, 1 saddler, 1 shoemaker, 1 tailor, 1 tanner, 1 tinner, 1 wagonmaker.

The officials for 1913 were: L. Stepp, burgess; W. H. Shearer, James Hazlett, J. Arthur Claypoole, Robert Lewis and M. J. Clark, councilmen. C. R. Fullerton is the assessor.

L. Stepp and M. H. Claypoole are the hotelkeepers. W. W. Helm, T. W. Milligan and William H. McHaddon are storekeepers, and C. E. Walker is the undertaker. The resident physicians are Drs. O. C. Clark, Jesse H. King

and J. M. Dunkle. John R. and Warren W. Barnhart are blacksmiths. The liveryman is John Noble.

The population of the borough in 1860 was 213; in 1870, 214; in 1890, 246; in 1900, 398; in 1910, 436.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: number of houses and lots, 82, value, \$31,870, average, \$388.06; horses, 42, value, \$1,082, average, \$25; cows, 32, value, \$643, average, \$20; taxable occupations, 167, amount, \$6,230; total valuation, \$71,470. Money at interest, \$36,627.09.

The only other settlement in this township is Nichola, a station on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad, west of Craigsville.

POPULATION OF WEST FRANKLIN

The population of West Franklin in 1870 was 1,314; in 1880, 1,200; in 1890, 1,512; in 1900, 965; in 1910, 871.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, timber, 4,636, clear, 10,743, valued at \$241,348; houses and lots, 29, value, \$5,208, average \$179.58; horses, 202, value, \$9,111, average, \$45.19; cows, 192, value, \$2,846, average, \$14.82; taxable occupations, 353; amount, \$3,285; total valuation, \$273,066. Money at interest, \$17,083.65.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse in this township was a rude log structure, 16 by 16 feet, situated near Lenrington run in the forks of the road, not far from the present borough of Worthington. The teachers in sequence were Messrs. Jack, Speer and Russell. Another school was on the Hohn tract near Little Buffalo creek, and was taught by Herman Cook.

Number of schools in 1876, 8; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 2; female teachers, 6; average monthly salaries of both male and female, \$30; male scholars, 263; female scholars, 160; average number attending school, 249; cost of teaching each per month, 73 cents; tax levied for school and building purposes, \$2,355.60; received from State appropriation, \$243.66; from taxes and other sources, \$2,690.50; cost of schoolhouses, \$250; paid teachers' wages, \$1,200; fuel, etc., \$401.58.

In 1913 the number of schools was 8; months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 7; average salaries, male, \$50; female, \$49.29; male scholars, 92; female scholars, 99; average attendance, 90; cost per month

of each scholar, \$2.67; amount tax levied, \$2,717.72; received from State, \$1,363.04; from other sources, \$2,717.72; value of schoolhouses, \$6,680; teachers' wages, \$2,660; other expenses, \$732.33.

The school directors for that year were: D. L. Hawk, president; George L. Hindman, secretary; Frank Bowser, treasurer; W. E. Minter, R. L. McKee.

MINES AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

Within the limits of West Franklin township the section extends upward from the Pottsville conglomerate into the lower barren group, thus embracing all the lower productives. The area of the lower barrens is confined to the southeast and northwest corners of the township. The area of the Pottsville conglomerate stretches from McKee schoolhouse, on Little Buffalo creek, southward to the milldam above the Buffalo mills, and thence westward up the Big Buffalo past Craigsville to Hindman's. In all this area it is closely confined to the region of the creek, being in fact only just lifted above the water's edge. The lower productives have therefore a wide outspread in this township. The outcrop of the upper Freeport coal skirts the edge of the lower barren area, passing just above Worthington into East Franklin. So far as investigated, it has little thickness here, and its limestone is not of much consequence. The same is true of the area of this coal found in the northwest corner of the township. But the lower Kittanning coal is persistent as a workable bed, usually about 3½ feet thick. The ferriferous limestone is in good condition and has the buhrstone ore on its top. Both were used in the Buffalo Furnace, which also used some ore from the Freeport deposit, found in the hills west of the stack.

Two miles south of Worthington the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad has projected an extension and the Pittsburgh Limestone Company has opened mines to work the ferriferous limestone for both building purposes and the manufacture of cement. A town of several hundred population has sprung up and the output is over sixty cars a day.

The upper Freeport coal on the hillside, over the turnpike, near Buffalo furnace, on the west bank of Buffalo creek, is 18 inches thick. The Kittanning coalbed is there below it, which used to yield 3½ feet of pure non-pyritous coal. The ferriferous limestone is there 15 feet thick, blue and solid, above which is an orebed, accompanied by very little buhrstone.

The recent blasting for the roadbed of the B., R. & P. Railroad reveals these strata in all their beauty at that point. Some trouble was experienced in grading the turnpike here after the change made necessary, owing to the thickness of the coal strata.

The Tionesta sandstone appears there in the bed of the stream with the ferriferous shales and workable Clarion coal above.

The Kellersburg anticlinal axis traverses the township from northeast to southwest, crosses the Big Buffalo near Craigsville and extends across the Little Buffalo below the mouth of Long run. It is the axis which crosses the Allegheny near the mouth of Red Bank creek.

The greatest altitude above sea level is registered on the crest of a hill one mile north of Craigsville, 1,548 feet high.

CHAPTER XLIII

NORTH BUFFALO TOWNSHIP

PART OF OLD BUFFALO TOWNSHIP—SETTLEMENT—EARLY MILLS — CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—POPULATION—GEOLOGICAL

The remnant that was left of Buffalo township after Franklin had been taken from it was divided in 1847 into North and South Buffalo. At the first election after the division John Boney was elected justice, James Claypoole, judge of election; James Kiskadden and Edward Manso, inspectors; Robert Galbraith, constable; John Barnett and David Beatty, supervisors; James Maxwell and Reuben Stonecipher, school directors; Joseph Bullman and John Smith, Jr., auditors; Jacob Arb and John Boney, overseers of the poor; William Colwell, assessor.

The settlers in this section of Armstrong county were few before 1800, and most of them occupied the portions of this township that were near to the Allegheny or the waters of Buffalo creek. Some of these old-time pioneers are to be found in the following list, which is necessarily incomplete, through lack of reliable records.

The earliest recorded settlement was by John Smith (his right name), who was one of the first justices of the peace in the county. He made an improvement on a tract in the northwestern portion of this township, then in the limits of old Buffalo, in 1793, and settled there permanently in 1796. From 1800 to 1803 his house was the election place for those who lived west of the Allegheny. Contemporary with Smith was Jacob White, whose place of settlement was in the southern corner of the township, at the point on the Allegheny called "White's Eddy." The same year Daniel Green located in the section since called the "Green Settlement," from the many members of that family residing there.

The year 1794 brought James Rayburn to the section south of the village of South Buf-

falo, and Adam Maxwell to the section opposite Ford City. Maxwell was an old Indian fighter and scout and one of the first elders of Slate Lick Presbyterian Church.

In 1796 Samuel and William Green added to the population of the "Green Settlement," and Samuel Kelly, James Cogley, Sr., William Jack, Leonard White, John Cowan, Hugh Callen, John Sipe, James Hill, Patrick Callen and James Perry settled at various points. Some of them remained, but a few left after a short trial of the hardships of pioneer life.

Those coming after the above dates and until 1816 were: James Sloan, Adam Morrow, William Parks, William Jack, William McLaughlin, John Campbell, James Hannegan, William McAnninch, Matthew Hopkins, Adam Bowser, Benjamin and William White, Jonathan Moore, Hezekiah Claypoole, Peter Hammer, Casper Easley, John Galbraith, Andrew Kennedy, Jonathan Moore, George and John Cornman, David Hall, Sr., John Sipe, James Hill, James Barr, John McKean, Eben S. Kelly, John Duffy.

Other land owners who were not all settlers, but sometimes held the land for speculation, were: James Clemens, William Henry, Jehu Woodward, James H. Claypoole, Robert S. Conner, Samuel J. Bruner, Andrew Bruner, Joseph B. Smith, John and James Green, William Kelly, Noah Bowser, Joseph B. Smith, George B. Sloan, Alexis J. Bonnette, Adam Maxwell, Hugh L. Cooper, Robert Adams, Robert McKee, Michael Truby, Thomas J. Roney, David Huston, Robert G. Porterfield, Dr. Thomas Allison, William Barnett, John Harris, Robert Dinsmore, Matthew Cole, William Toy, Alexander McNickle, Hugh C. Black, J. F. Crookshanks, Jeremiah Douze,

John Summerville, David Sturgeon, Alexander Colwell, James Milligan, William McCune, Jacob White, Nathaniel Torbett, Henry Torbett, John Roudebush, James Kiskadden, James Matthews, Andrew Kiskadden, Samuel Beatty, Isaac Allsworth, Samuel H. Harrison, Samuel Dumm, John Leister, Peter Shearer, David Griffin, Hugh Harkins, David C. Boggs, Abraham Smith, Edward Wilson, Reuben Stonecipher, Henry Fullerton, David Linton, Charles Gense, Edward Manso, William L. Speer, John McDevitt, John Lundy.

Dr. Thomas H. Allison, mentioned above, was the pioneer stock raiser of the county, having at one time 48 Jerseys, 16 Shorthorns and 8 Ayrshires on his farm, near the present town of Applewold. After his death the stock was sold and there is no record of similar enterprises to the present time.

Alexis J. Bonnette was consul to Bordeaux, France, in the administration of President Pierce, and Edward Manso was a German homeopathic physician, the first in the county, coming here from the old country in 1812.

EARLY INDUSTRIES

Sawmills were of great importance to the settlers of North Buffalo, and after they had managed to get the land under cultivation and supply their families with the necessities, they were not slow to create these useful institutions.

The first sawmill was that of Casper Easley, on Nicholson's run, just north of the present village of Slate Lick, which is near the line in South Buffalo. William Green the same year (1805) put up a mill on Glade run, near the later settlement of "Williamsburg." Another sawmill was also built on Glade run, above Green's, by Jerome S. and Alexis J. Bonnette.

David Hall, Sr., built the first gristmill on Buffalo creek in 1805. His son, David Hall, was later the noted and eloquent pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Indiana, Pa. The next year the gristmill of William Green was built, which was of logs and had unusual features of construction. Green attempted to create a town in his section, naming it "Williamsburg," but the project was a failure, only one lot being sold. All the effect his efforts had was to cause the title "Green's Settlement" to be applied to his neighborhood. A short distance below this mill was located the village of North Buffalo, the postoffice having been established in 1870, with Miles J. Green in charge. This hamlet has not gained in population with the years and at present has but

two merchants, C. D. Reed and James U. Southworth.

The first blacksmith in this township, as well as in this section of the county, was Joseph Cogley, who opened a shop in 1805 near the northern limits of this township, on the Allegheny. His place was the nearest one to Kittanning in those days.

The first piece of calico introduced into this section was packed from east of the mountains by William Parke, and was used for dresses for his wife and Mrs. James Green.

RELIGIOUS

Hezekiah Claypoole and several other settlers were Baptists, and they early made arrangements to build a house of worship. An agreement and bond were signed by him and Nathaniel Bowser to give a deed for a half acre at the forks of Nicholson's run, now called "Five Points." On this spot in 1852 the church was erected that is still standing. Before 1810, however, preaching had been held by Rev. Speers, and for some time after different traveling preachers served the congregation at private houses.

Union Baptist Church was reorganized Oct. 19, 1841, at which time Hezekiah and Lucinda Claypoole, Archibald and Rachel Moore, Mary Geary, Mary Hazlett and Mary Bowser were among the members, who remained from the original organization. Other members were James H. Claypoole and his wife Isabella, David Campbell and wife, Joseph Claypoole and wife, Mary Claypoole, James Jack, Mary Ann Jack, Reuben McKenna, Hannah Claypoole, Sarah Jane Price, John Cook. Upon the 18th of April, 1846, twenty members withdrew and formed the Franklin church. The present pastor is Rev. A. F. Schumaker.

In the northeast part of this township, at the forks of Glade run, is the hamlet of "Center Hill," surrounding the Dunkard church and cemetery. This church was organized about 1820. Services were at first held in private houses. Rev. George Hoke was the first pastor. Adam, David and Joseph Bowser and their wives and Elizabeth Swighart were some of the original twelve members. The present church edifice, frame, one-story, 40 by 48 feet, was erected in 1861. Members in 1876, 40; Sabbath school scholars, 35. Rev. J. B. Wampler was the last pastor. There are now no regular services here.

There is a schoolhouse on the public road, nearly forty rods southeast of the crossroads, in the immediate vicinity of the Dunkard church.

Chambers T. Bowser was first assessed here as a blacksmith in 1871, and J. F. Crookshanks as a merchant in 1872.

The Guardian Angel Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1825 by Father A. A. Lambing, a native of Manor township. The little building used by the congregation is located in the Easley settlement, just north of the line of South Buffalo, and has no regular resident pastor. For a time Father Lambing served the people here, but the charge was later transferred to the care of the Capuchins, who have a monastery in Herman, Butler county. Father Beno, from the monastery, gives his services to that church on alternate Sabbaths, the other days holding Mass at Rough Run, just over the line in Butler county.

The Methodist Church at North Buffalo village is served occasionally by Rev. M. R. Hackman of Ford City.

SCHOOLS

There was, in the course of three or four years, a sufficient number of children in "the Green settlement" and vicinity for a school. So the first schoolhouse within what is now North Buffalo township was erected on the above-mentioned second tract, settled by James Green. It was a log structure, 16 feet square, and finished and furnished like other primitive temples of knowledge described in the general sketch of this county. Benjamin Biggs was the first teacher in that house, who taught spelling, reading, writing and about the first half of arithmetic. The textbooks in orthography and reading were Dillworth's spelling book, the Testament and the Bible. Another log schoolhouse, with clapboard doors, was soon afterward built in place of the first one about ten rods northeast of it.

The next schoolhouse after that on the James Green tract was a log one, with clapboard roof, was built on this tract about 1812, and John Harris was the first teacher there. Schools had been taught in private houses before its erection.

In 1860—Number of schools, 6; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 3; female teachers, 3; average salaries of both male and female teachers, \$18.33; male scholars, 180; female scholars, 166; average number attending school, 220; cost monthly for each scholar, 35 cents; levied for school purposes, \$513.95; levied for building purposes, \$308.37; received from State appropriation, \$77.22; from collectors, \$468.25; cost of instruction, \$440; fuel, etc., \$38.23.

In 1876—Number of schools, 6; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 6; average monthly salaries, \$33; male scholars, 250; female scholars, 258; average number attending school, 337; cost per month, 78 cents; levied for school and building purposes, \$2,581.45; received from State appropriation, \$343.17; from taxes, etc., \$2,272.77; teachers' wages, \$1,815; fuel, etc., \$207.80.

In 1913 the number of schools was: 7; months taught, 7; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 3; average salaries, male, \$42; female, \$41.66; male scholars, 123; female scholars, 94; average attendance, 156; cost per month, each scholar, \$2.52; tax levied, \$1,911.41; received from State, \$1,414.82; other sources, \$2,517.67; value of schoolhouse, \$10,000; teachers' wages, \$2,345; other expenses, \$1,485.81.

The school directors are: E. E. Claypoole, president; Rev. A. F. Schumaker, secretary; Harvey Claypoole, treasurer; Harvey Jack, W. B. Colwell.

There are no important towns or large settlements in North Buffalo. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company of Ford City have a large sand plant on the Allegheny, near North Buffalo, with a grinding mill, mines and a telephone line across the river to the main plant. With the exception of a few superintendents, the entire population of sixty-three men at the sand plant are foreigners, unnaturalized.

POPULATION

The population of this township in 1850 was 916; in 1860, 1,175; in 1870, 1,057; in 1880, 1,216; in 1890, 1,108; in 1900, 1,089; in 1910, 1,120.

According to the mercantile appraisers' list there were 3 merchants of the fourteenth class in this township in 1876. According to assessment list for the same year, those of other occupations, except agricultural, were: Laborers, 32; blacksmiths, 2; carpenters, 4; school teachers, 3; wagonmaker, 1; miners, 2; plasterers, 2; stonecutter, 1.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres clear, 10,488, timber, 4,234, valued at, \$246.213; houses and lots, 42, valued at, \$6,405, average, \$152.50; horses, 273, value, \$10,760, average, \$39.41; cows, 283, value, \$3,990, average, \$14.09; taxable occupations, 427, amount \$6,490; total valuation, \$341,494. Money at interest, \$73,517.

GEOLOGICAL

The surface rocks here consist of lower barrens and lower productives, nearly 300 feet of the barrens being here represented, and covering the highlands about Slate Lick with smooth argillaceous shales. The hills along the river front are more forbidding in consequence of the massive condition of the Freeport sandstone which overlies the lower Kittanning coal. The ferriferous limestone is above water level in this township only along Rough run and Buffalo creek, where it rises above the level of the stream beds in obedience to the Craigsville anticlinal extending here across the Butler county line. The limestone is from 15 to 18 feet thick, with the buhrstone ore in place. It was once operated there for

Buffalo furnace. The Clarion coal is also here above water level, 3 feet thick, which yields indifferent coal. The upper Freeport coal is nearly obscure throughout almost the entire township. The lower Kittanning coal is above the water level for a brief interval along Buffalo creek in the region of Buffalo furnace and elsewhere along the Allegheny, below the mouth of Glade run, and under the stream beds elsewhere in the township.

The Boggsville anticlinal axis runs lengthwise through the township from northeast to southwest. It passes close to Center Hill; thence southward into South Buffalo township. The dips are gentle.

The highest point in the township is west of Center Hill, between Marrowbone and Little Glade runs, and is 1,431 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XLIV

SOUTH BUFFALO TOWNSHIP

REDUCED IN SIZE—INDIAN RAIDS—NOTED PIONEERS—MILLS AND MANUFACTURES—CLINTON—MCVILL—SLATE LICK—OLDEST CHURCH IN THE COUNTY—SLATE LICK CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—CHURCHES—ONLY CUMBERLAND CHURCH IN THE COUNTY—FIRST MASONIC LODGE—SCHOOLHOUSES—POPULATION—GEOLOGY

The division of the old township of Buffalo into two parts left but a small portion of the territory to South Buffalo in 1847. However, the portion left is of considerable historical interest, and includes the thriving borough of Freeport.

The settlers who first made their homes in this section of Armstrong county were few, most of them locating along the streams. One of the first was John Harbison, whose wife, "Massey," was the heroine of an Indian raid, an account of which will be found elsewhere. Harbison must have arrived some time before 1804, as he was assessed in that year with a sawmill, located on Buffalo creek, above the present site of Freeport. Near here was the distillery of William Hazlitt, built in 1807.

John Craig and Charles Sipes settled about 1795 near the present village of McIntyre. Craig combined the harmonious occupations of distiller and justice of the peace. A store was kept here in 1792 by James Mehaffey, at the point later called "Murphy's Bend."

Samuel Murphy, after whom the above point was named, came here in 1795. He was a "Wild Irishman," and a noted soldier and scout, being one of the members of the Earl of Dunmore's expedition in 1774.

Other settlers of the time previous to 1800 were James Kincaid, Stephen Mehaffey, James Penney, Jacob White, Robert Fleming, Wendel Stoup, Frederick Razer, Aaron Wor, Jacob Everhart, Nicholas Best.

Many of the owners of the lands in this township merely held them for speculation, and in several cases the property was repeatedly sold at different periods before actual settlement was made. Perhaps the most interesting of the early landowners was the illustrious Benjamin Franklin, who purchased in 1787, at the Merchants' Coffee House in Philadelphia, ten depreciation lots, all in the northern part of this township, adjoining Butler county. With his usual business instinct, he seems to have afterward sold them at a good profit.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES

Besides the mills above mentioned there were others erected at different dates in other parts of the township. Robert McCormish had a gristmill near the site of Boggsville in 1803, Jacob Cristman's was located on Nicholson's run in 1811, Andrew McCaslin built his in 1849 on the run near McVill, Eli Myers located in 1811 on Buffalo creek, and James

Bole was the owner in 1819 of the mill near the site of Freeport.

Sawmills were built by William Girt in 1815, near Freeport; John Atkinson in 1842, on Big run; John Hill, in 1840, on the run named after him; John A. Patterson, on Pine run, in 1850; Nicholas Bricker, in 1830, near Boggsville; and Martin Wackerlie, in 1870, on Buffalo creek.

Near Slate Lick Nicholas Best had a pottery from 1843 to 1845. One of the pioneers, James Dougherty, was quite an enterprising man for his time. He brought the first wagon into this part of the county, built the first windmill and made hatchets and nails for his neighbors. His home was near the old block-house south of McVill, on the Allegheny.

CLINTON VILLAGE

This attractive site was settled soon after 1800, and the town of Clinton was laid out in 1830 by Enos McBride. For a number of years this town has been about the same size as at first, the population being of the retired farmer class. At one time hopes were held that the country buildings would be located here.

A little group of eleven members formed the first congregation of Clinton Presbyterian Church in 1852. They were Robert G. Mahaffey and wife, Margaret, Daniel Fry and wife, Elizabeth, Samuel Mahaffey and wife, Lydia Ann, Robert Patterson and wife, Martha, Francis Stuart, David G. Stuart and wife, Elizabeth.

Previous to this organization they had made an agreement with the few Lutherans in the village to erect a union house of worship, so in the year before Rev. David Earhart laid the cornerstone of the small frame building in which they met to form a corporate body.

The Lutherans had preceded them by a year in organization. Until 1860 this harmonious agreement was carried out, each congregation taking alternate Sundays for its own, but finally the Lutherans became so few in numbers as to find it impossible to secure a ministerial supply. By 1875 the building had fallen into a state of disrepair and a new one was proposed by the Presbyterians. The Lutherans, with Christian amity, agreed to abandon their share in the property and the old church was replaced with the present neat frame structure.

The first Presbyterian pastor was Rev. George Cairns, from 1853 to 1856. For four years there was a vacancy and then supplies were made by Revs. S. A. Hughes, D. W.

Townsend, D. H. Sloan, John H. Aughey, J. J. Francis, from 1867 to 1872. Rev. D. H. Sloan then returned and assumed charge, remaining until 1896. Following came Revs. W. L. Oliver, 1896-99; D. T. Scott, 1901-06; A. B. Elliot, 1908-12. Rev. Walter Kennedy, of Johnetta Memorial Church, is the stated supply at present.

The ruling elders are Joseph Hudson, F. M. Campbell, S. L. Redick and C. J. Bush. The trustees are James Arner, Edward Wolfe and Elmer Stepp.

The Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. David Earhart, Aug. 13, 1851, and had only occasional services after 1860, while the members connected themselves with other churches. The present church edifice is a neat frame structure 36 by 56 feet including a vestibule 9 feet wide.

It was begun in the fall of 1875 and completed in the spring of 1876, and is tastefully finished and furnished. The house and furniture cost about \$2,500. The congregation is served by Rev. Herbert Martins, of the Freeport Church.

In 1843 this town contained five taxables, with the corresponding population, including three mechanics, viz.: Robert Graham, carpenter; Samuel Patterson, wagonmaker, and David Whitehead, cooper, and twelve seated lots. There appear to have been about 28 taxables here in 1858, including 3 carpenters, 1 cooper, 1 shoemaker, and 1 stonemason.

According to the assessment list for 1876, the number of taxables appears to be 44: Laborers, 19; boatmen, 2; old man, 1; farmer, 1; storekeeper, 1; stonemason, 1.

The storekeepers in 1913 are W. K. Hudson and James H. Truby.

MCVILL

The McVill post office was established May 5, 1864, Robert McCaslin postmaster. The same year John Boyd opened his store about thirty-five rods northwest of the steam mill on the west side of Nicholson's run. The first and only resident clergyman at McVill was Rev. Jacob F. Dean, Baptist, who settled here in 1868. The present storekeeper and postmaster is J. V. Shaffer.

BOGGSVILLE

At the junction of Cornplanter's run and Buffalo creek was located the sawmill and gristmill of Jacob Bricker in 1800. Here a number of other settlers came after that date,

the town of Boggsville being the result. Barnes & Sloan were the owners of the mills in 1875. In 1880 David C. Boggs bought them and added steam power, putting in new machinery. He was the first postmaster here in 1890, the town being named after him.

The first church here was the "Blue Slate Church," used by both the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, in 1807. The services were at first in German, but later St. Matthew's Church was organized and the English language took its place. The history of St. Matthew's is given in a later paragraph.

The Pennsylvania railroad has a branch line into the town from Freeport.

The different resident physicians here have been Dr. Ellis Simpkins, 1846; Dr. John Kennedy, 1860; Drs. Robert McClelland and A. D. Johnston, 1868.

SLATE LICK

This village is noted as the site of the first Presbyterian congregation in Armstrong county, and is situated almost on the line of East Franklin township. The first postmaster here was George F. Keener, in 1837. J. E. Boyd held the office in 1876. John Brown was the pioneer storekeeper here in 1858. Here also was located in early days the second schoolhouse in the township.

This stronghold of the Presbyterian denomination had its inception in 1802, when steps were taken by the widely separated settlers to organize for worship and religious communion. This was the first date at which attention was called to this little circle of Presbyterians, although it is believed that they had held services as early as 1798. At that time there was no church edifice of this denomination in Armstrong county, so a subscription paper was made up and a call issued for a pastor. The call was answered by Rev. John Boyd, who served until 1810, the respect in which he was held being evidenced by the title given the church in those days of "Boyd's Lower Meetinghouse."

After his departure the church was dependent upon supplies for five years, when another call was issued, to Rev. John Reddick, who came in 1815 and remained until 1848, when infirmities caused him to ask to be relieved. He died in 1850 and was buried near the church he had served so long and faithfully.

The next pastors in chronological order were: Rev. William F. Kean, 1849-64; Rev. Thomas C. Anderson, 1865-68; Rev. John H. Aughey, 1869-72; Rev. William M. Kain,

1872-73; Rev. B. F. Boyle, 1873-82; Rev. John C. McCracken, 1882. The present pastor is Rev. George Stewart, of Freeport, who has in addition the care of Shrader's Grove Church.

The first church was a log one, date of erection not known. It was replaced in 1830 by a brick edifice, the bricks being burned at the spot where the operations of erection were carried on. James Hill, John Rea and James Smith were the building committee. This structure, owing probably to its "home-made" bricks, was found unsafe, at one time the floor gave way, the ceiling cracked, and the walls showed signs of falling. This occurred while services were in operation and caused such a panic as to result in the injury of several persons in the rush for exit. After this, although repaired and occupied, the congregation did not feel safe in holding constant services in it, and in 1843 tore it down and put up a frame structure. This building was used until 1869 and was then sold to George B. Sloan, who used the materials to build the Slate Lick Classical Institute.

The present building, brick, 65 by 44 feet, is the result of the efforts of John Boyd, John Graham and David Robison, the building committee, under whose auspices it was erected in 1871-72. The total cost was \$7,600. Further details of this congregation will be found in the general church history of the county.

SLATE LICK CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

This school was started in 1865 with Rev. David S. Tappan as principal. He was a graduate of the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church and he was so popular as a teacher that for a time the school was called "Tappan's Institute." A permanent organization was made in 1866, a board of trustees elected and the name "Slate Lick Classical Institute" adopted. The first trustees are not known, but among them were probably Rev. T. C. Anderson, James Rayburn, David and Robert McCaslin, A. F. Boyd and James Brown.

The second teacher was Mr. Hugh W. Parks, who was followed by D. H. Sloan, Rev. Robert McCaslin, J. C. Dinsmore, Rev. John S. Plumer, Calvin Rayburn, Rev. Leslie E. Hawk, Rev. L. McCampbell, Rev. G. E. Carnahan, J. C. Pickens, A. W. McClurkan, J. S. Hill.

This school was at a disadvantage, never having had a permanent home. Exercises were held in the old Presbyterian church until

1870, for a time in the unfinished auditorium of the new church, for several years in the house of George B. Sloan, who gave it free of rent, and in the last years in the basement of the Presbyterian church. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the school graduated in its lifetime over one thousand students who have made important places for themselves in the history of Armstrong county.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

The Slate Lick United Presbyterian Church was organized about the year 1812. The preaching on that occasion and for some time afterward was in a tent where the present church stands, though occasionally the meetings were held in the woods at other points. Rev. Mr. McClintick, of Bear creek, was the first preacher of this denomination who labored here, coming as a supply as early as 1808, and preaching in the log cabins of the settlers. The first church was a log structure, 33 feet square, built by Abram Smith and William Minter in 1815. The men of the congregation felled the timber for this house, and it is remembered that the wall plate was hauled up the hill by a big yoke of oxen, owned by Joseph Miller. Rev. John Dickey, the first settled pastor, came here about 1812 and remained thirty-five years. He was succeeded by Revs. Galbraith and Robertson, and then came Rev. L. McCampbell. The congregation now has a frame structure about 40 feet square near the settlement of McVill, erected in 1844. This church was incorporated by the proper court Dec. 1, 1862. The trustees named in the charter were Robert Galbraith, Robert Huston, David McCune, Robert Ralston and James Rayburn. Its membership is 80; Sabbath school scholars, 70.

OTHER CHURCHES IN SOUTH BUFFALO

St. Matthew's Lutheran Church was organized by members of the old "Blue Slate" church, in 1844. Rev. David Earhart was the first pastor and Rev. L. M. Kuhns the second, in 1852. Since then it has been under the Freeport charge. Their building was erected in 1846 by John Myers and Jacob Hawk. The membership has never been very large. It was incorporated by the proper court June 22, 1848. The trustees named in the charter, to serve until the third Saturday in March, 1849, were Rev. David Earhart, John Myers, George Grinder, George Baker and Jacob Somers.

The church edifice, about 25 by 38 feet, frame with clay filling between studs, and hence called "the mud church," was erected during Rev. Mr. Earhart's pastorate. The ground of the graveyard was cleared by Charles Sipe, Sr., in 1796, and put in corn. It is located almost in the center of the township.

Prior to 1859 the members of the Methodist denomination in the middle eastern portion of this township numbered but two individuals, Robert Rodgers and George Venables; but they had been accustomed, for several years, to holding religious services in their houses. At this date, considerable interest being evinced in the religious services of this particular denomination, they decided to erect a house of worship. Accordingly a modest, unpretentious church building was erected on the farm of S. A. Forrester, who donated the land for this purpose. The church was completed in 1861, and a church organization effected with the following officers: Robert Rodgers, George Venables and S. A. Forrester. The church, which bears the name of Rodgers Chapel, was dedicated this same year, the dedicatory sermon being preached by I. C. Pershing. Rev. D. Rhodes first officiated as pastor, and during the first year the church obtained a membership of about 40.

Mr. Rodgers gave liberally to the support of this church, and upon his death left \$500 as a permanent fund for the church, the proceeds only to be used. A cemetery, known as the Union cemetery, was also established on the farm of Mr. Forrester.

After its organization the church, although having but few wealthy adherents, enjoyed great prosperity, its membership in 1880 being about 80. In September of 1882 it was decided to erect a new building to accommodate the largely increased congregation, and accordingly an elegant frame church edifice, 32 by 55 feet, graced with a lofty spire, was erected at an expense of about \$2,500 and dedicated to the service of God. Rev. R. Cartwright was the pastor at that time. The trustees were: S. A. Forrester, J. Bush, A. G. Mahaffey and C. Saltmer. S. A. Forrester and C. Saltmer were also stewards.

During the period between 1893 and 1900 the Sunday school became a thriving adjunct of the church, under the superintendency of James M. Hudson. For several years the Methodists, Presbyterians and Lutherans of this community held annual cooperative celebrations on the Fourth of July, which were attended by the entire population, even drawing visitors from Freeport and Kittanning.

The congregation is under the charge now of the pastor at Freeport, Rev. S. E. Rodkey.

Through the generosity of Andrew Shrader, Sr., the little congregation of seven families were provided with the lot on which the present Shrader's Grove Presbyterian church stands. Their organization occurred in 1871, but not till they had demonstrated their strength by erecting a \$2,000 edifice. The first members were James Shields, Rebecca Shields, John G. Weaver, Margaret Weaver, Joseph Weaver, Jacob Weaver, Andrew C. Shrader, Eleanor Shrader, Andrew Shrader, Sr., Elizabeth Shrader, Robert J. Hill, Mary Hill, William Hill, Elizabeth Hill, Rachel B. Hill, Elizabeth Hill, Jr. M. H. Boyd, Elizabeth Boyd, William Sloan, Mary Sloan, John G. Bowser, Elizabeth Bowser.

The church has usually been supplied from Slate Lick, the different pastors in early days having been Revs. J. H. Aughey, W. M. Kain, B. F. Boyle and John C. McCracken, from 1869 to 1882. Slate Lick pastors have since given this congregation part of their time. The present pastor is Rev. George Stewart, of Freeport.

The building and burial ground are located almost in the center of the township, north-east of Freeport.

A Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1843 with Abraham Frantz, John H. Keener and Henry Shoup, trustees. A small frame church was built on the road from Kittanning, about a mile east of Slate Lick. For some years occasional services were held here, but the congregation finally disbanded and the building was sold to J. F. Keener, who now uses it as a bungalow in summer.

MASONIC LODGE

It is interesting to note that the first Masonic lodge instituted in this county met in the upper room of the log home of John Ralston, in the extreme northwestern part of this township, some time between 1814 and 1820. Who the first members were we have not been able to ascertain.

FIRST SCHOOLHOUSES

The first schoolhouse within the limits of South Buffalo township was built in 1800 on the Weaver-McElwain-Dampman tract, about sixty rods west of Big run. The first teacher was James Clark. The second teacher was Evangelus Jones, one of whose pupils studied the German and another the Latin language.

The second schoolhouse was situated about

275 rods in an airline northeasterly from the first one mentioned; the third one about 250 rods northwesterly from the first; the fourth one in Stony Hollow, about a mile north of Freeport; and the fifth one about 250 rods from the mouth of and a few rods south of Daugherty's run. One of the teachers in the last two was William W. Gibson.

Following are school statistics: 1860—Schools, 10; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 6; female, 4; average monthly salaries of male teachers, \$19.38; average monthly salaries of female teachers, \$16.88; male scholars, 273; female scholars, 263; average number attending school, 293; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 40 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$871.86; received from State appropriation, \$116.82; from collectors, \$830; cost of instruction, \$735.20; fuel, etc., \$120.81; cost of schoolhouses, repairing, etc., \$6.

1876—Schools, 11; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 8; female teachers, 3; average monthly salaries of male and female teachers, \$33; male scholars, 250; female scholars, 258; average number attending school, 337; cost per month, 78 cents; tax levied for school and building purposes, \$2,581.45; received from State appropriation, \$343.17; from taxes, etc., \$2,272.77; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,815; paid for fuel, etc., \$207.80.

The number of schools in 1913 was 10; average months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 9; average salaries, male, \$40, female, \$42; male scholars, 142; female scholars, 145; average attendance, 180; cost per month, \$1.83; tax levied, \$3,601.80; received from State, \$1,774.06; other sources, \$4,508.25; value of schoolhouses, \$13,500; teachers' wages, \$2,940; fuel, fees, etc., \$2,893.69.

The school directors are: J. A. Spangler, president; M. W. Frantz, secretary; W. H. Beckett, treasurer; S. H. Keener, L. B. Arp.

POPULATION

The population of South Buffalo in 1850 was 1,266; in 1860, 1,571; in 1870, 1,633; in 1880, 1,715; in 1890, 1,634; in 1900, 1,365; in 1910, 1,398.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, timber, 3,743, clear, 12,287, valued at \$322,707; houses and lots, 198, value, \$65,602, average, \$331.32; horses, 299, value, \$13,071, average, \$43.71; cows, 325, value, \$5,227, average, \$16.08; taxable occupations, 585; amount, \$10,150; total valuation, \$492,264. Money at interest, \$114,969.10.

GEOLOGY

The uplands consist entirely of the lower barrens, the areas of the lower productives being confined to the valleys of the Buffalo creek and Allegheny river. Only a portion of the lower productive group is above water level, the section extending only down to the lower Kittanning coal, the ferriferous limestone not being above water level. The lower Kittanning is 3 feet thick, but obtainable above water level only in the region opposite Logansport. The upper Freeport coal is, however, in a favorable position for mining, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet yielding tolerably good coal. This bed supplies Freeport with fuel, and in fact the whole township. Its geographical name was derived from Freeport, where it is about 125 feet above the river level. The lower Freeport coal is 35 feet below it, and in the vicinity of Freeport partakes of the cannel nature, and was once mined and distilled for oil. It ranges from a few inches to 7 feet thick, but little dependence can be placed on it, the bed thinning out and often disappearing at short intervals.

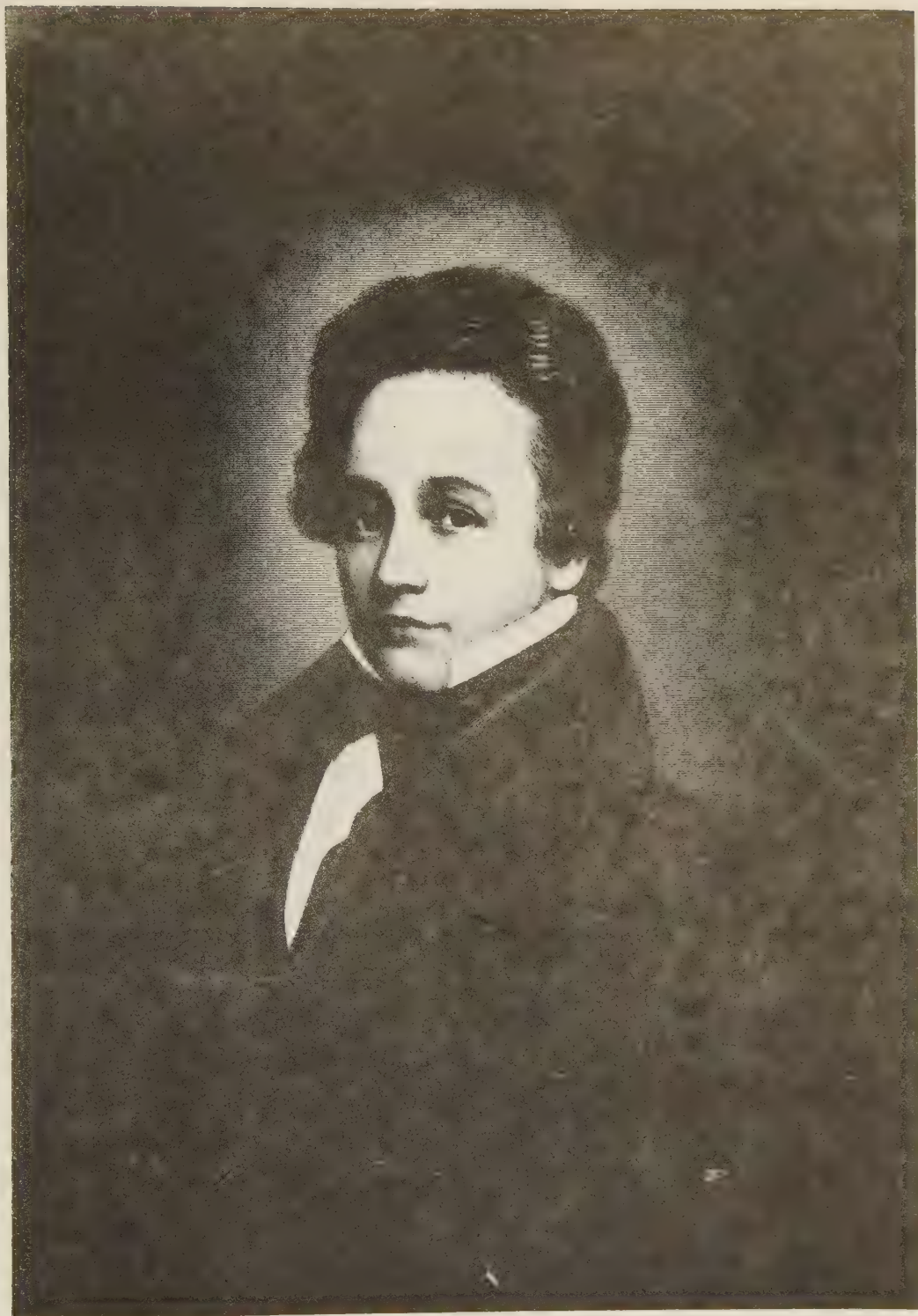
The Freeport sandstone is massive and makes a line of cliffs above the borough. It shows some sudden and curious changes in shale round about there. The same rock shows similar changes in the long cut near the rolling mill at Kittanning, where the change is beautifully displayed. The upper Kittanning coal is present at Freeport, but worthless.

The Mahoning sandstone in the vicinity of Freeport is a very compact and massive deposit, yielding good stone for building pur-

poses. Opposite the borough on the Westmoreland side it makes a line of bold cliffs 50 feet high. Above, in South Buffalo township, soft, argillaceous shales come in, making easy slopes along the little valleys by which the township back from the river is diversified. This is the smooth grade land stretching north from Freeport to Slate Lick, famous for good pasture lands and fair yield of crops when properly tilled. Near Slate Lick on this upland, the green fossiliferous limestone may be seen on the William Rea farm near the hill-top. No coalbeds of remarkable dimensions may be sought for in this vicinity, but along Buffalo creek and Pine run the upper Freeport coal is above water level as already described.

The McHaddon anticlinal axis which crosses the Allegheny river near the mouth of Mahoning, and Limestone run near Adrian, has weakened to such an extent before reaching this township that it exerts but little influence here. It is on this account that the lower barren rocks occupy so much of the surface. Had this axis the same force here as there, we should find the same conditions repeated about Freeport that we find about the mouth of Mahoning, or nearly so. But the axis, though weakened, is yet recognizable in the gentle southeast dips which prevail just west of Freeport. Otherwise the rocks are nearly horizontal.

The highest point is located at the center of this township, and is 1,443 feet above the sea level.



Jane Austen



Margaret Copley

BIOGRAPHICAL

JOSIAH COPLEY was born Sept. 20, 1803, at Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., and died March 2, 1885, at Pittsburgh. This distinguished editor and writer came to Kittanning, Armstrong county, shortly after attaining his majority, and lived in the county the greater part of the time thereafter until 1860. The first independent venture of his well-rounded career, crowded with service of the highest order to his fellow men, was the founding of the *Gazette* at Kittanning, and he continued his connection with newspaper work up to within three months of his death. His influence and labors for the elevation of mankind, exercised widely through the medium of the press, were the source of broadening and advancement along so many lines that they have been recognized as of enduring value. The region in which he passed his early manhood and middle age is proud to have the honor of counting him among its initial forces for progress. The Appleby Manor Memorial Presbyterian Church there was erected by his daughter, Mrs. Thaw, as a memorial to her parents.

Of English extraction on the paternal side, and of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock in the maternal line, he came of a race noted for moral strength and mental vigor, as well as the physical hardihood which gave them courage to face life in a new country and cope with its trials. Thus he inherited qualities of a high order, which the severe material conditions of his early life served only to strengthen. It is a notable fact that from his tenderest years he seems to have been thoroughly imbued with the Christian principle that "all things work together for good to them that love God." All his experiences were turned to account in the development of his higher nature, and the superior mental and moral tendencies for which he became noted were characteristic of him from youth.

William Copley, grandfather of Josiah Copley, was a manufacturer of woolen goods in Leeds, England, a member of the Established

Church, and a man whose advanced ideas brought him into strong sympathy with the Colonies in the Revolutionary struggle. His four sons all came to this country while young men, the eldest two, John and Samuel (the latter the father of Josiah Copley), arriving in 1792, and the latter was in business in Massachusetts for a time, thence coming to Pittsburgh, Pa. There he purchased some property in what is now the heart of the city, but soon sold it, expecting to return to England. He changed his plans, however, entering into partnership with his brother John, for the manufacture of textile fabrics at Shippensburg, in the Cumberland valley. Shortly after the birth of his son Josiah he moved to Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa., where he again engaged in woolen manufacturing, but the commercial depression consequent upon the troubles then existing between this country and England proved disastrous to his interests and the venture came to grief. He took his failure so seriously that it really hastened his death, which occurred in 1813.

Jane (Sibbet) Copley was a sister of Samuel Sibbet, who was associated with Robert Emmet in the Irish uprising. He was obliged to leave Ireland because of his decided political convictions, his pronounced sentiments causing a price of fifty guineas to be put upon his head. He was connected with the Freemasons, and his friends helping him out of the country on his way to America he arrived secretly at Baltimore in the early part of 1800. A few months later his devoted wife, Alice (Lowry), having disposed of their personal effects, crossed the ocean with her family, then consisting of three children, James, Robert and Thomas, also landing at Baltimore. Having heard of the Scotch-Irish settlement in the Cumberland valley, in Pennsylvania, they proceeded to the head of the Big Spring, where they were welcomed by numerous Presbyterian friends. In this country four more children were born to them, Samuel, Margaret, Lowry and Hugh Montgomery.

John, James and Robert Sibbet, and Mrs. Gourley, Mrs. McCann and Mrs. Jane Copley, brothers and sisters of Samuel Sibbet, the Irish patriot, also came to this country about the close of the century. Mrs. Copley was a typical representative of such stock, noted for independence and ardent patriotism. She was possessed of a strong religious nature, and it is to her teachings and example that much of the pure Christian sentiment of her son Josiah may be traced. Though she died while he was a boy, he wrote of her: "She was a woman of strong and original cast of mind; gentle, but firm; sensitive, yet patient. She was one of the pleasantest and most impressive readers I ever knew; and much of what may be called the keys of knowledge, the first germs of thought, I gained from hearing her read, especially the Scriptures. She read poetry admirably, and no one I ever knew surpassed her in reading or reciting poetry and ballads, or in singing Scotch ballads, with which her memory was well stored." In the same memoir he continues, referring to the period of his father's failure and death: "These were days of trial and sorrow, while we all worked diligently and felt the necessity of doing so.

. . . It was a time of stern necessity, yet the memory of it is sweet; for there was more light than darkness, more joy than sorrow; and it was during this trying period, more than any other, that my sainted mother was made perfect through suffering."

In the spring of 1818, when in his fifteenth year, he was apprenticed to Mr. James McCahan, of Indiana, Pa., printer and publisher of a little weekly sheet called the *American*, being bound to serve until he reached his majority—a period of six and a half years. Though his actual schooling had been meager and gained under the restriction of local facilities, he had become a good speller and a good reader, and had shown indications of a literary turn of mind. The opportunity was just what he wanted.

The boy lived with the family of his employer, and was evidently well treated, for he pictures Mrs. McCahan as a woman of amiable disposition and kindly qualities, and says ("A Memoir of Early Life") that while he remained a member of the family he enjoyed all the domestic and social privileges of a son. But his master was a shrewd business man, and combined his various interests to their mutual advantage. He held the contract for carrying the mails over the several local routes. At that time there was only one post office between Kittanning and Indiana and

only a weekly mail, which was carried on horseback. Even in 1820 people living several miles above Red Bank received at least part of their mail from the Kittanning office. Mr. McCahan's three apprentices were bound to give half their time for three years to the carrying of the mails, thus enabling their master to fill his contract and also to get most of his papers distributed at the same time. This part of his work was for a time a great trial to Josiah Copley. The first year the boy covered the route from Indiana to Butler, by way of Kittanning, and on the return trip rode from Butler to Freeport (which then consisted of but ten or twelve log houses), thence back to Kittanning, and from there by way of the Peter Thomas mills on Plum creek home—a three days' journey in all. The mail and papers were carried in open saddlebags. It was not his duties but the fact that he had to set out early Sunday morning, and relinquish all the Sabbath observances, that disturbed the boy's sense of right. But he had been trained to keep the Lord's Day, and keep it he did. When he was in school the Bible had been the principal "reader," and the familiarity with its passages there acquired, supplemented by home teaching, was to the end of his life a cause for gratitude. At the end of the year he changed from a ride of three days every week to one of six days every other week, from Monday morning until Saturday evening, and the privilege of Sabbath worship had never seemed more precious than after a year of enforced absence. His new route took him through Greensburg, Freeport, Kittanning, south of where the town of Clarion is now located, Butler county at Lawrenceburg (now Parker City), Butler, and thence to Kittanning and home. On these trips he had his regular stopping places, and while he was sometimes thrown into rough and undesirable company he also made many friends among the good people he met, his association with whom he always looked back to with pleasure. News was not as plentiful then as now, or as easily disseminated, and the arrival of the mail and papers was an event which would have made him welcome in any case. But his faithfulness and reliability, manly sincerity and quick intelligence, won him the friendly regard of all he met and their hospitality had a personal element which went far toward mitigating the discomforts and disagreeable experiences. The country was wild at that time, with little advantages for travel in the way of good roads, bridges, etc., and in the winter and spring especially the

storms and high water made it positively dangerous. In winter he often traveled through unbroken snow, and no inclemency of weather was ever considered sufficient excuse for not setting out. He had to rise early and often worked late, but he never allowed anything except the most extraordinary obstacles to interfere with the performance of his task—such as the rigorous idea of duty which had been instilled by his early teaching. The habits of deep thought and close observation which so characterized his after years were no doubt fostered in these long, lonely days spent on horseback through a sparsely settled region. The warmth and friendliness of those with whom he spent his evenings, too, must have been doubly appreciated after a lonesome day in the saddle. There were many blessings, indeed, which he recalled in connection with these youthful experiences.

In 1825, shortly after the completion of his apprenticeship, Mr. Copley went into business in Kittanning in partnership with John Croll, under the firm name of Copley, Croll & Co., founding the *Kittanning Gazette*, with which Mr. Copley was connected for over eight years in all. The undertaking was suggested by two or three prominent citizens of Kittanning, among them Mr. Philip Mechling and Judge Buffington, and the paper being the second in the town the young editors had the benefit which rivalry brings in such enterprises. The first number was issued Aug. 17, 1825, and on April 12, 1831, it was merged with the *Columbian* and published as the *Gazette and Columbian*, by John Croll & Co., Mr. Croll's partner being Simon Torney. Meantime, in 1829, Mr. Copley had withdrawn, and on Nov. 6, 1832, he again became the editor and publisher, for the estate of Simon Torney, continuing thus until 1838. The name *Columbian* was dropped before 1836. The paper became the *Democratic Press* in 1841, later the *Kittanning Free Press* and in 1864 the *Union Free Press*. While known as the *Gazette and Columbian* it was the organ of the Democratic-Republican party in this county and afterward a Whig paper, upon the dissolution of the Whig party becoming a Republican paper. It was never an antimasonic paper, though for a year or two—while known as the *Gazette*—it acted in harmony with the antimasonic organization.

James Thompson, who became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, lived in Kittanning for several years prior to 1830. He was a printer, and took Mr. Copley's place in the office of the *Gazette* while the

latter was at Philadelphia for his wedding. He afterward assisted in printing Bennett's Lectures on Theology, and read law in the office of Thomas Blair, working at his trade three hours a day to pay for his board. During a part, if not all, the period of his clerkship he boarded with Mr. Copley. He was admitted to the bar in this county and began practice here.

Mr. Copley's success as publisher of the *Gazette* from the beginning sealed his ambition to find his life work in literary labor. Much of his best work was of a religious order, for he always directed his studies and thoughts in such channels, but his work along secular lines was equally in demand, and he gained particular prominence in his connection with the *Pittsburgh Gazette*. He was connected with the *Gazette* at three different periods as co-editor, this association beginning in 1838, when he gave up his work on the *Kittanning Gazette* and removed to Pittsburgh. He worked with the late Robert M. Riddle, father-in-law of Col. Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. But his health failing two years later he removed to Appleby Manor in Armstrong county, near Kittanning, and hoping to benefit by a change in occupation undertook the management of a farm. He also owned a brick manufacturing plant, and began the manufacture of firebrick in 1846, continuing it for about twelve years, until 1858, after which until the Civil war it was carried on by his sons. It was then taken over by his brother, William Copley, who conducted the business until his death, after which it went to his son, William S. Copley. The plant was located at Manorville, on land belonging to Miss Eliza Sibbet between the railroad and the hill, on the south side of the street, extending past the railroad station to Water street. Fifteen hands were employed at first, less help being required after the introduction of modern machinery, though the capacity, three thousand bricks a day, was not reduced.

While conducting his place at Appleby Manor Mr. Copley acquired a scientific as well as practical acquaintance with horticulture and agriculture. He was particularly interested in fine fruits, apples, peaches, pears and cherries, etc., raising the best in his immediate vicinity, and became well informed on the various processes of budding, grafting, hybridizing and soil improvement. He set out his fine orchard soon after moving there, bringing his stock from Philadelphia by canal and stage in 1840, and his example set the

pace for his neighbors, many of whom were encouraged to make similar ventures and profited by his experience and advice. He is still quoted in the neighborhood. He gave away a great deal of budded stock to neighbors, and was on the friendliest terms with all the residents of the locality.

In this period, however, Mr. Copley did not give up his chosen work, by any means, and during the twenty years of his residence there wrote for various newspapers and issued a number of pamphlets, some of a political nature and some dealing with the advancement of civilization and progress generally. It was during this time that he published his first collection of religious articles in book form, under the title "Thoughts of Favored Hours," his choice of a motto for that book being characteristic—"While I was musing the fire burned." In 1850 he again became a member of the editorial staff of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, being associated as such with D. N. White until 1852, when ill health again made it necessary for him to retire.

The first Republican convention held in Armstrong county (held at the courthouse in Kittanning Sept. 30, 1855, to form the party) was organized by electing Dr. David Alter, of Freeport, president; John Craig, of Franklin township, and Alexander Henry, of Kittanning, vice presidents; and Dr. S. A. Marshall, secretary, and by appointing Josiah Copley, Rev. William Galbraith, Rev. William Smith, Hugh Reed and John Burford a committee to prepare business and report resolutions. They reported the following:

WHEREAS, A crisis has arrived in the history of the country which has made the question of slavery paramount to all other issues in politics, a crisis forced upon us in the first place by the abrogation of the Missouri compromise, followed, as it has been, by a series of outrages upon the people of Kansas territory, unparalleled in our history,

Resolved, 1. That the people of the Free States owe it to their brethren in Kansas to stand by them and aid them by every means in their power, against the border ruffians Achison and Stringfellow, organized for the avowed purpose of forcing slavery upon them against their will.

2. That if the people of the Free States expect to do anything effective, they must stick together. The people of the South do so in favor of slavery; we must do so in opposition to it.

3. That to this end we give the right hand of fellowship to every man, of whatever party, who affiliates with us in this great struggle.

4. That we cordially adopt the platform of the late Republican convention, at Pittsburgh, as our declaration of sentiments.

5. That we deem it inexpedient at present to put in nomination candidates for the Legislature and for the several county offices to be chosen at

the ensuing election, because it is the opinion of many friends of liberty that the gentlemen put in nomination by the American party agree with us in sentiment on the great question of slavery, but in order that there may be no doubt on that question,

6. That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with such of them, and draw from them a full and explicit declaration of their sentiments, and that such correspondence be published.

7. That in taking this course we do not wish to be understood as approving of the organization or of the peculiar principles of the American or Know-Nothing party.

All these resolutions were received and adopted. The following minority report of the committee was read, and, after some spirited discussion, was rejected.

Resolved, That this meeting proceed to nominate a Republican ticket for this county, independent of the Democratic and American parties, and that they approve of the nomination made by the state convention for canal commissioner.

The president of the convention appointed Dr. S. A. Marshall, James E. Brown and Josiah Copley a committee to correspond with the candidates of the American party. That committee presented each of these candidates with a copy of the foregoing fifth and sixth resolutions, with pointed questions as to whether they were hostile to the further encroachment of slavery, in favor of the repeal of the fugitive slave law and the restoration of the Missouri compromise, to which the committee received satisfactory answers from various nominees. Thus all the antislavery elements became consolidated in the Republican party.

In 1860 Mr. Copley moved with his family to Pittsburgh and renewed his connection with the *Gazette*.

With a clear brain and a strong mind, Mr. Copley united remarkable facility of expression in his writings, though he was rather slow of speech. He had a wonderful command of language and composed pure English, rarely if ever correcting a sentence—an acquirement of the trained newspaper man which has inestimable value to the busy writer.

Before the war Mr. Copley was a conservative abolitionist and during its progress he supported the Union cause by pen and action. He was ever afterward a Republican. Four of his sons were in the army, two falling on the battlefield. So his sympathies with the families of soldiers were close, and he manifested them in practical ways whenever possible, being active in organizing societies and raising aid for the widows and orphans of

soldiers, as well as for the families of those still at the front.

A comment made by one who knew him well, in a character sketch which appeared in the *Presbyterian Banner* shortly after his death, said: "While far removed from the position of a radical, yet he could not be termed a conservative. New ideas and new theories had a charm for him." In this he showed one of the most practical features of his character. Though gifted with foresight and capable of planning for the future, he did not plan so far ahead of the present needs and aims of his fellow creatures that he could be considered an impractical dreamer. He kept abreast of the foremost thought of the day, and his readers could always feel that they were carried with him.

As he had been a hearty advocate of the Union cause during the Civil war period, so he had been of every movement for the general good before, and continued to take a lively interest in everything that affected the well-being of his home locality, county and State. Religious works and movements always received his first consideration, and it was as a religious writer and worker that he attained widest reputation. He took pleasure in encouraging and aiding any affairs of importance to such of his fellows as were working toward the betterment of mankind, in any direction. He could estimate the practical worth of most projects with the vision given to those whose ideas keep them ahead of their generation, and was quick to enter into the spirit of progressive activities. The temperance cause was one which always had his attention and support.

In religious connection he was a Presbyterian, uniting with the church in early life. He became very well known as a writer for various denominational publications, the *Presbyterian Banner*, *United Presbyterian*, and other periodicals, counting him among their most esteemed contributors. A number of the articles originally so issued were collected by him into the volume he published in 1877, "Gatherings in Beulah." The title of this book, and numerous references in all the products of his pen, would make it seem that after the Bible Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" was the book he most loved and read. All the articles in this book except the last, "A Memoir of Early Life," are of a religious character, and show not only the deep study and serious thought of the philosopher, teacher and adviser, but a forceful and analytical mind, alive to the daily needs of

his fellow creatures in the round of their regular duties in life. Though he wrote on a wide range of subjects his speculations were mostly of a religious nature, and he found his deepest inspiration in the Scriptures, of which he continued to be a profound student to the end of his days. The revised version of the Bible enlisted his eager interest, and indeed the idea had been with him for some time, as his article on "Scriptural Revision," which appears in the volume "Gathered Sheaves," clearly sets forth. This was written before the revised version appeared, and gives a history of the English Bible and of the work of translation under different hands.

"Gathered Sheaves," published by his daughter, Mrs. Thaw, in 1886, contains sixty-nine articles, with an introduction by Rev. Dr. S. H. Kellogg, and a biographical sketch written by Mrs. Thaw of her father. Most of these first appeared in the *Presbyterian Banner* and other periodicals, and deal with religious subjects, but among them appears his "Recollections of Boyhood," which begin with his first school year, 1810, and carry the reader back to the days when "spare the rod and spoil the child" was the literally accepted maxim of the instructor, and a teacher's literary qualifications were no more important than his muscular acquirements. The impressions such events as the comet of 1811, the earthquake which shook a large portion of the Mississippi valley, the war of 1812-15 and contemporaneous Napoleonic wars, particularly the burning of Moscow during its occupation by the French in the war of 1812, made upon his childish mind are set down graphically and with all the whimsical charm of which he showed himself so capable, and possess a lasting value. Other articles in the book are somewhat singular for speculation and investigation into primeval and ancient history. So late as Christmas, 1884, when in his eighty-second year, he published in the *United Presbyterian* a paper entitled "A Crippled Translation" (this is included in "Gathered Sheaves"), in which he expressed his belief that the 71st and 73d Psalms were revelations of both the resurrection of the body and the consciousness of the everlasting existence of the soul.

He was never bigoted, recognizing the several evangelical denominations as simply other divisions of one grand army. He presented his views on the subjects he chose in such a way as to interest all of the reading community, and those competent to judge regarded his style as distinctly classical. Among

the many writers for the general press few gained so high a reputation for dignified and conscientious work as Mr. Copley. The true nobility of his nature shone through every expression of his views, but it was those most closely associated with him who could best appreciate his character at its real value. He held their respect, love and admiration to a degree enjoyed by few, and ties formed in his early life endured through the years. Though he had the confidence of his convictions in upholding the right or standing up for a good cause, he was modest in his estimate of his own worth, and generous in his praise and appreciation of others. Self-made in the most creditable sense of the word, he had acquired his high intellectual attainments by the most persistent and diligent study, and his material success was the reward of untiring industry and devotion.

Earlier, while at Kittanning, he was interested in the extension of the Pennsylvania canal to Lake Erie by means of the Allegheny river and French creek instead of the Beaver and Shenango route afterward adopted, and at a meeting held Jan. 16, 1828, in Kittanning, to advocate that route, he was one of the committee of correspondents appointed, its other members being Samuel Houston, Thomas Hamilton, Frederick Rohrer and James E. Brown.

Mr. Copley's accounts of the commercial traffic between the upper country and Pittsburgh, carried on chiefly by means of canoes and keelboats, are intensely interesting. Large numbers of rafts of sawed lumber were sent down the river in those days, and it was common to see them occupied by emigrants bound westward, taking advantage of the opportunity to save themselves many miles of wearisome travel. All these incidents of the primitive days he has preserved in his inimitable way, and his vivid recollection of the striking features of those times, set down with the skill of description he knew how to employ, makes them delightful reading.

Appleby Manor was included in Manor township, a petition for the organization of which was presented to the proper court in June, 1849, and the first township election was held in March, 1850, when Josiah Copley was elected one of the overseers of the poor. At the same election his brother William was chosen justice of the peace.

In 1826 Mr. Copley married, his bride being Mrs. Margaret Chadwick Haas, widow of a young physician of Philadelphia who sacrificed his life in attendance on the victims of

the cholera epidemic in that city in 1824. She was the step-daughter of his uncle, John Sibbet, at whose home in Philadelphia Mr. Copley met her, while in that city to buy materials for printing the *Gazette*, which he had just started. The marriage took place in Philadelphia, and the young people journeyed thence in a private conveyance to Huntingdon, and from there by stage to Kittanning. The wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Copley extended over a period of almost fifty-nine years, Mrs. Copley surviving her husband.

In the early days of Appleby Manor—a beautiful region which was one of the reservations made by the William Penn heirs—country churches were few and far between. It was due to the untiring efforts of Josiah Copley and Hamlet Totten, of Rural Village, that a plain but commodious frame church building was erected on land provided by John Christy, on a part of his own farm. Previously they had maintained prayer meetings in the little log schoolhouse, later securing the services of Levi M. Graves, a graduate of the Western Theological Seminary. At that church Mary Sibbet Copley, who later became the wife of William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, daughter of Josiah and Margaret Copley, was baptized in 1843. In recognition of the enduring work of her parents Mrs. Thaw replaced this building in 1892 with a brick church, English architecture, as a memorial. When this new church, known as Appleby Manor Memorial Presbyterian Church, was destroyed by lightning in 1907, Mrs. Thaw rebuilt it, without cost to the congregation, and the sweet-toned bell, presented by her son, Henry Kendall Thaw, for the first Memorial building, broken at the time of the fire, was recast and replaced.

Beautiful for situation, it stands on the original site, partly surrounded with its peaceful God's acre, as a memorial to those whose memories are still cherished by the men and women of today who knew and honored them before they left those parts at the beginning of the Civil war.

Mrs. Copley was, in every sense of the word, a help meet to her husband, and her cheerful disposition and courage, in the midst of trials incident to the care of a large family, and the great change from her life in Philadelphia to that of the wife of a pioneer editor of a weekly newspaper in western Pennsylvania, was a very considerable factor in making a success of Josiah Copley's life of literary activity.

She became one of a group of interesting

women, the names of whose husbands are in this history, and when later Mr. and Mrs. Copley moved with seven children to Appleby Manor, she was the adviser and comforter in the troubles and perplexities of many in that rural community. Mr. Copley writes soon after their golden wedding thus: "Together we have journeyed through much of sorrow and joy for over fifty years, and are together yet."

During the dark days of the Civil war, when three sons were in different divisions of the army, one having enlisted from a school in Illinois, in Col. (afterward Gen.) Ulysses S. Grant's 21st Illinois Regiment, the brave spirit and religious faith of these two patriotic parents was tested to the utmost, but their faith in an overruling Providence never wavered. Mrs. Copley survived her husband two years, dying at the age of eighty-six, at the home of her son-in-law, William Thaw, retaining her remarkable health and faculties to the end, when, after three days' illness, she slept away so peacefully that the daughter, at her bedside, scarce knew when the gentle breathing ceased.

Nine children were born to this couple, six sons and three daughters, of whom six were living at the time of Mr. Copley's death. Four of the sons served in the Civil war, two giving up their lives in that struggle. John Sibbet Copley fell at the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, while serving as a member of Company A, 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves. The next son, Albert Copley, of the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was wounded by an exploded shell at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., and captured. He and his fellow prisoners were put on board a train and carried southward nearly to the border of Florida. There they were turned back, to be taken to Richmond, because some Union forces had in the meantime come near to that part of the Gulf States.

Although Albert Copley was not mortally wounded, 1,200 miles of continuous traveling was more than he was able to bear. When the returning train got as far as Knoxville, Tenn., he was taken off and put into a hospital. There he wrote his father a short letter, giving the above facts, and spoke hopefully of his recovery. But very soon afterward came another letter, from some one else, informing his father of his death, but giving no particulars. The father wrote to his captain and to General Negley, then in command of the division, but though both sent kind re-

plies they could give no information concerning him after his capture, and he sleeps in an unknown grave.

A third son, Josiah Copley, Jr., was taken prisoner at Chickamauga in 1863 and held for seventeen months, suffering untold hardships at Libby prison, and Castle Thunder (Richmond), Danville and Andersonville. A fourth son, Henry Weldon Copley, although under age, enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment so near the close of the war that it was not called into active service.

In this connection we quote at length from the article "Call Ye This Chance" ("Gathered Sheaves"). "During the Civil war, as many people will remember, a band of generous men and women maintained what was known as The Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, for the purpose of giving a good meal to every soldier which passed through Pittsburgh, no matter what hour of the day or night. A few weeks after Albert's death, I learned that a regiment in transit from West to East would be at the City Hall about midnight. I lived in Allegheny City at the time, and had no active part in that good work; still I felt that I must go over that night to see the boys.

"When I entered the hall I found them around the long tables to the number of ten or twelve hundred, all highly pleased, as if they enjoyed their bountiful warm supper. I stood near the entrance and looked on until they were through and had begun to gather into groups. Then I walked down among them, but spoke to no one until I noticed a good-looking young man standing alone. I went to him and entered into conversation. He told me that he was a member of an Ohio regiment, giving its number, and that he belonged to what was known as the Army of the Cumberland. 'Did you ever meet any of the men of the 78th Pennsylvania?' I asked. 'Yes,' he replied; 'we lay for some time alongside of that regiment, and I got acquainted with a good many of the boys.' 'Did you know a man named Albert Copley?' He started at the question, and exclaimed, 'Albert Copley? Why, I was lying beside him in the hospital when he died.' He then told me that he was captured at the same time—that they traveled all that round in the same car—that he dressed Albert's wounds daily as well as he could—that before reaching Knoxville he himself took sick—that both were put into the same hospital, and occupied couches side by side. He said Albert was in a fair way of recovery until erysipelas set in, which soon terminated in death. He spoke of his resigna-

tion, cheerfulness, and hopefulness, and of his gratitude to his nurse, who had been very kind to him. I inquired of him if he knew anything of his grave; but he did not, for he was too sick to attend his funeral. He told me that Albert gave that nurse what little he had in return for his unwearying kindness. . . .

"Now what shall we say to all this? If you ask why I went over at all at that unseasonable hour, I can not tell you. And when I got there, was it chance that led me to the only man among ten or twelve hundred who was able to give me the information for which I so earnestly yearned? They who please may think so and say so; but I feel that it would be wicked in me to do either. Dear reader, you have my simple story—interpret it as may seem best to yourself."

Mr. Copley's nobility and high example were an inspiration to others, and his ready sympathy made him beloved as well as esteemed. Mr. H. H. Wray, now publisher of the *Advance* of Leechburg, Armstrong county, attributes his first hopes of becoming a successful newspaper worker to the encouragement and aid he received from Mr. Copley, whose kindness and interest were a great help in his early struggles. It was Mr. Copley who gave him his first quarter for some trifling service rendered, and he declares no amount that he has received since has ever impressed him as being so large. There are many other successful citizens here and elsewhere today who have reason to feel grateful to Mr. Copley for words of cheer spoken at the right time, and material assistance where it was necessary.

Mr. Copley's busy life was extended over fourscore years. The end came March 4, 1885. He had been confined to the house since November, and never left the sick room after the 31st of December. But though he suffered in those last weeks, intensely at times, he never showed any weariness of spirit. His confidence and hope cheered all who visited him. The next world to him was as real as this, and his habitual contemplation on the life to come had so accustomed him to the idea that he regarded the change, to use his own words, simply as "going from one room to another." Peacefully he sank to rest in the evening of March 2, 1885. Like Enoch, he "walked with God, and he was not, for God took him."

ROBERT ORR was one of the most distinguished of those men of character and unalterable purpose by whose strength the foundations of this Commonwealth were laid. He

had the courage backed by physical fitness, and the intellectual qualities supported by moral stamina, necessary to success in the face of the obstacles with which the early founders of communities in western Pennsylvania had to contend. When he came to this region Armstrong county was on the outer border of civilization, and he was one of the patriot officers who defended the frontier of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war. Later, upon the organization of the county for judicial purposes, in 1805, he became associate judge, and continued to serve as such for over a quarter of a century, until his death. In every position he rendered superior service to his fellow men, and his name will live as one of the early builders whose work has proved to be of permanent value.

Born in County Derry, Ireland, Robert Orr came to this country in 1766, and thereafter lived in Pennsylvania. He first settled east of the mountains in what is now Mifflin (then Cumberland) county, where he continued to reside until the year of his marriage, 1774, to Frances Culbertson, member of a celebrated pioneer family of this State, she being the daughter of Squire Samuel Culbertson, a distinguished man of his day, for whom Captain Orr worked as farmer several years before he married the daughter. Then Mr. Orr removed to Hannastown, in Westmoreland county, where she died. He married secondly Rachel Hunter, who died one year later at Hannastown. His third wife was Rachel Chambers, whom he married about 1799. They settled some years later in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county. When the Revolutionary war broke out he was an earnest supporter of the Colonial cause from the very beginning, giving his personal services and enlisting others to its aid. At that time no regular troops could be spared to protect the residents in the outlying settlements from the Indians, and volunteers had to be depended upon in emergencies. Early in the summer of 1781 Gen. George Rogers Clark, of Virginia, having determined to enter upon a campaign against the Indians down the Ohio river, communicated his intention to Archibald Lochry, the lieutenant of Westmoreland county, and requested him to raise one hundred volunteers and a company of cavalry in his county. Lochry acquainted Orr, one of his most reliable friends, with the situation, the latter being captain of a company of militia. As he did not have the authority to order these from home Orr promptly raised a company of volunteer riflemen, chiefly at his own expense, furnish-

ing the necessary equipment to such of its members as could not afford same. Early in July he marched with his command to Carnahan's block-house, about eleven miles northwest of Hannastown, where Lochry's whole force rendezvoused the 24th of the month, consisting of two companies of rangers, commanded by Captains Shannon and Stokeley and a cavalry company under Captain Campbell, besides Captain Orr's command. They numbered about 125 men in all, and General Clark had instructed Colonel Lochry that he would await his arrival at Fort Henry (now Wheeling). On July 25th they started by way of Pittsburgh. On reaching Fort Henry, however, it was found that the General had advanced with his men twelve miles down the river, and although he had left some provisions and a boat for them there was not enough to afford subsistence for the men or forage for the horses. Though their supply of ammunition was also inadequate they proceeded down the river, expecting to overtake the main body or meet them at the mouth of the Kanawha. Again they were disappointed, Clark having been obliged to move his force in order to prevent desertions. The situation was desperate. They had no other source from which to replenish their supplies than this main body ahead of them, and the water in the river was so low that ordinary progress was impossible, but their provisions and forage were so nearly exhausted something had to be done. Lochry accordingly sent Captain Shannon ahead with four men in a small boat, hoping they might catch up with Clark and arrange for supplies. The little party was captured by the Indians, to whom the letter intended for Clark revealed the destitute condition of Lochry's forces and the fact that they had not been able to join Clark. There were nineteen deserters from Clark's army whom Lochry had arrested but afterward released, and they joined the Indians and gave them information. Taking advantage of these circumstances, the savages collected in force below the mouth of the Great Miami, placed their prisoners in a conspicuous position on the right bank, and promised to spare their lives if they would hail their comrades passing down the river and induce them to surrender. Before the little force reached that point, however, worn out and despairing of meeting Clark, they disembarked about ten o'clock on the morning of August 25th at the mouth of an inlet since called Lochry's creek, landing their horses to feed on the grass. While preparing a meal from the meat of a buffalo they

had killed they were surprised with a volley of rifle balls from an overhanging bluff where a large number of Indians had gathered. Though taken at a great disadvantage they defended themselves until their ammunition was exhausted and then attempted to escape by the river. But the boats were unwieldy, the water low, and the 106 men too weak to resist successfully the band of 300 Indians who made the attack. Not one escaped. The Indians hastily massacred Lochry and several others, though this was done without the approval of their leader, the celebrated Captain Brant. Forty-two, including all those wounded so that they were unable to travel, were tomahawked on the ground, and the other sixty-four were taken captive, among them being Captain Orr, whose left arm had been broken by a shot early in the engagement; the bullet pierced the rim of his hat and then broke his arm. The prisoners, regardless of wounds and fatigue, were taken through the woods to Lower Sandusky. After several months there Captain Orr was taken to the military hospital at Detroit, and thence during the late winter or spring to Montreal. His wound not having been properly treated, he was becoming such a care that the Indians were going to dispatch him on the road to Montreal as an incumbrance, when a Frenchman saved his life by buying him from the savages, for a gallon of whiskey and two fox skins. Years afterward this Frenchman visited him at Kittanning, and the Captain gave him \$100 in gold—a large sum in those days—as a substantial mark of his appreciation. The man at first refused to take the money, but the Captain insisted on him accepting it, feeling that he owed his life to him. In his later years the Captain's grandchildren used to joke him about not being "worth more than a gallon of whiskey and two fox skins." He was an earnest Christian, and his faith sustained him bravely in those trying days. His fellow prisoners were exchanged early in the spring of 1783 and returned to their homes, and he was one of the few of Lochry's men who managed to get back. He arrived at Hannastown, where he had long been mourned as dead, in the summer of 1783, having come on foot from Montreal. On July 13, 1782, the town had been attacked and burned by the Indians, and his house and property were destroyed. Soon after reaching home he raised another company to serve two months in the defense of the frontier, and they advanced to the mouth of Bull creek, on the right bank of the Allegheny, where Tarentum

is now situated, building a blockhouse there under his direction. In the fall of 1783 Captain Orr was honored with election as sheriff of Westmoreland county, in which office he gave great satisfaction. He took part in the subsequent Indian wars of this region. By act of Assembly, March 30, 1821, the State treasurer of Pennsylvania was authorized to pay Captain Orr or his order, immediately thereafter, \$750, in consideration of his services and losses during the Revolutionary war, which was to be full compensation for such services and losses, including all his claims for military service.

From the time of his settlement prior to 1800 in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, until about 1812 Captain Orr resided at what was known as the McDonald-Monteith-Dinsmore-Wilson tract, thence removing to the place in Sugar Creek afterward owned by his sons Robert and Chambers Orr, half brothers. In the history of Armstrong county published in 1883 was found the following account of this property: "Next south of the Moore-Adams tract is a square one, 300 acres, on which Robert Orr, Sr., settled, and with 197 acres, one horse and five cattle, he was assessed in 1805 and 1806 at \$146.80. The patent for the entire tract was granted him Feb. 16, 1815; 140 or more acres of the northern part he conveyed to John Conly, July 4, 1816. Robert Orr, Sr., continued in the occupancy of the southern half of this tract until he leased it to Solomon Rumbaugh about 1825, about which time he moved to Kittanning. He conveyed this parcel to his sons, Chambers and Robert Orr, May 7, 1831." In 1818 or 1819 Captain Orr laid out north of his residence on this tract, and west of the present Kittanning and Brady's Bend road, the town of Orrsville, the plan of which is not on record. Its first separate assessment was listed in 1819. The names of Robert Orr, Sr., and of his sons, John, Robert and Chambers Orr, appear in the record of various real estate transactions in the vicinity.

When Armstrong county was organized for judicial purposes, in 1805, Captain Orr was one of three associate judges appointed to preside over its several courts, and he served as such continuously until his death, which occurred Sept. 4, 1833, at Kittanning, when he was in his eighty-ninth year. He was buried in the old graveyard between Jefferson and High streets with military honors, the Armstrong Guards, under the command of Capt. John Reynolds (son of William Reynolds, a tanner, brother of David Reynolds), having

obtained permission to pay this last mark of respect to one whose life and deeds had brought honor to his community. The medical profession, the local clergy, the officers of the courts and members of the bar also took part in the funeral procession, and a large number of citizens attended the burial of this venerable patriot.

At a meeting of the members of the bar and the officers of the court of Armstrong county, convened at the prothonotary's office in Kittanning on Wednesday evening, Sept. 4, 1833: On motion the Hon. Samuel S. Harrison was appointed chairman, Frederick Rohrer, Esq., secretary. On motion of Thomas Blair, Esq., the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

That we as officers and members of the court, over which the deceased has been a judge for upwards of twenty-seven years, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, do unanimously resolve that we will wear crepe on the left arm for thirty days and that we will attend the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, that Thomas Blair, William M. Watson and John Croll, Esqs., be a committee for the purposes of communicating the proceedings to the relatives of the deceased, and making the necessary arrangements.

S. S. HARRISON, Chairman.
FRED'K ROHRER, Secretary.

By his first marriage, to Frances (Fannie) Culbertson, Captain Orr was the father of the following children: John, the first sheriff of Armstrong county, married Jane Maffit; Samuel Culbertson married Margaret Sloan; Robert is mentioned below; Mary Ann first married a Mr. McCartney, who was drowned in Spruce creek, near Mifflin, and later became the wife of a Mr. Jones and moved to Philadelphia (by her first marriage she had two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary Ann, and by her second union one son, Robert).

Capt. Robert Orr married for his second wife Rachel Hunter, sister of Col. Robert Hunter, of Westmoreland county, Pa. She died about a year later, at Hannastown, about the time of the birth of her son, William. The latter, who settled in Clarion county, Pa., married Catherine Tarr. Returning to his old home in the Cumberland valley, in what is now Franklin county, Pa., on a visit, Captain Orr married (third) Rachel Chambers, of Chambersburg, who had brothers George, William, James and Benjamin, the owners and settlers of Chambersburg, Pa.; they afterward visited Captain Orr in Kittanning. By this union there was one son, Chambers Orr, born March 6, 1800, who died April 8, 1873.

He married Hannah Dorney (sometimes written Turney), daughter of Peter and Susan (Hine) Dorney, and granddaughter of Anna Margaretha Dorney. Mrs. Ephraim Buffington has the baptismal certificate (1759) of her great-grandmother, Anna Margaretha; she was a daughter of John, who came from Holland to Germantown (near Philadelphia), Pa. Chambers Orr and his wife had ten children, among whom was Margaret Chambers Orr, who married Ephraim Buffington. They had six children: (1) Catherine is the widow of D. W. Martin, late of Allegheny, Pa., son of William Martin, formerly of Allegheny City; both were in the iron and steel business. They had two children, Ephraim B., who was drowned at the age of eight years, and Frances, wife of Frank R. Dravo, of Sewickley, Allegheny Co., Pa. The mother, Mrs. Martin, resides at Kittanning. (2) Miss Marion Buffington resides in Kittanning. (3) Miss Hannah Buffington also resides in Kittanning. (4) Miss Mary Frances Buffington died April 27, 1908, aged fifty-six years. She was a graduate of Vassar College, taught in Wilson College, at Chambersburg, Pa., for thirteen years, was lady principal of St. Katharine's School, an Episcopal school for girls at Davenport, Iowa, for four years, and lady principal of St. Catherine's Hall, an Episcopal preparatory college, at Brooklyn, N. Y., for one year. She studied one year abroad, at Leipsic, Germany, and made two other trips to Europe. (5) Judge Joseph Buffington, United States Circuit Judge, resides at Pittsburgh, Pa. (6) Orr Buffington is a leading attorney at Kittanning.

Robert Orr, son of Capt. Robert Orr by his first marriage, was born March 5, 1786, in Westmoreland county, probably at Hannastown. He was quite young when he moved with his parents west of the Allegheny in Armstrong county. He grew up amid pioneer surroundings, and developed the strength and courage which such conditions foster in men of character. He inherited the forceful mental and moral qualities of his father, for whom he was named, and he lived a life that added prestige and glory to the record of an honored family. Though the educational advantages he had in his native county was scarcely any better than those he found in his new home he gained considerable learning for his day, and he was one of those who acquired much through observation and experience. This faculty, coupled with ability and energy beyond the average, accounts for his usefulness and success in life. After living with his parents in

Sugar Creek township for a few years he came to Kittanning when the county was organized for judicial administration, in 1805, and became deputy under his brother John, who was the first sheriff of Armstrong county. Subsequently he studied surveying, which he followed so successfully that he was afterward appointed deputy district surveyor. He inherited his father's military spirit and sense of duty to his country, as was shown by his activity during the war of 1812, in which he rendered valuable service. When the 2d brigade rendezvoused at Pittsburgh (Oct. 2, 1812) he was elected major, and left that place the same fall under command of General Crooks, to join the northwestern army under General Harrison, on the Miami river, where Fort Meigs was afterward built. At Upper Sandusky they were joined by a brigade of militia from Virginia. From that place Major Orr, by the direction of the General, took charge of the artillery, munitions, stores, etc., and set off with about 300 men to the headquarters of General Harrison. While on the way he was met by an express from Harrison, bringing information of the defeat of General Winchester on the river Raisin, and requesting him to bring on his force as rapidly as possible. After consolidation with the balance of the army from Upper Sandusky, they proceeded to the rapids of the Miami (Maumee), where they remained until the six months' term of duty of the Pennsylvania and Virginia militia had expired. General Harrison then appealed for volunteers to remain fifteen days longer, until he should receive reinforcements from Kentucky. Major Orr and about 200 other Pennsylvanians did volunteer and remain until they were discharged, after the battle of Fort Meigs, upon April 19, 1813.

In 1817 General Orr received his first honor in civil life, being elected to the Legislature, in which body he served two terms. Then, in 1821, he was sent to the State Senate to represent the large, but comparatively thinly settled, district composed of the counties of Armstrong, Warren, Indiana, Jefferson, Cambria and Venango, the latter county including much of the territory now in Clarion. After serving one term he was led to enter the contest for election to Congress, and, doing so, defeated Gen. Abner Laycock. He thus became the representative in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Congresses of the district composed of Armstrong, Butler, Beaver and Allegheny counties. In the Legislature, in the State Senate and in Congress he served satisfactorily to his people and with unwavering

integrity of purpose. Calm, judicious and experienced, his presence in the national councils could not but exert a beneficial influence in the direction and control of the affairs of the country, which at that time witnessed the earlier symptoms of the disturbance that eventually culminated in the tragical events of 1861. Later in life General Orr was appointed by the governor associate judge of Armstrong county and served very acceptably to the people. He retained his interest in military affairs and was active in the militia organizations of western Pennsylvania, in this connection acquiring the rank and title of general.

General Orr became possessed of a large number of land tracts in Armstrong and adjoining counties, which he leased or sold as he had opportunity. During the years he was most extensively engaged in his land business, money was scarce, and it was very frequently the case that purchasers were unable to meet their payments. His true character was shown in his liberality and fair treatment of all. When those to whom he sold were embarrassed and could not meet their obligations, he extended their time and gave them easier terms. With many individuals this was done again and again, until at last they were able to pay. He never dispossessed a man of property on which he was toiling to discharge his indebtedness. Often the sons of the men who contracted with him for lands completed the payment for them. Through his leniency and lack of oppression many families were enabled to gain homes. He was in a very literal sense the steward of his riches, holding them for others' good as well as for his own. His kindness of heart and practical philanthropy found expression in many other ways, for he was unostentatiously and judiciously charitable throughout his life. He did much to advance the interests of the school and the church, and for many years prior to his death was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

For about three years (1848-52) General Orr resided in Allegheny City, and for a short time, about 1845, he lived at Orrsville (mouth of Mahoning), but the greater number of his years were passed in Kittanning. He was interested in and helped to advance almost every local public improvement inaugurated during his time. Laboring zealously for the construction of the Allegheny Valley railroad, he lived to realize his hope in that direction and see the wealth of his county practically increased by its mineral and agricultural resources being made more easily available to the uses of the world.

In politics General Orr was a Democrat, in 1861 a War Democrat. He used his influence and contributed liberally of his means to assist the organization of the military, and the camp where the 78th and the 103d Regiments rendezvoused was appropriately named Camp Orr in his honor. His appearance upon the ground, when the soldiers were encamped there, was always the signal for an ovation, or at least hearty cheers, and all who knew him gathered around him to shake the hand of the old soldier of 1812. He lived to see the war ended and the country he loved so much preserved in union. He lived to witness the nation recover from the worst effects of the war and in the centennial year rejoice in peace and prosperity. He passed away May 22, 1876, at his residence in Kittanning, after a lingering but not severe illness.

In 1836 General Orr was married to Martha Grier, sister of the late Judge Robert C. Grier, of the United States Supreme court. She died Dec. 7, 1881. Two children were born to this union, Grier C. and Fannie E. The latter died March 14, 1882. Grier C. Orr, Esq., an able lawyer, died Nov. 17, 1895.

ROSS. The Ross family, represented in Armstrong county from the days of the early settlements, has had distinguished connection with the development and history of this region. Judge George Ross, a large number of whose descendants continue to reside in the county, came here in 1800, and in his capacity of deputy State surveyor had considerable part in fixing the lines of early land purchases, etc. Rosston, in Manor township, takes its name from the family.

John Ross, the earliest ancestor of the Rosses in America, was born in Scotland in 1685. His father, also named John, removed from that country with his wife and family of five children, in 1689, to the city of Derry, Ireland; the next year he took part in the battle of the Boyne. His son John, who was four years old when the family moved from Scotland, left Ireland in 1706 to escape the British pressgangs capturing young men for the army. He took passage in the ship "Northern Light," which was wrecked off the shoals of Cape May about the first of August, and he saved nothing but his clothes. Traveling up the Jersey shore, opposite New Castle, Del., he pledged his silver knee buckles for his ferriage across the Delaware river. Then he came into Pennsylvania, staying with William Miller, to whom he had letters from Ireland. Here he taught school for two years, on the

point of Infearion (or Lough Kinamon), now called Avondale, until he received a remittance from Ireland which enabled him to purchase the farm called Ross Common, in London-grove township, Chester Co., Pa., from Josephine and Catherine Hedg, the first settlers, in 1708. A part of the first building he erected is still standing. He married Margaret Small, of New London (now Franklin) township, in 1722, and their family consisted of two sons and four daughters: (1) Thomas, the eldest, married and settled on the Allegheny river about eight miles from Pittsburgh (now Aspinwall, Allegheny county), where some of the family still reside. When he first settled there he was driven out by the Indians, returning to Carlisle until 1782, when he went back, and this time was allowed to remain in peace. (2) Margaret married a Mr. McKitchen and went to South Carolina. (3) Mary married a Hutchison and went to North Carolina. (4) Sallie married James Moss and settled in Washington county, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh. (5) Jane married Rev. Mr. John McMillan and settled on Turtle creek, in Allegheny county, about six miles from Pittsburgh. (6) John was the youngest son.

John Ross, youngest son of John and Margaret (Small) Ross, was born in 1747, and in 1774 married Margaret Young, who was born in 1751, the youngest daughter of Samuel Young, of New Castle, Del. They became the parents of four sons and four daughters, namely: Samuel, the eldest, born in 1775, married Margaret Brown, of Philadelphia, in 1793; George is mentioned below; Elizabeth married John Cunningham, of New London, Jan. 6, 1800; John married Susan Harp, of Wilmington, Del., in 1812, and moved to western Pennsylvania; Margaret married John Patterson, of Wilmington, Del.; Anne married Rev. Robert Graham in 1810; Amelia died unmarried in her twenty-third year; Washington, born Aug. 24, 1792, was married May 10, 1821, to Margaret Cochran, of Cochranville, Chester county, born Jan. 6, 1795 (he died Jan. 22, 1862, she on Jan. 24, 1883). The father of this family died Feb. 16, 1830, aged eighty-three years, the mother Oct. 24, 1808, aged fifty-seven. He was a cousin of George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who was representing Lancaster county in the Continental Congress which adopted same.

Samuel Young, father of Mrs. Margaret (Young) Ross, came to this country from Dublin, Ireland, about 1680. He married Jane Kincade, of New Castle county, Del., and they

had five children, namely: (1) Jane, the eldest daughter, was married about 1764-68 to Stephen Cochran, by whom she had three sons and three daughters: Samuel married Rebecca McMahon, of Delaware, and (second) Hannah Slaymaker, of Lancaster county, Pa., and had three sons and one daughter; James married Jane Hamilton, of Lititz, Lancaster Co., Pa., and left three sons; Robert never married; Jane (eldest daughter) married Colonel Armstrong, and lived and died near Cochranville; Elizabeth and Ann each married a Slaymaker, of Lancaster, Pa., and left families, the former one son and one daughter, the latter three sons, Samuel, Stephen and Henry. (2) Sarah, the second daughter, married Joseph Singleton, and had three sons and two daughters, the sons, Samuel, Stephen and Young, all becoming sea captains, and the daughters both marrying sea captains. Jane became the wife of Captain Warden and Betsy married Captain Gaul, both of whom were in Stephen Girard's employ. (3) Rebecca married William Wilson and had one son and four daughters. (4) Elizabeth married a Mr. Wiley and died three months afterward. (5) Margaret married John Ross.

George Ross, son of John and Margaret (Young) Ross, was born March 4, 1778, in Chester county, Pa., where he passed his early life. In 1800 he removed to Armstrong county, where he acted as deputy State surveyor, as such surveying and laying out Kittanning in 1803. He passed the remainder of his life in the county, becoming one of its prominent, influential and highly respected citizens. In 1805 he was elected associate judge of the county and continued to serve creditably in that capacity until his death, which occurred in 1849, when he was in his seventy-second year. As early as 1807 he came to what is now the southwestern part of Manor township. He was first assessed in Kittanning township, in 1808, with 100 acres valued at \$4 an acre, and for some time he and his family lived in one of the cabins near Fort Green. After William Green and his sons moved (prior to 1804) to the west side of the river, Judge Ross was the first permanent white settler in that part of the Manor. Within a few years, in 1809, he erected the first stone house in his part of the county, the place afterward owned and occupied by his son, Washington, the latter's widow still living there. In 1807 he purchased Ross' island, opposite the mouth of Crooked creek, in Manor township, from William Green, paying one hundred dollars for it. What is

thought to be the largest panther ever killed in this county was shot on this island. Judge Ross was at one time one of the largest land-owners in the county, having over seven hundred acres. In 1820 he was assessed with a saw and grist mill, erected probably in 1819, at what was afterward known as Ross' Mills, on the right bank of Crooked creek, almost 200 rods above its mouth. The settlers within a radius of from twenty to thirty miles brought their grists to his plant. When the Ross Mill post office was established June 16, 1843, his son George Ross became postmaster. Judge Ross was an active member of Appleby Manor Presbyterian Church and influential in this connection as in all the other relations of life, being mainly instrumental in having its first house of worship erected.

About 1800 George Ross married Mary Moss, of Washington county, Pa., a first cousin, and their family consisted of four sons and seven daughters, of whom Jane, born in 1801, married David Reynolds; she was his second wife.

WASHINGTON ROSS, son of George and Mary (Moss) Ross, was born May 29, 1817, on his father's farm in Manor township, and died March 9, 1911, in the old Ross mansion at Rosston. In his early life he owned and operated a steam sawmill for a time, but soon engaged in farming, which he continued throughout his active career, being a gentleman farmer in the highest sense of the term. He owned a farm of 170 acres, and after he became interested in other undertakings gave part of his time to its management. For eighteen months he lived at Kittanning. In 1854 he laid out Rosston on land he owned in Manor township. His tract, extending from the mouth of Crooked creek, up along the left bank of the Allegheny river, on its west side, and the Allegheny Valley railroad on its east side, was laid out into thirty lots, and includes the site of old Fort Green. Mr. Ross was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, to which he belonged for many years. In politics he was a Republican.

In June, 1844, Mr. Ross married Margaret Copley, a native of Philadelphia, born in 1826, daughter of Josiah and Margaret (Sibbet) Copley, and they became the parents of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, namely: George is mentioned below. Mary (now deceased) married Dr. Eugene H. Van Antwerp, who died two years later, and she then married Samuel McBride, now also deceased; she had one son, who died in infancy. Margaret, who never married, resides at the

old homestead. John, who never married, resides at Polk, Clarion Co., Pa. Miss Sarah A. resides at the old homestead. Albert C., a farmer at Rosston, married Mary Mabel King; he is a member and trustee of the Manor Memorial Church of Rosston, has served as school director, and is one of the prominent citizens of his locality. Judith Dull, who died unmarried, was a talented artist. Jane married John W. Herron, son of Col. W. A. Herron, of Pittsburgh, and they have two daughters, Alice V. and Dorothy Ross. Samuel died unmarried. Edward, an attorney, resides at Rosston. Two daughters, the eldest and youngest children, died in infancy.

GEORGE ROSS, son of Washington and Margaret (Copley) Ross, was born Sept. 6, 1846, in Manor township, on the farm which was also his father's birthplace, and died in November, 1896. He was brought up on the home place, and received his education in the public schools of the township and at Kittanning Seminary. Entering the employ of W. D. Robinson, a merchant of Rosston, he remained with him one year and then began farming, which was his principal occupation throughout his life. In 1888 and 1889, however, he served as assistant postmaster at Ford City. In 1884 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for five years, and his fellow citizens chose him at various times as school director and auditor. He was a successful man in his business enterprises, and possessed substantial qualities which won him the highest esteem of his fellow citizens. In politics he was an independent Republican.

In February, 1873, Mr. Ross married Eva E. McKee, daughter of Thomas Vincent and Mary (Craig) McKee, the former of whom served two terms as member of the board of commissioners of Armstrong county. Three sons and three daughters were born to George and Eva E. (McKee) Ross, viz.: May Van Antwerp, who married Marcus D. Wayman, and died Nov. 13, 1906; James G.; Elisabeth M.; Thomas V.; Washington M.; and Helen Josephine.

Mrs. Eva E. (McKee) Ross is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestry in several lines. Her paternal great-grandfather, Andrew McKee, served throughout the war; Col. Ephraim Blaine, from whom she is descended through her grandmother, Margaret (Blaine) McKee, gave notable service during that struggle; and her mother, Mary (Craig) McKee, was a great-granddaughter of Capt. John Craig and great-great-granddaughter of Lieut. Samuel Craig, both of whom were in

the army, the latter losing his life in the service. Her ancestry in the McKee and Blaine lines is fully given elsewhere in this work. (See Blaine and McKee family sketches.)

CRAIG. The Craig family, with which Mrs. Ross is connected in the maternal line, is of Scotch extraction, but for a time sojourned in Ireland, from which country her ancestors emigrated to the then British colony of New Jersey in the year 1680. A descendant of this family, Lieut. Samuel Craig, Mrs. Ross's great-great-great-grandfather, came to what is now Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1769, and purchased a farm. He was the founder of a large family in western Pennsylvania, and it has been found some of the name settled in Pennsylvania at an earlier date than he did. He and his three sons, Capt. John, Alexander and Samuel, all served in the army during the Revolutionary war. He was killed by Indians about Nov. 1, 1777. He held the rank of lieutenant in the Proctor battalion. It is recorded that in the latter part of 1777 many of the soldiers from western Pennsylvania were sent back to protect the inhabitants of the western frontier and among them was Samuel Craig. He does not appear to have been at home long until he was captured by the Indians, and never reached home again. After his return he was under an order acting commissary, and the duties of his office led him to Fort Ligonier. Before starting it is said he refused a guard, saying "they would think the old man was cowardly," and he never reached Ligonier, as he was taken prisoner at Chestnut Ridge. In a diary kept by Samuel Galbreath at the building of Fort Ligonier is the following entry in reference to a scouting party: "Nov. 3d, 1777. Monday. They likewise found a mare belonging to Samuel Craig who had been going to Ligonier for salt on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1777. He is supposed to have been taken prisoner as his body could not be found." In the writings of his granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret C. Craig, is the following in reference to his capture: "He was taken prisoner by the Indians at Chestnut Ridge; his beautiful bay mare was found dead perforated by eight bullets. Fragments of paper were found strewn along the path to indicate the direction taken by the Indians. All efforts of his family to ascertain his fate were unavailing."

Samuel Craig was twice married, his first wife, Elizabeth (McDonald), and two little children dying of smallpox within the space of three days. Her surviving children were:

John, mentioned below; Alexander, born Nov. 20, 1755; Samuel, born (it is claimed) in 1757; Rose; Elizabeth; and Esther. Some time before leaving New Jersey for Pennsylvania Samuel Craig married Jane Boyd, and their children were: Andrew, Joseph, William, Jane, Nancy and Rebecca. Their dates of birth are not known, except that it is believed Jane was born about 1767, Joseph in or near 1770, and Nancy Feb. 15, 1773. Most of these raised large families, who became useful and respected citizens. After the Revolution Alexander Craig became one of the leading military men in Westmoreland county, attaining the rank of general. In 1793 he was commissioned colonel in the militia and was made a brigadier general in 1807, and again commissioned in 1811. He married Jane Clark, the second daughter of James Clark, and he lived to be ninety-five years old.

In the history of Westmoreland county, Pa., is an account of the family of Samuel Craig, Sr., Derry township. Speaking of the gallant services of the sons, John, Alexander and Samuel, it states that the youngest, a lieutenant in Capt. Robert Orr's company, was captured with Colonel Lochry and Captain Orr and sold to the British by the Indians for the usual gallon of whiskey. Lieutenant Craig was painted black by the Indians preparatory to execution, but he preserved his courage, and being a good singer saved his life with his voice. He afterward returned home, and married a daughter of John Shields, Esq.; they had five sons and two daughters.

Capt. John Craig, eldest son of Lieut. Samuel, was born April 27, 1753, at Belvidere, N. J., and became a distinguished citizen of Armstrong county. "Some time prior to the establishment of permanent peace by Wayne's victory over the treaty with the Indians, a block-house was erected on the Allegheny, about 120 rods above the mouth of the Buffalo, which is now on Water, below Fifth street, Freeport. Its commandant was Capt. John Craig, whose command consisted of forty or fifty men, most of whom were inexperienced soldiers." The account goes on to relate how a false alarm, made purposely to test their valor, so frightened them that they abandoned the fort. Another of Craig's military experiences is worth recording: "On a certain occasion Craig ordered a scouting party to make a tour of observation as far up the country as the mouth of Red Bank. They went, and on their return reported that they had not discovered any Indians. One of them, however, while on his deathbed, many years afterward, sent for

Craig and confessed to him that, while on that tour, he and his comrades had captured an Indian, and after obtaining all the information possible from him, and not wishing to have the trouble of taking him as a prisoner to the blockhouse, they concluded to keep his capture a secret, and to dispatch him by tying him to a tree and each one shooting him, so that, all being equally guilty, there would be no danger of anyone disclosing their dread secret. Others of that scouting party having been questioned about that affair, acknowledged to finding the Indian, but averred that John Harbison, who had just cause for a deadly hate toward all Indians, tomahawked him while he was conversing with another of the party who understood the Indian language, and they had all agreed to keep that deed secret on Harbison's account." This John Harbison was the husband of Massey Harbison, whose capture by the Indians and escape are narrated elsewhere in this work.

Near the close of the eighteenth century Capt. John Craig moved to the west side of the Allegheny river, into what is now Armstrong county. He acquired title of his tract of 394 acres, 30 perches, in South Buffalo township by the purchase of Samuel Paul's interest in it, Oct 2, 1794, for \$90, and by settlement and improvement which he commenced in the summer of 1795. It probably attracted his attention while he was commandant of the blockhouse at Freeport. He brought with him that summer a two months' supply of provisions and built a cabin near a spring on the parcel later owned by L. W. Patterson. Craig, while returning to his home in Westmoreland county, met Charles Sipes, who was moving his family to this region. Not having a cabin of his own, he asked for and obtained leave to occupy Craig's until he could build one. On the arrival of Craig with his family the next spring, Sipes declined to give up his possession of the cabin and survey. Craig encamped his family and built another cabin on the opposite side of the spring, and prosecuted Charles Sipes, Sr., No. 3, June sessions, in the court of Quarter Sessions, of Allegheny county, and Charles Sipes, Jr., No. 4, same sessions, for forcible detainer. Those cases were tried at the next September sessions, and there was a verdict of guilty against the elder, and of not guilty against the younger, Sipes. Still that litigation cost Craig about \$100, which in the then great scarcity of money was a heavy burden to a pioneer in the wilderness. The war between those claimants of the tract was a very civil one, for they were, during the

whole of their contest, on friendly terms, using the same springhouse for their milk, and their families shared with each other such rarities and delicacies as either obtained. Sipes removed soon after the trial to another tract of land. Craig was assessed with two distilleries from 1808 to 1810. Later he had a mill at Freeport.

The name of John Craig figures in various other land transactions, though he resided upon and continued to improve the tract above mentioned until his death, in 1845, when he was "almost a centenarian, with failing mind and memory." He was buried there. Captain Craig was one of the earliest justices of the peace in Armstrong county. The seat of justice of the county was directed by act of Assembly March 12, 1800, to be located at a distance not greater than five miles from "Old Kittanning Town." By this act, also John Craig, James Sloan and James Barr were named and constituted trustees to receive and hold the title for the necessary public buildings; and for that purpose they were authorized to receive proposals in writing from any person or body corporate for the conveyance or grant of any lands within the limits of that act. That portion of that act was repealed by the act of April 4, 1803, and James Sloan, James Matthews and Alexander Walker were appointed trustees for the county, for locating the county seat and organizing the county. At the first court held in Armstrong county, in December, 1805, the grand jurors were: William Parker, Esq., James McCormick, Adam Maxwell, Joseph Shields, Gideon Gibson, James Elgin, John Laughlin, Isaac Townsend, John Corbett, William Freeman, Samuel Orr, Esq., Samuel Walker, Capt. Thomas Johnston, James Coulter, Jacob Allimony, John Craig, Esq., James Lindly, Col. Elijah Mounts, Thomas Barr, John Henry, James Clark, Esq., James Thompson and David Todd.

On May 24, 1836, a patent was granted to John Craig, Sr., for an eight-sided tract in West Franklin township, in the southern part of which, about sixty rods from its southwest boundary, is the junction of Big and Little Buffalo creeks. The improvement began March 3, 1793, and the settlement in October, 1795, and in 1801 it was surveyed by George Ross to William Stevenson, who occupied it several years for Craig. James Karr, Sr., also occupied a part of it under Craig. It had been settled by the latter's son Samuel at or before the beginning of the nineteenth century, and on the southwestern part of it, on or near the left bank of Big Buffalo creek, he erected a

fulling mill with which, 400 acres, and one horse, he was assessed in 1805 at \$20, and in 1806 at \$200. The carding of wool into rolls was begun there about 1814. The fulling mill was assessed to him until 1821, when it with 200 acres, with which he had been for several years assessed, was assessed to his brother John Craig, Jr., who continued the fulling and carding until 1835, when, according to recollection of John Craig (son of Samuel), his uncle, John Craig, Jr. (later known as Sr.), and Robert Cooper entered into a partnership for manufacturing flannels, blankets and other woolen goods. Cooper sold his interest in the factory to John Craig, Jr., and James Craig, Sept. 1, 1837, and they operated it for several years. John Craig, Sr., conveyed eighty acres of this tract to John Craig, Jr., July 18, 1836, for \$400. The factory building was burned Dec. 14, 1843, and a larger one was erected soon after on the same site. John Craig, Sr., by his will, dated Sept. 5, 1836, and registered April 5, 1850, devised to John Craig, Jr., his second son, that part of this tract on which the latter then resided. This point was called Craigstown, and afterward Craigsville, which name it still retains. The Craigsville post office was established there Nov. 29, 1869.

The will of Capt. John Craig (Will Book I, pages 406-407) bequeaths to his son Samuel Craig and Mary his (Samuel's) wife a parcel of land where they reside beside his (Samuel's) brother John, giving Samuel's children John Craig, Elizabeth Craig, Martha Craig, Margaret Craig, Mary Craig. "I give and bequeath to my grandson \$100 . . . I give and bequeath to my son John Craig near or south of his brother James, it being the same where he now resides. . . . To my daughter Isabella where I now reside I give and bequeath to the children of my daughter Elizabeth viz.: Martha Clark, Isabella Clark, Jain Clark, Eliza Clark, equally between them. I give and bequeath to my daughter Martha all that tract land I bequeath to my daughter Isabella. I appoint my son John Craig sole executor," etc. There was a codicil dated 1839.

John Craig, Jr., like the members of his family generally was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a stanch supporter of every good cause, and his name appears as one of the vice presidents chosen at the convention of the "Free Democracy of Armstrong County" held in the edifice of the Free Presbyterian Church of Worthington. The pastor, church members and congregation generally were antislavery in sentiment and did not hesitate to open the doors of their

church to the political assemblages of the anti-slavery movement, though it was then unpopular with the great mass of the American people. The "Free Democracy" disclaimed association with any of the existing political parties and announced its approval of the then new movements, the freeing of the slaves and prohibition of the liquor traffic.

In his younger days Capt. John Craig had belonged to what was then called "the flying camp." He was taken prisoner by the Indians, and was confined in a guardhouse on an island sixty miles above Montreal, from which he was released after the surrender of Cornwallis. The Indians who captured Col. Archibald Lochry, Capt. Robert Orr and Samuel Craig were there (this refers to Lieut. Samuel Craig, brother of Capt. John Craig). At the time of his capture he was one of the party under Col. Archibald Lochry and Capt. Robert Orr taken by the Indians in 1781, while they were on their way to join Gen. George Rogers Clark.

Samuel Craig, eldest son of Capt. John, settled at Craigsville, on Buffalo creek. The will of Samuel Craig, late of Franklin township, Armstrong county, dated Oct. 9, 1865, is found in Will Book II, page 383: "I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my son John Craig, Jr., of Franklin township, executor, my will hereby revoking and making void all former wills by me. I bequeath unto my two daughters Margaret Craig and Mary Craig."

John Craig, eldest son of Samuel (known as John Craig, Jr., his uncle John being the senior of that name in his lifetime), was born in Armstrong county, and settled on a farm adjoining his father's. He followed agricultural pursuits all his life. Mr. Craig was a leader in the Presbyterian Church. He heard the first Presbyterian sermon preached in Kittanning, long before the organization of any church of the denomination there. He married Eliza Huston, who was born in what was then called Cumberland county, in the Cumberland valley, third daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Patterson) Huston, who came to America in 1801. They were Scotch, also, but resided for a while in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. John Craig had children: James M., of Champaign, Ill.; William H., of Rimersburg, Clarion Co., Pa.; Mary, who married Thomas Vincent McKee; Nancy; Adah L.; and others.

HON. JACKSON BOGGS, who at the time of his death was serving as President Judge of Armstrong county, was born April

7, 1818, in Plum township, Allegheny Co., Pa., near Pittsburgh. He was a son of David Boggs, and grandson of Thomas Boggs, Sr.

The Boggs family is Scotch-Irish. The great-grandfather of Judge Boggs at an early day left Scotland and in 1722 settled in the town of Glassdrummond, Ireland. Thomas Boggs, Sr., left Ireland in 1805, and coming to America settled in western Pennsylvania, near Brighton, in Beaver county, where he died. He married Elizabeth Chambers, and their union was blessed with six sons and two daughters, viz.: William, Thomas, Elizabeth, John, Ann, James, David and Robert.

David Boggs, father of Judge Boggs, was born in Ireland in 1783, and came in 1799 to western Pennsylvania, settling in what is now Plum township, Allegheny county. He was one of the pioneers of that section, where he purchased two tracts of woodland near the site of Murraysville and cleared out fine farms on them. In 1849 he sold his farms and removed to Apollo, Pa., where he died Nov. 3, 1856, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and served for thirty years as a justice of the peace in Allegheny county. In his early days he united with the Presbyterian Church, of which he continued to be a most earnest and useful member. In 1806 he married Mary McKee, daughter of Squire McKee, of Murraysville, and they were permitted to enjoy fifty years of wedded life. They had nine sons and four daughters, of whom we have the following record: Thomas, born in November, 1806; Eliza G., born in May, 1809, who married David McKee, a farmer of the Tuscarora valley; Fannie M., born in September, 1811, wife of Jacob Freetly, a prominent lawyer of Apollo; John, born in July, 1813, who married Ann Boggs, daughter of William Boggs and a native of Ireland; Ann; Janie G., born in October, 1815, who married Samuel Beatty, a farmer of Allegheny county; Jackson, mentioned below; Robert, who died in infancy; James, born in September, 1822, who married Margaret A. Bailey and was a lawyer in Clarion, Clarion Co., Pa.; David C., former register and recorder of Armstrong county; a twin brother of David that died in infancy; and Lavina, born in September, 1830, who married Henry Townsend, of South Bend, Armstrong county. Squire McKee, of near Murraysville, was one of the very earliest settlers in western Pennsylvania, living there in perilous times, surrounded by savage Indians. For years he always had his rifle

near him, and he buried his valuables for safe keeping.

Jackson Boggs was brought up in Plum township, where his father was an old resident, and he continued to own his father's farm there until his death. In 1839, when twenty-one years old, he came to Kittanning, and engaged in school teaching in East Franklin township. In 1840 he commenced to teach school in Kittanning, and there in 1841 took up the study of law under Darwin Phelps, Esq., later a member of Congress. He also read with Judge Joseph Buffington, then of the Armstrong district, being admitted to the bar in 1843. Soon afterward he formed a professional partnership with the late J. R. Calhoun, then a member of the Legislature, and he continued to be actively engaged in general practice until elected judge, attaining in time a position among the foremost attorneys of western Pennsylvania. Upon the adoption of the new constitution Armstrong county was made a separate judicial district, having been detached from the jurisdiction of Judge Moreland, who lived in Westmoreland county, and in the contest following the formation of the new district Mr. Boggs became the Democratic candidate for the judgeship. Up to this time he had always taken an active interest in politics, but had never been a candidate for any office. He was elected by a large majority after one of the most hotly contested campaigns ever carried on in the county, and in January, 1875, entered upon the duties of the office. As president judge he endeavored to discharge his responsibilities conscientiously, regardless of consequences, and his success may be best judged by the statement that in more than four years of his administration he had but two decisions reversed by the Supreme court. In fact, it was almost a hobby of his to be so cautious in his decisions as to insure himself against reversal by that court, and he was exceedingly careful, painstaking and industrious in following the workings of every case which came before him, his exertions sometimes seeming almost superhuman. In the administration of criminal cases he was always lenient and merciful, often surprising the accused and convicted victim with an unexpectedly light sentence. His errors, if any, were in this direction—always on the side of mercy. As may be inferred, he was remarkably kind and tender-hearted, easily moved by appeals of distress, and the miseries of want and affliction deeply affected his sympathetic nature. Thus he gained so strong a hold upon popular feeling

that he came to be regarded as the poor man's friend, a fact which accounted for his frequent successes with juries, with whom his power as an advocate was conceded.

Judge Boggs was compared to both Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. One writer said of him: "The lately elected Democratic Judge Jackson Boggs was on the bench, and every seat in the room outside the lawyers' railing was filled. Judge Boggs looks like the pictures of old Jackson; a great high forehead, pointy at each side, hair standing straight up like bristles. He has unmistakably a fine face, or rather a strong face, one well calculated to impress you as that of a self-reliant man, yet unbending when spoken to and as affable as ever Lincoln was. He was without doubt a man of great intellectual power and who loved good principle."

As a citizen Judge Boggs was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. His death, which occurred April 19, 1879, was regretted by the entire community. A distinguished member of the Armstrong county bar and of the legal profession in western Pennsylvania, his name was highly honored at a meeting of the bar called for the purpose of making arrangements to attend his funeral, Edward S. Golden, who presided, addressing the members of the bar thus: "I have known Judge Boggs long and well. He was my school teacher in early life, and for many years my fellow member of the bar, and of late the presiding judge of the county. No man ever possessed more energy, industry and courage. He was true to duty in every relation in life. True as a lawyer, as a judge and citizen, and more true and affectionate as a husband and father. What a lesson is found to us in his death! Especially to me it comes with many sad memories. My contemporaries, Calhoon, Cantwell, Donnelly, Finney, Crawford, and many others, are all gone and I am alone as their representative with you, many of you my students and professional children; and upon you I must lean, as the sun of my professional life 'casts its shadows far in the east.' Our lessons of this kind are many. May they show us the importance of forgetting animosities and troubles, and of living better and higher lives."

Agreeable to a request from the members of the family it was resolved that the members of the bar would attend the funeral in a body with suitable badges of mourning. Hon. J. V. Painter, E. S. Golden, J. E. Brown, F. Mechling, H. N. Lee, J. B. Neale,

G. C. Orr and J. A. McCullough were appointed as pall bearers.

Judge Boggs was prominently mentioned as the Democratic candidate for governor at the Pittsburgh convention. A number of the delegates to that convention were, in fact, instructed for him, among them being the delegates of his own and adjoining counties. He did not make an active canvass for the nomination, however, preferring for the time, at least, to attend to the duties of the office he then filled.

The Judge's taste for agricultural pursuits, acquired in his early life, never left him, and after residing in Kittanning until 1871 he moved onto his farm in East Franklin township, this county, residing there until his death. It was a matter of pride that he could refer to it as the best conditioned and best cultivated farm in the county.

In 1845 Mr. Boggs married Phoebe J. Mosgrove, daughter of John Mosgrove, Esq., and sister of the Hon. James Mosgrove. Two daughters are living: Anna Jane, married Nov. 4, 1867, to Norwood G. Pinney, and Isabel, now Mrs. Withington Reynolds, residing in Kittanning.

HARRY P. BOARTS, attorney at law of Kittanning, which borough he served as mayor from March 1, 1909, to Jan. 1, 1914, was born on a farm in Kittanning township, son of Frederick and Sarah J. (Marsh) Boarts.

Mr. Boarts attended public school in Kittanning township and Greensburg Academy, following which he taught school in both Armstrong and Westmoreland counties, becoming principal of the Leechburg high school in 1901. From 1901 to 1903 he was principal of Vandergrift Heights public schools, in Westmoreland county. Having earned the money by teaching to pay for a college course, he entered Grove City College, from which he was graduated in 1900. He studied law in his spare moments, with the late Judge Calvin Rayburn, of Kittanning, and was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county Dec. 23, 1903. Immediately thereafter Mr. Boarts began the practice of his profession in Kittanning, and has risen to eminence in it. In 1909, the people of the borough showed their appreciation of him as a man by electing him mayor, by a majority of 276 votes. As he was a candidate of the Democratic party, and Kittanning is one of the Republican strongholds, his election was a flattering tribute to his personal popularity. During his incumbency of the

high office Mr. Boarts proved conclusively that his constituents judged wisely when they decided that he would give the city an honest, progressive and business-like administration.

HON. WILLIS DALZELL PATTON was for many years one of the conspicuously prominent citizens of Armstrong county. At the time of his death he was President Judge of the Thirty-third Judicial district of Pennsylvania and president of the Armstrong County Trust Company of Kittanning, which positions are indicators of a versatile ability of the man in whom great legal talent and business capacity were united in an uncommon degree. He was the son of Mathew D. Patton and Margaret (Mechling) Patton, and was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 13, 1853.

Upon the death of his father, in 1859, his mother removed with her family to Kittanning, where they made their home with his maternal grandfather, the late Philip Mechling, Esq., a prominent merchant at that time. After graduating from the schools at Kittanning, in his seventeenth year, Willis D. Patton entered the office of the *Free Press*, the leading Republican newspaper of Armstrong county, as an apprentice. At the expiration of his first year of apprenticeship his health failed, and he abandoned the idea of becoming a newspaper man. His next employment was in the office of Alexander J. Montgomery, sheriff of Armstrong county, as a deputy, where he served until the end of the term, when he entered the office of the late Edward S. Golden, Esq., first as clerk and then as student at law.

After his admission to the bar, in 1876, his preceptor and he formed a law partnership under the firm name of Golden and Patton, which firm enjoyed a prosperous career. The association was dissolved in 1879.

On July 8, 1884, Mr. Patton was married, at Washington, Pa., to Eleanor M. Haft, a daughter of John Haft and Frances (McGill) Haft, of Pittsburgh, Pa. To Mr. and Mrs. Patton were born four children, only one of whom, Miss Margaret McGill Patton, survives.

In 1899 Mr. Patton was nominated by the Republicans of Armstrong county as a candidate for the office of judge and was elected, defeating Hon. Calvin Rayburn, who had just finished serving a ten-year term. Again in 1909 Judge Patton was elected, for a second term. Shortly after his second election his health failed, but he continued to attend to the duties of his office and of his large business

interests until about the middle of January, 1913, when he went to a sanitarium for the purpose of recuperation. In this he was unsuccessful, and on the 29th day of January, 1913, he died, when just past his sixtieth year. His remains were brought to Kittanning and interred in the family lot in the beautiful cemetery overlooking the town.

Judge Patton possessed in a marked degree the ideals of our race. He was patriotic, courageous and just, and had high regard for the rights of others. His patriotism was not bounded by State lines. He loved his whole country and was ardently attached to her institutions and her laws. He loved his country, his native State and his native county, but above all, he loved to gather around his own hearthstone with his books, surrounded by his family, in that quiet domesticity which so hallows the American home.

Although a man of delicate physique, he possessed natural courage in a high degree; and in that moral courage which springs from principle or a sense of duty, and which always acts in a uniform manner and according to the dictates of right reason, he had no superior. He never yielded to popular clamor, as weak men are prone to do and exercise arbitrary power under the forms of justice. He maintained a scrupulous regard for the rights of others in all his dealings and preserved them on all occasions sacred and inviolate. Although a strong party man, the occasion for revenge which the domination of a faction always presents was never taken advantage of by him, but after the contest was decided friend and foe were treated with the same just consideration.

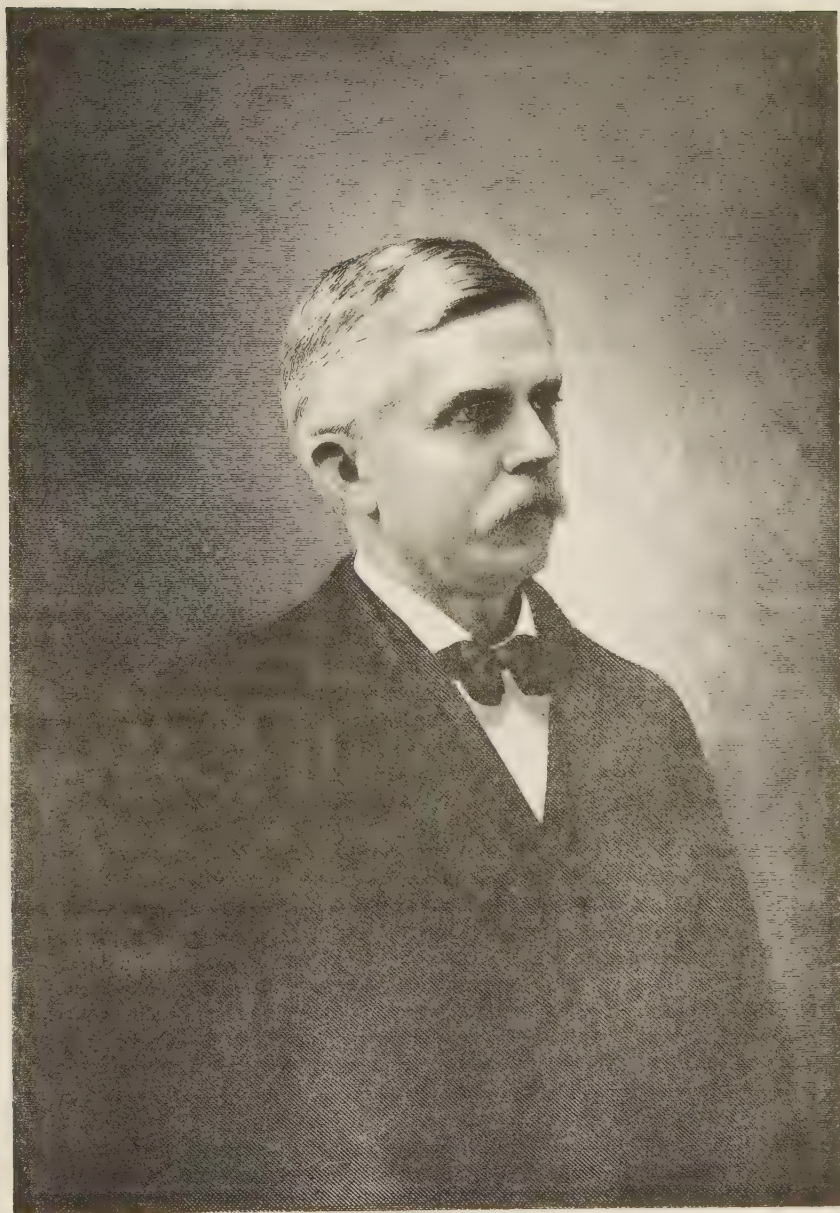
All of these noble qualities were mantled by a natural modesty, and reserve that few but his most intimate friends ever drew aside.

One who is able to judge of his legal and financial abilities and who was for many years associated with him in business paid the following tribute to his memory, in an address delivered before the Bar Association of Armstrong County:

"I have seen somewhat of life and have mingled much with my fellow men, but in all my experience I have never met a truer or kindlier man than he.

"As a jurist, Judge Patton had more than a local reputation. He was sought by most every judicial district in the State and probably held court in more counties in the State than any other judge in it.

"There was some reason for this: his public life was stamped with rectitude, fidelity and



W. B. Cotton

courage, and when once he saw the right his duty became plain and he never faltered. His great capacity for work, coupled with accuracy and speed, seemed to be his greatest recreation and pleasure, and he did it without show or ostentation.

"If there was anything in this world that he disliked it was to see someone doing something for effect or display. He was at all times natural. His strict integrity, his gentleness of heart, his simplicity of manner, made him admired and esteemed everywhere. No man ever lived in the county that was more respected than he. In Judge Patton's death, his loss is more than local. It is felt throughout the entire State and it can be truly said that a good citizen as well as a faithful public servant has passed out of this life."

THOMAS NEWTON McKEE, M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon of Kittanning, belongs to old pioneer stock of Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, where he was born Nov. 18, 1867, on his father's farm—the old homestead place of his grandfather. His parents were Thomas Vincent and Mary (Craig) McKee, and on both sides he belongs to the hardy Scotch-Irish race which has done so much for Pennsylvania.

The Doctor is a great-grandson of Andrew McKee, who was born in 1747, in Ireland, and coming to America prior to the Revolution settled in Cumberland county, Pa., near Carlisle. He served in the Revolutionary war from the beginning to the close, in two regiments, in March, 1776, becoming a private in the company of Captain Adams, Colonel Irwin's regiment, Pennsylvania troops, with which he served sixteen months. In June, 1780, he again enlisted, this time in Captain Ziegler's company, Colonel Stewart's regiment, and served to the end of the war. Afterward he came to Allegheny county, Pa., settling at what is now McKeesport, named after another branch of this family. After several years' residence there he moved to Armstrong county, first living in what is now East Franklin township, near where Montgomeryville now stands, and there building what was originally known as McKee's mill, later the Christman mills. He settled on a heptagonal tract of 403 acres, 136 perches, probably about 1797, and in 1805, and 1806 was assessed at \$131, with 400 acres, one horse and one cow. By virtue of his improvement, settlement and residence on that tract he had a joint interest in it with Francis Johnston, and in the partition between

them McKee took the southern part, most of which is now in East Franklin township. In the latter part of 1814, or early in 1815, McKee and John Christman agreed to sell and purchase the former's interest, and the latter built his gristmill on Limestone run, with which, 400 acres, one horse and one cow he was first assessed in the last mentioned year, at \$307. He built his sawmill five years later. McKee obtained the patent April 19, 1820, and conveyed to Christman 201 acres, 148 perches, June 27, for \$1,100. Charles Campbell conveyed to Robert Orr, Sr., and John Patton 100 acres, 36 perches, which he had agreed to sell to James Fulton, in trust for the persons claiming under Fulton, which they conveyed to Andrew McKee, Sr., Dec. 25, 1820, who had agreed to purchase, and had paid the purchase money for the same. It appears 140 acres of this tract was vested in John Brown, for he conveyed that quantity to Andrew and Thomas McKee, Oct. 25, 1819, for \$775, which became vested in the latter, who conveyed 115 acres to his son, Thomas V. McKee, July 17, 1855, for \$800. Andrew McKee conveyed 100 acres, 36 perches, to Andrew Rodgers Dec. 27, 1830, for \$800, which, with another parcel, his heirs conveyed to Joseph and Samuel Rodgers, Nov. 17, 1849, for \$1 "as well as other good considerations." By his will, dated Dec. 11, 1860, and registered March 13, 1862, he devised his real estate equally to his daughters. The Johnston purpart is chiefly in what is now Washington township. McKee's name appears in several land transactions in Sugar Creek township. From East Franklin township Andrew McKee removed to West Franklin, settling where his grandson, James B. McKee, now lives (and which place is now owned by his great-grandson, James H. McKee) and where he died in 1835, when eighty-eight years of age. He held several local offices of trust. He had a large funeral, all who attended riding horseback or walking; the roads to the cemetery at Cowansville, four miles distant, were so bad that the remains were hauled on a half wagon, the front wheels, on which was a bed on which the coffin was placed. His grave is decorated by the Sons of the American Revolution of the State of Pennsylvania; he was a gallant patriot. McKee married Mary Blanford, who is buried beside him, and she was by act of Pennsylvania Assembly, December, 1838, granted a pension as the widow of a soldier of the Revolutionary and Indian wars. They had children: (1) William, his eldest son, was the

first man buried in the Union cemetery at Cowansville. His father, Andrew McKee, lies beside him; the former was accidentally killed at a barn raising. (2) John. (3) James made an improvement and settlement in East Franklin township on a tract of 434 acres, 134 perches, about 1797. In 1805 he was assessed with 400 acres as a single man, at \$100, and the next year, as married, and with one horse and one cow, at \$121. Philip Anthony conveyed 108 acres to McKee for \$400, which he conveyed to Anthony Montgomery, Oct. 17, 1812, for \$600, who reconveyed to him 108 acres of the southwestern part, May 20, 1813, for five shillings and his bonds for \$500. (4) Joseph settled on a tract of over 400 acres lying principally in Washington township, partly in East Franklin township, and was assessed with 400 acres of it in 1804 at \$80. He was later assessed with a smaller quantity, the last time in 1810, with 200 acres. In Will Book II, page 15, of Armstrong county, may be found the will of Joseph McKee, dated Aug. 1, 1851: "First I give and bequeath to my son Thomas McKee all the farm we now live on, to my beloved wife Jane, should she survive me, all the household furniture, etc. and the house in which I live during her natural life, cows, brass clock etc., to dispose of as she thinks fit. I direct that my son Thomas McKee pay unto my daughter Sarah Davis one dollar, to Ann Rasher one dollar, to Joseph McKee one dollar, to Margaret Kelly one dollar, and to Martha Hart one dollar." (5) Rev. Andrew. (6) Thomas. (7) Polly married a Stewart. (8) Jane married a Mr. Henry of Armstrong county. (9) Nancy married a Mr. Hanna, a river captain.

Thomas McKee settled in Sugar Creek township. He was born March 1, 1790, in Cumberland county, Pa., and died Aug. 8, 1865. He became a farmer when a young man, and after his marriage to Margaret Blaine, daughter of James and Deborah (Baird) Blaine, he purchased the farm now owned by William Foster, near Adams post office. About 1828 he moved from there to Sugar Creek township, and purchased a farm adjoining Robert Hays, afterward his son-in-law. On Sept. 15, 1831, Thomas Foster conveyed to Thomas McKee 265 acres, 135 acres for \$450, five acres, two perches, of which he conveyed to Thomas Templeton, April 28, 1832, for \$14. Mr. McKee resided there until his decease, opening his store there prior to 1860. He died intestate, and in proceedings in partition the inquest valued the residue of this parcel, 264 acres, as surveyed

by J. E. Meredith, Feb. 2, 1867, at \$8,740, which was not taken by any of the heirs at the appraisement, but all of them except one having conveyed their interests to Thomas V. McKee, the court decreed June 3, 1867, that this land be awarded to him.

Mrs. Margaret (Blaine) McKee was born Aug. 5, 1793, and died Sept. 17, 1859. Thomas and Margaret (Blaine) McKee raised fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, namely: (1) Deborah Jane married Robert Hays, and they became the parents of Hon. Thomas Hays, of Butler county, Pa. (2) Harvey followed farming and later became a merchant in what is now Cowansville, in East Franklin township, where he died. He married Phebe Foster, daughter of Alexander Foster. They left no children. (3) James B., now (1913) ninety-three years of age, is a farmer, residing on the place where his grandfather, Andrew McKee, lived and died. He rode one of the two horses that drew the two-wheeled hearse on which his grandfather was carried to his grave. He married Catherine Patton. (4) William, a farmer, married Miss Martha Pence, and he and his wife died in Lathrop, Mo. (5) Mary Ann is the wife of David Reed, a farmer, of East Franklin township; his nephew, Hon. Thomas Hays, owns his old farm. (6) Ellen married James Herron, a farmer of East Franklin township (near Worthington), and they moved to a farm at Joplin, Mo., where they died. (7) Nancy became the wife of James Templeton, and they moved to near Altoona, Ill., where they engaged in farming and died. (8) John B. went to California in 1849, and in 1874 had four thousand acres in wheat and barley near Salinas, Cal., where his family reside. He had children late in his life. (9) Thomas Vincent is mentioned below. (10) Margaret married John Patton and resided in Sugar Creek township. She and her husband are both deceased. They left a family. (11) Eliza is the widow of William Cowan, a farmer, and is now living with her children at Coal Town, Ill. (12) Joseph married Mary Munson and moved to California, where she died; his death occurred in Oregon. Their son, Munson McKee, lives in Pittsburgh. (13) Rachel, twin of Joseph, married Samuel J. Gibson, and they were engaged in farming near Galva, Ill., where their family now reside. (14) Cyrus K. enlisted in the 103d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, became sergeant, and died soon afterward in

North Carolina, in 1864, while a prisoner of war. He married Elvira Fulton, who resides in Worthington, Armstrong Co., Pa., with her daughter, Mrs. Stella (McKee) McCulley.

Thomas Vincent McKee, born May 11, 1829, in Armstrong county, followed farming in both Washington and West Franklin townships. His father died intestate, as previously related, and he became possessed of the homestead in Sugar Creek township, which is still owned by the McKee family. The 115 acres which Thomas McKee conveyed to his son Thomas V. McKee July 17, 1855, for \$800, was conveyed by the latter Oct. 2, 1866, to William H. Leard, for \$3,300. Thomas V. McKee served two terms as county commissioner. On March 9 (29), 1854, he was married, at the Craig homestead, to Mary Craig, who was born Sept. 26, 1835, at the old Craig homestead, daughter of John and Eliza (Huston) Craig, and died April 17, 1907. Mr. McKee died Jan. 3, 1899. They were members of the Worthington Presbyterian Church, and both are buried in the cemetery adjoining that church. Ten children were born to this union, as follows: (1) Eva E. married George Ross of Kittanning, and had: May Van Antwerp, deceased Nov. 13, 1906, who married Marcus D. Wayman; Capt. James G., United States engineer at Memphis, Tenn.; Elisabeth M.; Thomas V. McKee; Washington M., and Helen Josephine. (2) Harvey C. died at the age of forty-two years, in South Dakota. He married Mary Leard, and they had three children, Nora, Agatha and Herbert, who live, as does their mother, at Bonesteel, S. Dak. (3) Margaret I. married James J. Titley, of Chicora, Pa., where he is engaged in the oil business. They have six children, Blanch, Arthur, Ralph, Walter, Helen and LeRoy. (4) Ella M. married James L. Garroway, a manufacturer, of Butler, Pa., and they have six children, Jessie, Grace, Blanch, Lucille, James and Ruth. (5) Nannie L. married Preston Smith, who is now deceased, and she resides at Leechburg, Pa. She has one son, Paul P. (6) Dr. Thomas Newton is mentioned below. (7) Jean M. is the wife of Dr. H. R. Kenneston, of Bonesteel, S. Dak., and they have one son, Hampton Ray, Jr. (8) John Wilbert, D. D. S., is the leading dentist of Butler, Pa. He married Mary B. Clark, and they have three children, Genevieve, Clark and Edgar. (9) Arthur Vincent, attorney at law, of Butler, married Lila Grubbs and they have two children, Arthur V. and Mary

V. (10) Raymond L., D. D. S., at present engaged in farming on his place near Worthington, married Margaret Henry, and they have five children, Gertrude, Mildred, Wilbur, Margaret and Thomas C.

Thomas Newton McKee began his education in the public schools of the home district, and later attended Deanville Academy, to prepare himself for teaching. For the following four years he taught public school, and then began the study of medicine with Dr. C. J. Jessop, of Kittanning. While under Dr. Jessop's instruction, he was favored with exceptional opportunities for acquiring experienced knowledge, especially along anatomical lines, and in the dissecting room. Entering the University of Pittsburgh, he was graduated from the medical department of that institution March 27, 1890, and then served a year as resident physician at the West Pennsylvania hospital. The following year he located at Ford City, Pa., remaining there a few years, not only engaging in active private practice but also as physician and surgeon for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. In the spring of 1894 he removed to DuBois, Pa., where he remained about eighteen months, on Feb. 4, 1896, making another change—coming to Kittanning, where he has since been located, building up a large and constantly increasing practice. He has served as county medical inspector, under the State board of health of Pennsylvania, and was subsequently appointed county medical inspector, when the Pennsylvania department of health was created in 1905, which office he still holds. He is physician-in-charge of the Pennsylvania State Tuberculosis Dispensary, No. 24, and has been a member of the medical staff of the Kittanning general hospital since its organization. A prominent member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, he has served as its president, and in 1910 was elected vice president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He was one of the vice presidents of the International Tuberculosis Congress which met in September, 1908, and delivered a lecture on Tuberculosis before the assembly.

On Nov. 17, 1892, Dr. McKee was married by Rev. J. H. Southerland, now chaplain in the United States army, to Mary Blanche Wayman, of Ford City, who was born in Louisville, Ky., Sept. 15, 1873, and five children have been born of this union: Marcus Vincent, born Sept. 18, 1893, was accidentally drowned in the Mississippi river, near Caruthersville, Mo., Aug. 18, 1910, when within a month of being

seventeen years old; he was a high school boy of great promise, and was preparing to take up engineering. Earl W., born Aug. 24, 1895, is just completing his high school course. Margaret M., born Nov. 4, 1897, is in high school. Thomas Craig was born July 16, 1901. Kenneth N. was born July 14, 1903. Dr. and Mrs. McKee and their family are members of the First Presbyterian Church. The Doctor's ancestors have long been staunch supporters of that denomination, and all his uncles on both sides, McKee and Craig, served as Presbyterian elders. Mrs. McKee is a daughter of M. D. and Margaret (Mongavin) Wayman, now living at Tarentum, Allegheny Co., Pa.; Mr. Wayman, now retired, was a glass manufacturer of Pittsburgh during his active career. He and his wife are Methodists in religious connection. Mrs. McKee received her higher education at the Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, at the time Helen Pelle-treau was principal of that institution.

Fraternally Dr. McKee is a high Mason, being a member of Kittanning Lodge, No. 244 (of which he was master in 1901); Mount Moriah Council, No. 2, R. & S. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M. (high priest, 1903); Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, K. T. (held all the offices in that body and was installed as eminent commander April 8, 1913); Pennsylvania Consistory, A. A. S. R. (thirty-second degree, which he joined in 1902); and Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Dr. McKee's ancestry in the Blaine and Craig lines is given fully elsewhere in this work. (See Blaine and Craig family sketches.)

ORR BUFFINGTON, attorney at law, of Kittanning, Armstrong county, senior member of the firm of Buffington and Gilpin, belongs to an old family which dates its coming to Pennsylvania back to Provincial days, and three generations have been represented among the most creditable members of the Armstrong county bar. Mr. Buffington was born April 29, 1858, at Kittanning, son of Ephraim and Margaret C. (Orr) Buffington.

The early members of the Buffington family in this country were members of the Society of Friends. They left England several years before Penn's arrival in America, and in 1677, five years before that event, we find a Richard Buffington listed among the taxables at Upland, Chester Co., Pa. This Richard Buffington was born at Great Marle, upon the Thames, in Buckinghamshire, England, about 1654. He was the father of the first

child of English descent born in the Province of Pennsylvania. From Hazard's Annals, page 468, as well as from the Pennsylvania Gazette, June 28 to July 5, 1739, we learn that "on the 30th of May past" the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Richard Buffington, Sr., to the number of 115 met at his home in Chester county, as also his nine sons and daughters-in-law, and twelve great-grandchildren-in-law. The old man was then said to be aged about eighty-five.

Thomas Buffington, second son of Richard Buffington mentioned above, was born about 1680, and died in December, 1739. He married Ruth Cope, and left among other children a son William, who according to Rupp's history of Lancaster county, Pa. (page 112), was first married to Lena Ferree. By his second wife, Alice (whose maiden name is unknown), he had a son Jonathan.

Jonathan Buffington, son of William and Alice, was born in 1736, and died Oct. 18, 1801. He owned and operated a flour mill at North Brook, near the site of the battle of Brandywine, and at the time of that battle (September, 1777) the British troops took possession of the mill and compelled the non-combatant Friend to furnish food for them. He married Ann Clayton, who was born in 1739, daughter of Edward and Ann Clayton, and died June 16, 1811.

Ephraim Buffington, third child of Jonathan and Ann (Clayton), was born March 23, 1767, and died Dec. 30, 1832. He kept a hotel at Westchester, Pa., well known in its day as the "White Hall" tavern. Leaving Chester county about 1813 he moved west over the mountains, settling at Pine Creek, on the Allegheny river, about five miles above Pittsburgh. On March 4, 1790, he had married Rebecca Francis, at the old Swedes Church at Wilmington, Del. Among their sons were Joseph and John.

John Buffington, son of Ephraim and Rebecca (Francis), was born about 1799, and died March 31, 1832. He married Hannah Allison.

Ephraim Buffington, son of John and Hannah (Allison), was born Aug. 8, 1821, at Pine Creek, near Pittsburgh. He received an excellent education, attending Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., and Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, and read law with his uncle, Judge Joseph Buffington. He was admitted to the bar in Armstrong county and practiced the profession for several years, being located at Kittanning. He then retired from professional work to devote his time to land inter-

ests which required his undivided attention, having coal and oil property; he was quite extensively engaged in the oil business for some time. During the Civil war he served as a provost marshal and he was afterward connected with the internal revenue service for several years, being deputy collector for Armstrong county. In politics he was a staunch Republican from the organization of the party. He attended the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On Jan. 21, 1845, Mr. Buffington married Margaret C. Orr, daughter of Chambers Orr, of South Bend, Armstrong Co., Pa., former sheriff of Armstrong county. Six children were born to this union: Catherine, wife of D. W. Martin; Warren; Hannah; Frances, who graduated from Vassar College and was a successful teacher, one of the most competent in the Kittanning schools, a young woman whose many accomplishments and admirable traits made her untimely death widely mourned in the community; Joseph, who is a judge of the United States Circuit court at Pittsburgh; and Orr. The father of this family died in 1892.

Orr Buffington, son of Ephraim and Margaret C. (Orr), received his preparatory education in private schools in his native town and later attended Trinity College, at Hartford, Conn., from which he was graduated in 1879. He carried on his law studies under the direction of Hon. James B. Neale and his elder brother, Joseph Buffington, and after his admission to the bar of Armstrong county, in the year 1881, entered into partnership with that brother for practice. His brother moved to Pittsburgh in 1892, and since 1903 he has been associated in professional work with Oliver W. Gilpin. His legal career has been one of hard work and continued success and he has maintained the high standing attaching to the Buffington name in legal circles. He has, however, found time for active participation in the borough government, having given able service as burgess and as member of the school board; his interest in the question of public education has always been strong, and he has done his share in forwarding the cause in his home community.

In 1882 Mr. Buffington married Charlotte M. Hyde (now deceased), daughter of S. T. Hyde, a prominent lawyer of New York City, and they had a family of four children: Morgan, who resides in Pittsburgh; Margaret, wife of Jefferson R. Leason, an attorney of Kittanning; Sydney (deceased); and Kenneth, now attending Amherst College.

JUDGE JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, for many years a judge of the Tenth district of Pennsylvania, one whose life work had an intimate connection with the history of Armstrong county, was born Nov. 27, 1803, at the famous "White Hall" tavern at Westchester, Pa., then conducted by his father, Ephraim Buffington. There he lived until his tenth year, when his father settled at Pine Creek, a few miles from Pittsburgh. At the age of eighteen he entered the Western University at Pittsburgh, then under the charge of Dr. Bruce and the venerable Dr. Joseph Stockton. After finishing his classical studies he went to Butler, Pa., and for some time before he took up the study of law edited a weekly paper called the *Butler Repository* and also, in company with Samuel A. Purviance (later attorney general of the Commonwealth), carried on a small grocery store. He soon entered as a student at law the office of Gen. William Ayers, a celebrated lawyer of Pennsylvania, under whose training he laid a thorough foundation for his professional work. In July, 1826, he was admitted to the bar in Butler county, and to practice in the Supreme court Sept. 10, 1828. He remained at Butler for about one year thereafter, thence removing to Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in that borough Feb. 3, 1872. During the early part of his professional career he had to contend with many hardships, but his ability and application brought him to the front, and within a few years he found himself in possession of a large practice, which afforded him a comfortable income. He was constantly in attendance upon the courts of Clarion, Jefferson, Indiana and Armstrong counties, and was connected with all the important land trials of the region. When the array of legal talent in those days in the section indicated is recalled, it will be seen that to practice successfully in that territory required more than ordinary ability, Mr. Buffington's fellow practitioners including such eminent lawyers as Thomas Blair, William F. Johnston (later governor), H. U. Lee, Darwin Phelps, of Armstrong county, Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, Hon. Charles C. Sullivan, Samuel A. Purviance, Gen. J. N. Purviance, Hon. Thomas White, Daniel Stanard, William Banks, of Indiana county, Hon. Henry D. Foster, Edgar A. Cowan, of Westmoreland county, and Thomas Sutton, of Clarion county.

From early manhood Judge Buffington took a strong interest in politics. At the inception of the Antimasonic party, in 1831, he became

one of its members, and served as a delegate to the National convention held in Baltimore in 1832, when William Wirt was nominated for the presidency. During this period he was several times nominated for State senator or member of the House, but was defeated, his party being largely in the minority. In 1840 he became a Whig, taking an active part in the election of General Harrison and serving as one of the presidential electors on the Whig ticket. In the fall of 1843, as the Whig candidate in the district composed of Armstrong, Butler, Clearfield and Indiana counties, he was elected a member of Congress, and in 1844 he was again nominated, in the same district. During his service in the House he voted with the Whigs on all important issues, voting against the admission of Texas on the ground of opposition to the extension of slavery. His friend, Hon. W. F. Johnston, having been elected governor, appointed Mr. Buffington in 1849 to the position of president judge of the Eighteenth judicial district, composed of Clarion, Elk, Jefferson and Venango counties. He served in this incumbency until 1851, when he was defeated in the judicial election by Hon. John C. Knox, the district being largely Democratic. In 1852, at the Whig State convention, he was nominated for a judgeship in the Supreme court, but defeated in the ensuing election by Chief Justice Woodward, of Luzerne county. The same year he was appointed by President Fillmore chief justice of the Territory of Utah, then just organized. However, he declined this honor. In 1855 he was appointed by Governor Pollock judge of the Tenth district of Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1856 he was elected to fill that position, to which he had been appointed for a term of ten years. He continued to serve until 1866, when he was elected for another term of ten years. In 1871 his failing health admonished him that his judicial labors, too great for any one man to perform, were much too severe for one who had passed the meridian of life, and he retired to private life after forty-six years of public service, principally in connection with the bench and bar. As a lawyer and judge he will long be remembered as revered by the Armstrong county bar. As a citizen he was public-spirited, and gave liberally toward every undertaking calculated to benefit the community. He was for many years an active member of the Episcopal Church.

Judge Buffington married Catherine Mechling, daughter of Hon. Jacob Mechling, of

Butler county. Their only child, Mary, died in infancy.

According to Arthur's Etymological Dictionary of Family Names, Orr is derived from a river and town in Scotland. Or in Welsh and Gaelic signifies a border, a boundary.

WILLIAM POLLOCK, of the National Kittanning Bank, has a record as a bank cashier not often equalled, for he has served fifty-four years continuously in that capacity, beginning in 1859 with the old Kittanning Bank, and associated since in turn with the First National, Kittanning National and National Kittanning. As a financial adviser and authority on the commercial situation, there is no man in the borough whose opinions are more thoroughly respected, for his conscientious devotion to high principles and comprehensive knowledge of business conditions. He is of Scotch-Irish stock, and his branch of the Pollock family has been settled in Pennsylvania since established here by his great-grandfather, Charles Pollock.

Over two hundred years ago Mr. Pollock's ancestors settled in the vicinity of Londonderry, in the North of Ireland, emigrating from Glasgow, Scotland. Charles Pollock came to America from Coleraine, Ireland, in the same county, from which fact it is inferred that this is the same branch of the family to which President Polk belonged, his family name being originally Pollock. In the "Genealogies of the Presidents" we find: "James K. Polk, born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., Nov. 2, 1795, son of Samuel (1771-1827) and Jane Knox (1773-1848) Polk, grandson of Ezekiel (born about 1737) and Mary Wilson (daughter of Samuel Wilson) Polk; and great-grandson of William (1701-1769) and Mary Knox Pollock. William Pollock (the original form of the name 'Polk') was the son of Robert (died in 1727) and Magdalena Tasker Pollock, who emigrated with their family from County Londonderry, Ireland, to Somerset county, Md., about 1694. William Pollock removed from Dorchester county, Md., to Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Pa., about 1738, and thence, a few years later, to Mecklenburg county, North Carolina."

Charles Pollock came alone to this country, settling in Dauphin county, Pa., where he began farming. A year later he was joined by three brothers, one, a doctor, returning to Ireland soon afterward, not finding the practice he liked here. Another went South, to North Carolina, and the third settled near his

brother Charles in the vicinity of Lewistown, in what was called Buffalo valley; he married and had a family. After coming to America Charles Pollock married Agnes Steele, who was from the neighborhood of Lewistown, a member of the old Steele family of Lancaster and Dauphin counties. Five children were born to them: James became a farmer of Erie county, Pa.; Thomas, also a farmer, who lived and died in Clarion county, Pa., attaining an advanced age, was married twice, his first wife being a Fruit, his second a Knox (his grandson, W. W. Pollock, is a business man of Kittanning, Armstrong county, where the latter's son, Roy W., also resides, engaged in the insurance line); Adam and Robert went to Erie county; William was the grandfather of William Pollock, cashier of the National Kittanning Bank.

William Pollock, possibly the third son of Charles Pollock, went to Clarion county, Pa., settling east of Parker, where he engaged in farming. He was a Presbyterian like his ancestors. His wife, whose maiden name was Fruit, was the daughter of Robert Fruit, a Revolutionary soldier, and sister of his brother Thomas' wife. Robert Fruit married a daughter of Richard McClure, a Revolutionary soldier, of McClure's Fort, in the Cumberland valley, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock's family consisted of seven children, three sons and four daughters, the sons being Charles, Robert and Adam. Robert, who lived in Philadelphia, married and had a family; Adam, whose home was in Erie, Pa., married but had no children.

Charles Pollock, of the above family, was born in Clarion (then Armstrong) county in 1808, and died in 1874. Farming was always his occupation. His wife, Ann (Stewart), whom he married in Venango county, Pa., was a native of Huntingdon county, this State, daughter of Samuel Stewart, and belonged to a substantial old family. Her father settled in Venango county, where he owned a large farm and remained until his death. He followed agricultural pursuits. His wife's maiden name was Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock were members of the Concord Presbyterian Church in Clarion county, which he served as elder, and they were highly respected among their neighbors. Their family consisted of nine children, viz.: Eliza J. married William Livingston, who is now deceased, and they had a family of four children, Annie (unmarried), Ella (wife of Frank S. Heisley), Willa Bell (wife of Matthew Garret) and Fremont P. (who is married and lives in

Denver, Colo.). William is mentioned below. Eddie S., who resides in Washington, D. C., married a Miss DuBois and they have two children, Clarence and Gura. Sarah died in 1907, unmarried. Oliver, a farmer on the old homestead in Clarion county, married a Miss Miller, and they have three children, Mateer (who is married and living in Wilmerding, Allegheny county), Mary (unmarried, who lives with her brother at Wilmerding) and Ora (who lives at home in Clarion county). Robert, a retired oil producer living at Clarion, Pa., is married and has four children. Rosanna, who is unmarried, lives with her brother Oliver on the old farm in Clarion county. Narcissa, widow of J. N. Best, lives at Perryville, Pa.; she has three children, Charles, Rudolph and another son. Mary died when a young woman.

William Pollock was born on the old homestead in Clarion county, where he was reared. He attended school winters, the rest of the year finding ample employment in the work of the home farm. When only a boy he came to visit his sister in Kittanning, where he obtained a position clerking for Brown, Phillips & Co., with whom and Brown, Floyd & Co. he was engaged for a period of five years. Then, in 1858, he entered upon what proved to be his life work, becoming bookkeeper for the State bank known as the Kittanning Bank, of which James E. Brown was president. After filling that position one year he was elected cashier, in 1859, and was connected with the bank as such until it wound up its affairs, in 1867. This was followed by the First National Bank (organized in 1863, but which did no business until 1867), of which James E. Brown became president, William Pollock cashier, and James E. Brown, James Mosgrove, Charles T. Neale, John B. Finlay, and William Pollock, directors. Again he continued with the institution until the organization of the Kittanning National Bank, in the year 1881, when James Mosgrove became president and Mr. Pollock cashier, an association he maintained until the charter expired in 1902. That year the National Kittanning Bank was established, with the following officials: H. A. Colwell, president; William Pollock, cashier; directors, H. A. Colwell, William Pollock, John A. Colwell, James McCullough, Jr., and John D. Galbraith. John A. Colwell retiring a year later, Mr. H. G. Luker was elected in his stead. Mr. Pollock is still acting as cashier, and his long and intimate cooperation with the leading business men and interests of Kittanning and vicinity

has given him an insight into the necessary elements of profitable operations here which renders his judgment invaluable. His keenness of perception, sharpened by years of experience, is regarded by many as infallible.

On Sept. 19, 1861, Mr. Pollock married Arabella Robinson, in Kittanning. She was born at Rural Valley, Armstrong county, daughter of Robert A. and Matilda (Cogley) Robinson, the former a pioneer merchant of Rural Valley; her grandfather, Robert Robinson, was one of the prominent early settlers in Kittanning. Mrs. Pollock died June 2, 1907, a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, of which Mr. Pollock has also been a faithful member and worker for years; he has given long service as trustee, holding the office until he resigned it. He has not been much associated with public affairs, business occupying practically his undivided attention, but usually supports the Republican party in politics. Socially he holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pollock: Alice is the wife of F. J. Rouk, a merchant on Washington street, Boston, Mass.; they have no children. Helen Mar is the wife of C. A. Bray, of Glendale, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the employ of the General Electric Company at that city, and they have children, Alice Pollock and Myra Norwood.

PETER GRAFF 3d, of Worthington, Armstrong Co., Pa., proprietor of the Peter Graff Milling Company, is one of the younger members of a family whose activities in business and social circles have made the name one of the most prominent in this section.

The Graff family is of German origin. In the sixteenth century the Graff family had become resident at Grafenauer, near Mannheim. John Graff, the founder of this branch of the family in America, was born April 15, 1763, in Neuwied, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in the year 1783. For a time he lived in Lancaster county, Pa., and then moved to Westmoreland county, where the remainder of his life was passed. He died Dec. 31, 1818. He owned a farm and also a distillery and became a man of some consequence in his community. He married Barbara Baum, who was born in Path Valley, Huntingdon county, in 1775, and died in 1841. When eight years old she was captured by Indians, but she was soon restored to her people through the friendliness of an old Indian

who had been kindly treated by her family when threatened with starvation. Eight sons and four daughters were born to John and Barbara (Baum) Graff, namely: Henry; Mary, wife of Jacob Lose; Sarah, who married Daniel Barnes; Margaret, who married John Colleasure; William; John; Joseph; Elizabeth, who married John Armstrong; Peter; Jacob; Matthew, and Paul.

Peter Graff, one of the leading citizens of Armstrong county in his day, was born May 27, 1808, near Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland Co., Pa., son of John and Barbara (Baum) Graff. His earliest recollections were of soldiers marching home from the war of 1812 and of their tales of prowess. He had but limited educational advantages. One of his teachers was the father of Governor Geary of Pennsylvania. He began work as clerk in the store of his brother Henry, at Pleasant Unity, when but sixteen years of age, and he was afterward similarly employed at Derry, Pa. In 1830 he removed to Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa., he and his brother Henry forming a partnership in the general mercantile business under the firm name of H. & P. Graff, establishing a large and profitable trade. Later they formed a connection with the firm of E. G. Dutilh & Co., commission merchants of Philadelphia, for the purpose of transporting merchandise from that city west, via the Pennsylvania canal and State railroad, over what was called the Union Transportation Line. Moving to Pittsburgh in 1836, Mr. Graff took charge of the work of receiving and forwarding the merchandise, and several years later became a partner in the firm of Painter & Co., wholesale grocers, of Pittsburgh, being associated with Jacob Painter and Reuben Bughman. This firm did not confine its operations to the grocery trade, however, and became extensively interested in the manufacture of iron in Armstrong, Venango and Clarion counties, incidentally obtaining control of the Buffalo furnace, near Worthington. Thus it came about that in 1844 Mr. Graff became a resident of Buffalo Mills, Armstrong county, to assume the management of the extensive iron interests, and although he continued a member of the firm mentioned until 1864 he had in the meantime become sole owner of the Buffalo furnace, which he operated until 1865. In addition to its operations in the counties mentioned the firm carried on the manufacture of axes in Pittsburgh.

In 1865 Mr. Graff, forming a partnership with Isaac Firth, erected the Buffalo woolen

mills for the manufacture of woolen fabrics, and this association lasted for twenty years, until Mr. Firth's retirement in 1885. Then the firm of Peter Graff & Co. was organized, the business being afterward carried on under that name; after Mr. Graff's death his sons E. D. Graff and J. Frank Graff, together with James E. Claypoole, continued it until June 3, 1912, when death removed E. D. Graff, and J. Frank Graff and James E. Claypoole took over his interest, and now compose the firm. Peter Graff was as active in business life at the age of eighty as many men twenty-five years younger. In fact, he enjoyed robust health until within a short time before his death, which occurred April 9, 1890. A man recognized as one of the most prominent in the Allegheny valley, his funeral was one of the largest ever seen up to that time in the community. He was so thoroughly identified with the business development and general history of the region that his loss was not confined to one circle, but felt by all classes and by the many with whom his numerous interests brought him into contact. In politics he was a Democrat. He joined the Lutheran church in 1840 and was one of its influential members in this section, being actively engaged in Christian work as such for over fifty years. He served as elder of his church and for fifty years as superintendent of the Sunday school. To the church building erected in Worthington shortly before his death he was a liberal giver, of his time and thought as well as his means. He was buried in the Lutheran cemetery.

On Jan. 25, 1830, Mr. Graff married Susan Lobingier, daughter of Christopher Lobingier, of near Mount Pleasant, Pa., and a member of a family which had had a long and honorable record in western Pennsylvania, particularly in its connection with the legal profession. Christopher Lobingier, Mrs. Graff's great-grandfather, came from Wittenberg, Germany, prior to 1735, and his son, Hon. Christopher Lobingier, was Mrs. Graff's grandfather. Eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, were born to Peter and Susan (Lobingier) Graff, one son and two daughters dying in early childhood, Elizabeth on March 24, 1842. Joseph lives at Manorville, Armstrong Co., Pa. Anna married W. H. Kirkpatrick, of Allegheny City. Dr. Charles H. died in September, 1887, in the prime of life. Sarah Jane married C. B. Linton, of Clifton Springs, N. Y. Edmund D. and J. Frank are mentioned elsewhere in this work. Philip M. is at Duluth, Minn. Peter is at Worthington, Pennsylvania.

J. Frank Graff, son of Peter, was born Aug. 12, 1857. He received a thorough education, and upon entering business life became manager of the company store connected with the Buffalo Woolen Mills, near Worthington. After ten years' service as superintendent he became a partner in the concern. He has numerous interests, in this locality and elsewhere, being a stockholder in the Scott-Graff Lumber Company of Duluth, Minn., a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Kittanning, this county, president of the Althom Sand Company and director of the P. McGraw Wool Company, both of Pittsburgh, a stockholder in the Safe Deposit Trust Company of Pittsburgh, a stockholder in the First National Bank of Parker, Pa., a stockholder in the Kittanning Telephone Company, and a stockholder in the First National Bank of Duluth, Minn. He is a well-known member of the Republican party, and has held local and State offices, having been school director at Worthington, justice of the peace, and member of the General Assembly, to whose lower house he was elected in 1900, continuing to serve until 1904, and in 1912 he was elected as a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, for four years. He was an elector when Roosevelt was chosen president.

In 1881 Mr. Graff married Carrie Louise Brown, daughter of Rev. J. A. Brown, D. D., LL.D. She died in 1902. They had a family of six children: James B., Peter, J. Frank, Jr., Mary H., Edmund D. and Richard M. Mr. Graff's second marriage, in 1904, was to Martha Stewart, by whom he has two sons, Grier S. and Smith S. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has been a prominent worker, serving twenty-one years as elder and for the same length of time as superintendent of the Sunday school, succeeding his father in the latter incumbency. He is treasurer of the Armstrong County Sunday School Association. Mr. Graff is a high Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and is also a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows and Royal Arcanum.

Peter Graff 3d, son of J. Frank Graff, was born Sept. 15, 1886, in Worthington, where he was reared to manhood. He received his early education at public school there, later attended Mercersburg Academy, from which he was graduated in 1905, and took his college course at Princeton, being graduated from that university in June, 1909. In September, 1910, he became sole owner of the gristmill at Worthington, one of the oldest milling properties in Armstrong county, and he has since successfully operated it under the name of

the Peter Graff Milling Company. In 1911 he made extensive improvements in the establishment, building an extension 28 by 50 feet in dimensions for warehouse and office purposes. He has already shown himself to be a progressive and enterprising business man, and promises to make the most of the mill and his opportunities. In 1913 he was elected a member of the town council of Worthington.

On June 7, 1911, Mr. Graff married Georgia Isabel Brown, daughter of George and Isabel (Patterson) Brown, of Kittanning, Pa. They have one son, John Francis Graff 3d, born Dec. 26, 1912. Mr. Graff is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Royal Arcanum, and in political sentiment he is a Republican.

CHARLES ARCHIBALD FRASIER MCINTYRE, late of South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, was born Dec. 29, 1825, in Stranraer, Wigtownshire, Scotland, son of William and Mary (McNish) McIntyre, both of the same place.

William McIntyre was born Feb. 18, 1778, at Stranraer, Wigtownshire, Scotland. He was a cooper by trade, but later took up farming as a means of livelihood. He was married to Mary McNish, a daughter of William McNish, postmaster of the town, on April 9, 1801, and they had eleven children, all of whom were born in Scotland. The following are the names: Jane, William, Jean, Margaret, James, Jessie, Mary Ann, Carolina, John, Charles A. F. and Caroline A. E. Jane, Jean and Carolina died in Scotland. The remaining children and the parents were buried in Allegheny and Armstrong county cemeteries.

William McIntyre came with his family to America in 1832. They were nine weeks crossing the Atlantic ocean. Landing at Baltimore, Md., they came by horses and wagon to Armstrong county, Pa., and located in what is now South Buffalo township, where Mr. McIntyre purchased 250 acres of timberland, for which he paid \$1.50 in gold per acre, and on which he built a log house, stable, and other buildings. Like all early settlers, his first work was the clearing up of this land, and getting it into the proper condition to raise crops thereon. He lived there until his death, at the age of seventy-three years, Jan. 15, 1851. It is said that his death was hastened by his being injured by a falling tree. He was a man well and favorably known for his strict honor, and uprightness in all of his dealings. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, who was born March 3, 1782, died

Feb. 9, 1880, at the home of her son, John McIntyre, near Freeport, Pennsylvania.

Charles A. F. McIntyre was next to the youngest of his father's children. He was educated in the subscription schools held in his time, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to Easley Brothers, house and barn builders, with whom he continued three years. Going to Allegheny City, Pa., he again apprenticed himself, for two years, and followed his trade as journeyman carpenter for fourteen years. Later he went into the contracting business for himself, and continued doing business for about twelve years, but on account of ill health he sold his business and moved from Allegheny City, Pa., to South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, in the spring of 1870. He bought a farm of 183 acres, on which he lived until his death, which occurred on May 1, 1908, when he was aged eighty-two years. He was a United Presbyterian in religious faith, and a Republican in his political views.

Mr. McIntyre married, in Allegheny City, Pa., on Sept. 9, 1851, Mary Robertson, eldest child and daughter of James and Janette Robertson, who was born in Johnstone, Scotland, July 8, 1827. Her father was a loom machinist. He came to America in 1830, settling first at Paterson, N. J., later moved to Richmond, Va., and thence by horses and wagon to Central Missouri, then on the extreme frontier. He was there several years. Returning East, he made the return trip also by wagon, and stopping at Allegheny City, Pa., was induced by some friends to invest the larger part of his money in brick works located at Bolivar, Pa. This investment turned out badly. He then moved back to Richmond, Va., and took up his old trade of loom machinist. His wife Janette died there on Dec. 24, 1852. He was a strong Union man, but on account of his age was debarred from taking part as a soldier in the Civil war. His second wife was Harriet Carlton, of Richmond, Va. She was a woman of considerable wealth, owning a large acreage and several hundred slaves. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson lost the bulk of their fortune during the Civil war, and afterward went to Norwich, Conn., where they spent their declining years. They were buried in the family lot in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va. James Robertson and his wife Janette had born to them six children, as follows: Mary, Janet Orr, William Jacobs, James Reed, Henrietta Nimo and Isabella Thompson. No children

were born to James Robertson and his second wife, Harriet Carlton.

Mrs. Mary (Robertson) McIntyre died June 13, 1901. She and her husband, Charles A. F. McIntyre, had ten children born to them. (1) The first child, a daughter, died at birth. (2) Charles Louis was born May 27, 1852, in Allegheny City, Pa. (3) Janetta, born in Allegheny City, Pa., died at that place in her fifth year. (4) Frank Frasier, born in Allegheny City, Pa., bought and moved to a farm in South Buffalo township. He married Annie S. Boyd, and after living several years on his farm, sold his property and moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he engaged in the manufacture of stained-glass windows. His wife died Jan. 3, 1899. They had two children born to them, Charles and Helen. (5) Mary Elizabeth, born in Allegheny City, Pa., lives with her brother James R. on the old homestead in South Buffalo township. (6) Mary Bell, born in Allegheny City, Pa., married George T. Ralston, and they are living on their farm in South Buffalo township. They had three children born to them, Hugh, Jean and Dorothy. (7) Mary Annie, born in Allegheny City, Pa., married Robert F. Cathcart, a civil engineer of Pittsburgh, Pa., now of San Antonio, Texas. Two children were born to them, Ruth and Robert F. (8) William and his twin brother (9) James R., were born in Allegheny City, Pa.; William died June 1, 1896, in his twenty-seventh year. (10) Nellie Y. was born in South Buffalo township, and was married to Clifford Stewart, a farmer. Their home is in South Buffalo township. Three children were born to them, Mary Robertson, James Given and Robert McIntyre.

CHARLES LOUIS MCINTYRE was educated in the public schools of Allegheny City, Pa. He started in life for himself in the spring of 1876, going to California to see his Uncle William Robertson. He was in Colusa county, Cal., about one year, and from there went to Ogden, Utah, being in the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies. During his time he was mostly located at Ogden, Utah. In 1878 he went to work for the Standard Oil Company, and was located at Bradford, Pa. In 1880 he was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Company, in the operating department west of Pittsburgh, Pa. During this time he was located at Bellevue, Allegheny Co., Pa. He resigned his position with the railroad company in 1890, and until 1895 was in the builders' supply business, heavy

hauling, grading, etc. He did most of the work in the grading and paving of the first two streets in Bellevue, Pa. He sold out his business in 1895 and bought the place known as the Charles Saltmer farm, in South Buffalo township, remaining there until 1903, at which time he sold the property. Since that time he and his wife have made their home with Mrs. Dee Bush (widow of Jeremiah Bush) and her daughter Frances A. Bush.

Mr. McIntyre still owns about five hundred acres of coal and lands in fee in South Buffalo township, and is the largest single taxpayer in the township. He has for several years back held the position of general land agent for the Pittsburgh & Shawmut Railroad Company, with headquarters at Kittanning, Pa. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a life member of St. John's Blue Lodge, No. 219, of Pittsburgh, Pa., of Allegheny Chapter, No. 239, and of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, of Allegheny City, Pa.; also a member of Coudersport Consistory, of Coudersport, Pa., and of Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Pittsburgh.

On Dec. 30, 1879, Mr. McIntyre married Maria K. Williams, of Bellevue, Pa., who was born May 3, 1857, at Freedom, Pa. She was the only surviving child of Henry and Sarah (Rogers) Williams. Her father was born in Baltimore, Md., July 9, 1812. He was a charter member of Baltimore Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., the first lodge of Odd Fellows established in the United States. As a young man he located in Pittsburgh, Pa. He learned the bookbinder's trade, was in the grocery business, and was also postmaster of Bellevue, Allegheny Co., Pa., where he resided until his death, which occurred March 24, 1890. On Dec. 21, 1837, he married Sarah Rogers, who was born in Wales Oct. 12, 1817, and came to the United States with her parents when thirteen years old, her parents locating on the South Side, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Her father was a glass worker by trade. In 1836 he purchased in South Buffalo township 250 acres of land, upon which he built a large comfortable brick house, in which he lived until his death, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife lived the latter years of her life with her daughter, Sarah (Rogers) Williams, in Bellevue, Pa., and died there at the age of 102 years. Mrs. McIntyre's father was a great worker in the M. E. Church, a man well known and highly respected for his integrity and Christian character. Her mother,

Sarah (Rogers) Williams, died March 31, 1907, aged ninety years.

Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre: (1) Harry Thompson, born Nov. 25, 1880, at Glen Osborne, Pa., was educated in the Bellevue schools, and lived with his parents until about 1901. For several years he was a traveling salesman. In 1907 he went to Sabot, Goochland Co., Va., to take charge of a plantation owned by the late Col. W. Horace Rose, of Johnstown, Pa., and is still making his home there with Forest Rose, the present owner of the property. (2) Richard Caughey was born in Bellevue, Pa., Dec. 16, 1883. He was educated at Bellevue, and remained with his parents until he was about eighteen years old. He spent three or four years in the Northwest, and on coming back home went to work as a fireman on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. He was promoted to the position of engineer while in the employ of this company. Resigning this position, he went to work for the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, and was also for some time employed in the repair shops of the Union Railroad Company. At present he holds the position of inspector of locomotives for the United States Steel Company. His office is in the Carnegie building, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was married to Lydia Cochran, of Dawson, Pa., on Sept. 17, 1906, and two children were born to them, Mary L. and Virginia Rose. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre are members of the M. E. Church, belonging to Rogers Chapel in South Buffalo township. Mrs. McIntyre has been president of the Ladies' Aid Society since it was started, is an earnest friend and president of the Epworth League, has filled the office of superintendent of the Sabbath school, and is an earnest, active worker in all bodies connected with her church.

J. B. FINLEY WYANT, M. D., of Kittanning, has been located in practice for a number of years and is one of the most successful and progressive physicians of Armstrong county. With a strong realization of the worth and dignity of his chosen calling, he has endeavored to live up to its highest ideals, and that he is considered a fit representative of this useful and privileged profession is well shown in the honors he has received from his fellow practitioners. Possessing those qualities of mind and heart generally associated with the true physician, he has been proud of his work, and has been a credit to

the medical fraternity throughout his career. Born Aug. 7, 1862, in Washington township, Armstrong county, the Doctor is a son of Adam Wyant, a substantial farmer of that township, and belongs to the honest, hardy, Pennsylvania German pioneer stock which has contributed so much to the building of this and other States, with its strong religious tendencies, industry and thrift. The members of this family have been well represented in the various wars of this country waged in their time, especially in the Civil war.

Dr. Wyant is a great-grandson of Henry Wyant, who was born in Germany, came to the United States, and landing in Philadelphia later located in the Delaware German settlement, and then in Bedford county, Pa. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary war.

Martin Wyant, son of Henry, was born and raised in Bedford county, and married Christeena Booher, also a native of Bedford county, daughter of Bartholomew Booher. The Wyants and Booher came from Germany together, the Booher's first locating in Berks county, and moving thence to Bedford county. To this union came fourteen children: Christian, Adam, Bartholomew, John, David, Frederick, Henry, Martin, Jacob, Susan, Julia Ann, Catharine, Christeena and Elizabeth. All of these grew to manhood and womanhood except Christian, who was killed by the kick of a colt when he was ten years old. The next death in the family was that of Martin, who was drowned at the Dickey Island. Three of the sons were in the Union army during the Civil war, Frederick, Henry and Jacob. Frederick enlisted in 1861 in Company C, 78th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Sirwell, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps Oct. 1, 1863. Henry was a member of Company D, 103d Pennsylvania Regiment, enlisting in 1861, and died in Andersonville prison. Jacob, who also enlisted in 1861 in Company C, 78th Regiment, was killed at the battle of McLemores Cove, Ga. The remaining ten children lived to a good age near the three-score and ten mark and some of them well up in the fourscore years. Martin Wyant with his large family left Bedford county in the spring of 1832 and under great difficulties crossed the mountains and finally made a settlement in Washington township, Armstrong county, in the fall of the same year, where he engaged in farming and charcoal manufacturing. Here the family in time grew up and were married, and followed out the great command given in the beginning of time,

"Multiply and replenish the earth." But it was left principally for Adam to fulfill the Biblical injunction, for he had the distinction of being the father of seventeen children, two of whom died in infancy, fifteen growing to maturity, marrying and following the same injunction given to the first Adam, as well as to Adam the second, for they "multiplied and were fruitful." The son Bartholomew had a son Jeremiah, who enlisted during the Civil war in Company D, 103d Pennsylvania Regiment, and was a prisoner at Andersonville for several months in 1864, from April 20th to Dec. 10th.

Adam Wyant, son of Martin, was born in Bedford county July 4, 1813, and came with his father into Washington township, Armstrong county, in 1832. In 1833 he married Rachel Yerty, who died in 1846, the mother of seven children, namely: (1) Christian Yerty, born Oct. 4, 1834, married Elizabeth Johns, and had these children: Mary married Curtis Philips and had two children, Hollis and Grace; Rose married Cash Kramer and had seven children, Charles, Dr. Homer, Alexander, Ruth, Willard, Isabelle and Elizabeth (the last named deceased); Dr. A. R. E. married Louise Hulbert and has had three children, Florence, Elizabeth and Christian (deceased); Adam Martin, an attorney, married Katherine Doty, and has had two children, Anna Moore and Christian Lucien (the latter deceased); Dr. W. W. married Rachel Sanders and has one child, Christian; Dr. Florence married William Matta and has one child, Elizabeth. (2) Martin, born Feb. 29, 1836, married Sarah Zerby and had seven children: John; Mary, who married John Daily and had seven children; Martha, who married William Boyd and had two children; Margaret, who married George Gray; Etta, who married William Morgan and has two children; Cora; and Martin, the last named deceased. (3) Andrew H., born Jan. 4, 1838, married Frances Harding and has three children, Harding, Maude and Pearl, both the daughters being deceased. (4) Archibald M., born Feb. 8, 1842, married Sarah Bowser, and had nine children: Ida, who married Phil. Schreckengostt and had three children, Herman, Cora and John; Rebecca; Christopher; William, who married Florence Connell and had one child, Mary; Harry S., who married Margaret Handyside, and has three children; Robert, who married Anna Potter and has three children, Sarah, and Florence and Olive, twins; John Finley and two others died in infancy. (5) George, born in 1843, died in

infancy. (6) Rachel, born in 1844, died in infancy. (7) Elizabeth, now the only survivor of the children of Adam Wyant's first marriage, born May 4, 1845, married Harvey Frick, and had four children: Minnie, who died young; Pearle, who married John Sutton and had one child, Harvey; William; and Chattie, the last named deceased.

On March 25, 1847, Adam Wyant married (second) Sophia Bowser, daughter of Abraham and Mary Bowser, and they had ten children: (1) Mary, born March 2, 1848, married Albert H. Rea, and had two children: Tillie, who died young; and Albert, who married and has two children. (2) Delilah S., born Sept. 23, 1849, married George Boylstein, and both are deceased. They had seven children: Archibald, who married Elizabeth Serene and had one child, May; George L., who married Kate Hanes and has had six children, Jessie (married Thomas Taylor and has two children, George and Kathryn), James, Frederick, Daniel, and two that died in infancy; Elizabeth, who married J. B. Greer and has one child, Mary Louise; Kathryn; Sarah; Daysie; and Sophia, who died young. (3) Eli Fluke, born Aug. 9, 1851, married Parmelia Sindorf and had eight children: Alma, who married William Anderfer and has six children; James; Roy, who married and has one child; Bell, who married Will Butcher and has four children; Stella; May; and two who died in infancy. (4) Christena, born March 13, 1853, married Thomas Jack and has had six children: Laura married Harve Mechling and had two children, Hazel and Kerneal; Margaret married Herbert Summers and had five children, Homer, Edward, Ira, Howard and Thomas; Robert married Alice Stringer and has three children, Dorsey, Alice and Mary Louise; Rose; Milton married Dorothy Wolf; Labana married Marie Bish. (5) Benjamin Wyland, born Sept. 4, 1855, is a prominent resident of Washington township. He married Cynthia Dickey and had six children: Finnie, who died young; Mary, who married Horace Nichols and had one child, Kenneth; John F.; Samuel R.; Anna Sophia, and Benjamin F. (6) Emma Therressa, born Feb. 4, 1858, married Frank L. Wolfe and had five children: Daniel W., who married Pearle Lias and had four children, Vernon, Pauline, Theone and Sidney; A. Weldon, deceased; May, who married George McAuley; Clifton, and Milburn. (7) S. Katherine, born April 13, 1860, married Isaac F. Kramer and had two children, Margaret (deceased) and Frederick. (8) Jay

B. Finley was born Aug. 7, 1862. (9) Martha Margaret, born Sept. 2, 1865, married Labana Wolfe and had eight children, all deceased but Hazel and Kramer. Mr. Wolfe died and she married Thomas Kramer, being the only one of this large family who married a second time. (10) Susanetta, born June 3, 1869, married William Manross and had seven children: George, who is deceased; Luetta; Benjamin; William; Finley, deceased; Eli, deceased; and Ira, who married Marie Cochran and has one child, William.

Sophia (Bowser) Wyant, mother of these ten children, was born in Franklin township, Armstrong county, May 29, 1828, and is still a hale and hearty woman, living on the farm in Washington township, where this great family was born and brought up, and which place belongs to one of her sons. Her children gather at the old home each year to celebrate with her the anniversary of her birth. This has been their custom for years, and the occasion is always looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure by her children, grandchildren and neighbors.

Mrs. Wyant was a granddaughter of Valentine Bowser, born in Germany, who married Elizabeth Fluke. Her father, Abraham Bowser, born in 1803 in Bedford county, Pa., was killed April 10, 1853, by a falling tree. In 1822 he married Mary Stevens, cousin of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, a mighty power in the organization of the free school system, and daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Milligan) Stevens, and they had fourteen children: (1) Benjamin S. Bowser, born Dec. 20, 1823, married Elizabeth Bowser in 1843 and had two children. She died in 1844, and he married Elizabeth Yerty, by whom he had five children, forty-one grandchildren and sixty-eight great-grandchildren. This wife died in 1855, and he married Katharine Yerty. They had eight children and nineteen grandchildren. (2) Elizabeth Bowser, born in 1825, married Fred Bowser, and had eight children, twenty-one grandchildren, and eleven great-grandchildren. (3) Sophia Bowser, born May 29, 1828, married Adam Wyant, and had ten children, fifty-seven grandchildren, forty-four great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren. (4) Sarah Ann Bowser, born Oct. 17, 1829, married Jacob Booher, and had eleven children, and thirty grandchildren. (5) Dr. Mathias S. Bowser, born in 1831, married Elizabeth Booher, and had seven children, twenty grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. (6) Eli Bowser, born in 1833, died in 1844. (7) Delilah Bowser, born

in 1835, married Abraham Frick and had six children, thirty-two grandchildren and sixty-three great-grandchildren. Mr. Frick died and she married John D. Wolfe and had four children, fifteen grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. (8) Nancy Bowser, born in 1837, died in 1845. (9) Rosana Bowser, born in 1839, married Archey Bowser, and had eight children and ten grandchildren. (10) Jennie Bowser, born in 1841, married Adam Grant and had five children and nineteen grandchildren. (11) Joshua C. Bowser, born in 1846, married Kiziah Bowser and had three children and thirteen grandchildren. He was a musician and served throughout the Civil war, being a member of Company D, 103d Pennsylvania Regiment. (12) John Bowser, born in 1848, died in infancy. (13) Mary Bowser, born in 1850, died in infancy. (14) James H. Bowser, born in 1852, married Amanda Bowser and had seven children and twelve grandchildren.

This was a family of strong Baptists, and Mary (Stevens) Bowser was the pioneer Baptist in this part of the county. It is said that none of the children ever left the faith of their mother; few if any mothers have had such a following as she; and the end is not yet, for the records show a continual growth.

To return to the Wyants. Adam Wyant settled in Washington township, Armstrong county, where he was a farmer, and died May 28, 1882. He held the offices of tax collector and constable. At the first election held in that township, in February, 1859, the votes for the place of holding the election were as follows: Henry Helzel, 69; Adam Wyant, 52; William Groves, 5. Some of Jacob Frick's heirs conveyed their interest in the residue of the real estate which their father and mother had left to Adam Wyant, and he conveyed part of it to Christian Yerty Wyant March 21, 1864. Part of the tract to which this belonged came into possession of the Reeds, who sold four acres to Adam Wyant for \$80. The Brethren in Christ Church was organized in that part of what is now Washington township, about 1842, by Rev. George Shoemaker, and was sometimes called the "Shoemakerian" Church. The frame church edifice was erected in 1858, on that portion of the "Canton" tract conveyed by George Leasure to Abraham Leasure. For the purpose of conveying a moiety of the edifice and ground to the Church of God, Abraham Leasure conveyed the lot to Nicholas Leasure, Samuel Stouffer and Adam Wyant on Feb. 13, 1864, and they conveyed it the same day to Abra-

ham Leasure and J. C. Plowman, who conveyed "one-half of a house of worship and graveyard with all the appurtenances" and the eighty square perches on which they were situated to "John Hovis, chairman of the Standing Committee of the West Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God," March 26, 1866, for \$302.67, after which the property was jointly owned by these two congregations.

Three of the sons of Adam Wyant served in the Civil war: Andrew H., who was in Company M, 59th Pennsylvania Regiment, 2d Cavalry, was wounded in the right arm at Gettysburg; Martin enlisted Feb. 22, 1865, in Company K, 104th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served to the close of the war (he was shot through the thigh); Archibald M., who was in the cavalry, was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, being injured when his mule was shot from under him.

J. B. Finley Wyant attended public school in Washington township and later continued his education in the Reid Institute in Clarion county, Pa. After completing his classical course he became assistant principal there for three years, during which time he read medicine with Dr. Frank Ross, of Clarion, with whom he had commenced reading previously, while a student. He then entered the Western Pennsylvania Medical College (later known as the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh), graduating with the degree of M. D. on March 28, 1889. He began practice the same year at Templeton, Armstrong county, where he continued for ten years, in 1899 removing to Kittanning, where he has ever since remained. He commands a wide practice, and his standing with the other members of this profession in his community is sufficient testimony of the respect he has gained during his active and useful career. He is a prominent member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, which he has served as secretary continuously since 1901, and he was its president in 1896; the Doctor has just completed a history of the Society. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Kittanning; Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., of Kittanning, and Royal Arch Masons; the Royal Arcanum, and the Heptasophs.

On Aug. 6, 1885, Dr. Wyant married Mary Louise Gilbert, the ceremony being performed by Dr. B. H. Thomas, Baptist clergyman, who was connected with Reid Institute for forty-five years. Mrs. Wyant was born May 11,

1864, daughter of Prof. C. A. and Sarah Frances (Evans) Gilbert, the former a well-known instructor at the Reid Institute. Dr. and Mrs. Wyant have had the following children: Sophia Irene, born Oct. 12, 1886, died Oct. 8, 1904; Sarah Alleine, twin of Sophia Irene, is married to Dr. Edward Ellis Evans, and resides in McKeesport, Pa. (they have one child, Finley Edward); Margaret C., born March 13, 1890, Corbin Wayland, born March 23, 1896, and Mary Louise, born July 20, 1902, are at home; one died in infancy.

The Doctor and his family are members of the Baptist Church and he has been prominent in its work, serving several years as member of the official board, as deacon, financial secretary and trustee.

CHARLES E. HARRINGTON, attorney at law and representative citizen of Kittanning, was born at Parker City, Armstrong county, in December, 1873, son of Alonzo and Anna (Gales) Harrington.

Mr. Harrington's paternal grandfather was a native of New York State, coming of stock that settled early in this locality, during Colonial days. Some of his family served in the Revolutionary war, and one was a judge of distinction.

Alonzo Harrington came to Armstrong county about 1870, locating at Parker City, where he became largely interested in the oil industry. The following children were born to him and his wife, Anna: Charles E.; Ella, deceased; Genevieve, deceased; and Fanny G., who resides with her mother, Mrs. Anna Harrington, at Parker City, this county. Mrs. Harrington is a daughter of Captain Gales (deceased), and was born at Sligo, Clarion county, where she lived prior to her marriage to Alonzo Harrington.

Charles E. Harrington obtained his literary education under private tuition, and began the study of law in June, 1906, with M. F. Leason, a well known attorney of Kittanning. Mr. Harrington was admitted to the bar in June, 1908, and has been in active practice ever since. During the Spanish-American war he served as a private in Company E, 15th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out in September, 1899. In 1909 he was the Democratic candidate for county judge, but this being a strong Republican district he was defeated. His natural mental ability and developed talents have gained him standing among the most reliable exponents of the law in Armstrong county, and his careful analy-

sis of all cases intrusted to him justifies the strong confidence his clients place in him.

In 1901 Mr. Harrington was married to Margaret Cooper, of Parker City, daughter of the late John Thomas Cooper and Sarah (Bailey) Cooper. John Thomas Cooper was a soldier in the Civil war, and was a well known and prominent factor in the oil interests of Pennsylvania. He was prominently identified with the Cooper Brothers, oil operators. Sarah (Bailey) Cooper was a daughter of Elisha Hope Bailey, of a pioneer family of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Harrington gives substantial aid, as well as personal support, to the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a consistent member.

Mr. Harrington served in the Spanish-American war, and his father, who was a Civil war veteran, of the New York Volunteer Infantry, died in 1902, from the effects of disease contracted during his service.

DR. JOHN GILPIN was the first of his name in Kittanning—a name that has been kept in prominence there ever since his day by his son, John Gilpin, and grandson, Oliver W. Gilpin, in turn, the former one of the foremost attorneys of the Armstrong county bar in his time, the latter now practicing there as a member of the law firm of Buffington and Gilpin. There are few families whose members uniformly display such qualities of leadership. In professional circles the Gilpins have figured among the most distinguished members of the community for three quarters of a century, and none have stood higher for honorable citizenship. They come of a stock which has made this region famous, being descended from Friends who emigrated to Pennsylvania in Provincial days, the ancestors of Dr. John Gilpin moving to Cecil county, Md., where he was born Feb. 24, 1806, a descendant of Samuel Gilpin, founder of the Cecil branch of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in America. Some accounts of the early family history and lineage show that the Gilpins in England have long been an honored race, striving and achieving, and in view of the fact that so many of the name have shown distinguished ability it is interesting to note that Francis Galton, the English scientific writer, noted for his studies in heredity, in his work on "Hereditary Genius" mentions the Gilpin family as an illustration of his theory of transmission.

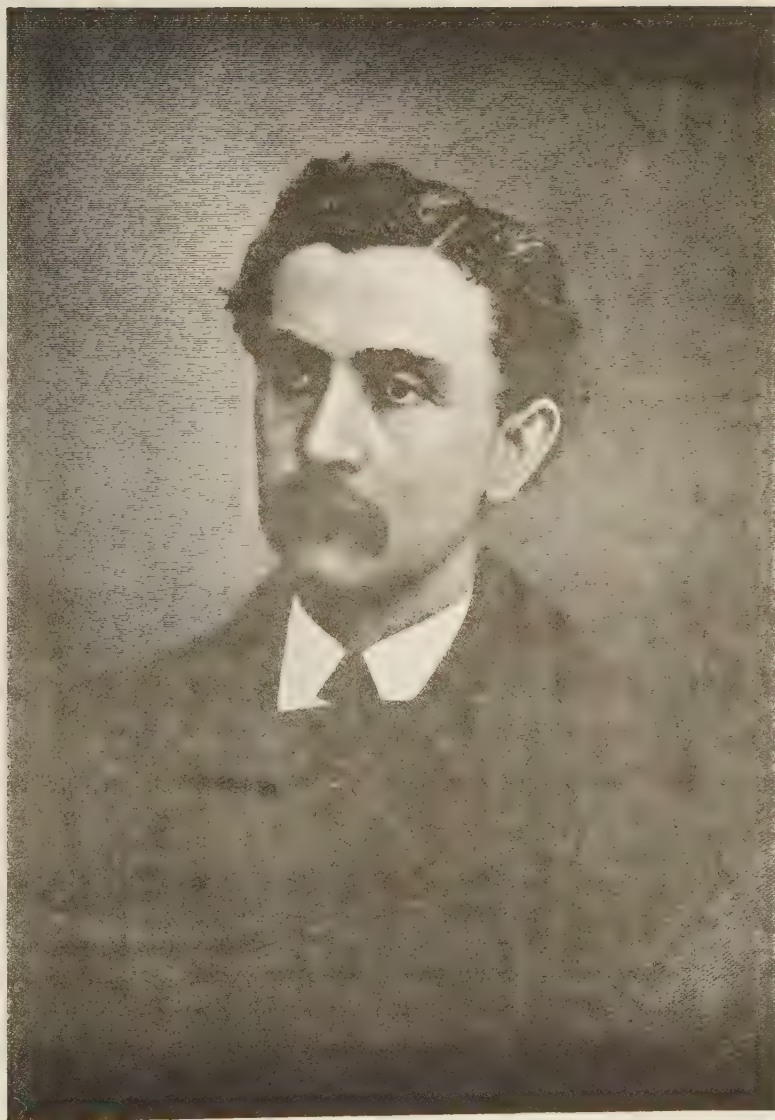
The first of the line of whom we have record was Bert de Gylpyn, who came to England in the train of William the Conqueror.

His descendant, Richard de Gylpyn (the name already undergoing slight change), called "Richard the Rider," performed a signal act of bravery in the time of King John, killing the last wild boar of Westmoreland, which had devastated the land and terrified the people. Some time previously, about 1206, he had accompanied the Baron of Kendal, who could neither read nor write, to Runnymede, as his secretary, and in recognition of his heroic act the Baron gave him Kentmere Manor, an estate some four thousand acres in extent in a wild portion of the English lake district, about ten miles distant from Lake Windermere, a "breezy tract of pasture land" as Froissart, the French chronicler, records. Gylpyn thereafter changed his coat of arms from that borne by his forefathers to that having the wild boar upon its shield. This adventure of his, his consequent change of arms, are embodied in an old poem called "Minstrels of Winandermere."

Bert de Gylpyn drew of Normandie
From Walchelin his gentle blood,
Who haply hears, by Bewley's sea,
The Angevins' bugles in the wood,
His crest, the rebus of his name,
A pineapple—a pine of gold
Was it, his Norman shield,
Sincere, in word and deed, his face extolled.
But Richard having killed the boar
With crested arm an olive shook,
And sable boar on field of or
For impress on his shield he took.
And well he won his honest arms,
And well he knew his Kentmore lands.
He won them not in war's alarms,
Nor dipt in human blood his hands.

The arms are those used by the Gilpins to the present day: Or, a bear statant sable, langued and tusked gules. Crest: A dexter arm embowed in armor proper, the naked hand grasping a pine branch fesswise vert. Motto: *Dictis Factisque Simplex*.

On the estate thus acquired rose the stronghold known as Kentmere Hall, walled, towered and turreted, with great manorial inclosures, close by a wild stream which leaps down the mountainside. In the early days a Norman church was built nearby, of rubble stone, with thick walls and Norman arched windows (twelve in number to represent the Apostles, and arranged in groups of three to give honor to the Trinity), and it still stands, near it an enormous yew tree believed by competent judges to have been there since the Conqueror's time. It is girdled by heavy chains and well protected. In this church, in the sixteenth century, preached occasionally Bernard Gilpin (the name gradually assumed



John Gilman

the present form), a younger son of Kentmere Hall. Besides his regular charge, by royal command, he labored throughout the northern counties, among a people classed indiscriminately by Bishop Carlton as "border robbers," and during the troublous times succeeding the death of King Henry VIII. he lifted up his voice continually for the purity of life, sincerity in religion, against all abuses of the clergy of whatever persuasion. By his fearless and unselfish life, following the principle "no place too small to occupy, no people too low to elevate," he won the title "Apostle of the North," and as such is immortalized in ecclesiastical history, for his career has afforded a theme for at least a dozen writers, including Wordsworth and Wesley. Although reared under Catholic influence he embraced the Protestant faith, and "his charities are reminders of the distribution of alms from the monasteries, which had recently been abolished by royal mandate. Almshouses had not yet been established to provide for the poor whose necessities had been hitherto relieved through ecclesiastical charity." One biographer says: "The hospitality and charity of Gilpin were unbounded. Every week on the Thursday he ordered that a very great pot should be provided full of boiled meat for the poor." Twenty-four of the poorest of his people were his constant pensioners. Every Sunday from Michaelmas to Easter he kept open house for all his parishioners; for their entertainment three long tables were provided, one for the gentry, a second for the farmers, a third for the laborers. Like most apostles, Bernard Gilpin was a fearless man, which the following story illustrates: Once upon entering Rothbury Church, in Northumberland, he espied a glove suspended in a conspicuous place as a challenge from some horse trooper of the district. He ordered the vergier to remove it, but that worthy, trembling with fear, said he dared not, so the apostle, procuring a long pole, hooked down the challenge himself, and carrying it with him entered the pulpit and began to preach. During the course of his sermon he paused, and lifting the glove to view said: "I hear there is one among you who has even in this sacred place hung a glove in defiance. I challenge him to compete with me in acts of Christian charity." Scott's painting, "Gilpin in Rothbury Church," hangs at Wallington Hall, Northumberland, the seat of Charles Trevelyan, Bart., and this spirited scene is also one of the three subjects composing the Bernard Gilpin memorial window in Durham Cathedral.

During the religious controversies of Queen Mary's reign the "Apostle of the North" was tried on thirteen different accusations, but was liberated by his uncle, the Bishop of Durham. His enemies, however, summoned him before Dr. Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London. While journeying to the metropolis the apostle broke his leg, and before he was sufficiently recovered to appear for trial Queen Mary died, the reformers were in power, and the charges against him withdrawn. Bernard Gilpin established schools and continued to wield a great influence in ecclesiastical circles until he died.

The "Apostle of the North" was one of the three sons of Edwin Gilpin, one of whom was George Gilpin, minister to the Hague during Queen Elizabeth's reign, who was commissioned to form an alliance with the Dutch States against the Spanish, at that time threatening Great Britain with the Armada. In an autograph letter of the Queen carried with him on this mission, Elizabeth writes thus: "Having charged Mr. Gilpin, one of our councilors of State, to deliver this letter, it will not be necessary to authorize him by any other confidence than what is already acquired by a long proof of his capacity and of his fidelity and sincerity, assuring you you may trust in him as in ourselves."

The second son of Edwin Gilpin was William Gilpin, from whom the Maryland branch of the family is descended, and who married Elizabeth Washington, of Hall Heal, the sister of George Washington's great-grandfather.

The estate of Kentmere was increased during the reign of Henry III. by a grant of the Manor of Ulwithwaite to Richard, the grandson of the first of that name.

The history of a family, as of a nation, seems to advance in epochs, and from the time of Elizabeth down to the Commonwealth nothing of importance is to be noted. Then the Kentmere Gilpins succumbed to the forces of Cromwell, and the Hall was demolished by his troops, the tower alone left standing. The head of the house, obliged to flee the country, left his estate in a kind of trust mortgage to a friend, but his heir coming home in the time of quiet was unable to get hold of the proper deeds to the estate, and thus it was lost.

The division of families at that period of civil war is illustrated by the fact that Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, was colonel in the regiment of Cromwell's Ironsides at the battle of Worcester. Whether as reaction or not from this scene of strife he soon after renounced what his biographer terms "foolish

and wanton delights, as sports and pastimes, music and dancing," and betook himself into the peaceful Quaker fold, where he was a preacher for forty years. His son, Joseph, who came to America after William Penn and who married Hannah Glover, was the founder of the American branch of the family.

Kentmere was thus lost to the Gilpins, after having been in their possession for thirteen or more generations. Dr. Richard Gilpin, after the restoration, bought Scaleby Castle, an estate situated in the adjoining County of Cumberland, not far from Carlisle. This was the third great estate owned by the Gilpin family, and the castle is of much historic interest, standing near the ruin of an old Pict wall. Here again was ruin, for overconfident in thick walls, a double moat, a drawbridge and portcullis, its former owner, Sir Thomas Musgrave, had also held out against Cromwell with the usual result. Repairing, as well as their impoverished fortunes would permit, the castle's gaping walls and battered roof, the Gilpins occupied it for a time, but afterward allowed it to fall into decay and be occupied by their retainers. In course of time the fortunes of Scaleby were recouped by the marriage of a lady of the house to a gentleman by the name of Fawcett, who drained the fields, repaired the castle, built a new portion around three sides of the court and made it a place of beauty for descendants of his name and Gilpin lineage to dwell within.

Joseph Gilpin, the founder of the American branch of this family, was the only son of Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, above referred to. In 1691 he married Hannah Glover, and in 1695-96, with their two children, and Joseph's relatives, John West and his family, followed Penn the Quaker to the Colonies. They emigrated because of the persecution to which they were subjected on account of being Friends. Hannah's uncle gave her 100 acres of land, and Joseph Gilpin bought 425 acres more for 40 pounds, and they settled in Birmingham, Chester Co., Pa., walking to their new home from Newcastle, where they landed. Darkness coming on before they reached their destination, they passed the night in an Indian wigwam, and the friendliness between themselves and the aborigines then established continued ever after. Joseph Gilpin immediately busied himself with the preparations of a home, necessarily primitive—nothing in fact but a cave he constructed by the side of a rock—and there he and his family lived for a considerable time, until he had made some progress clearing the land. In

1730 he built another "Kentmere," a large brick dwelling which is still standing, and it was at this farmhouse that General Howe made his headquarters after the battle of Brandywine. It was also occupied by General LaFayette, who revisited it in 1824.

With the energy of his race, and ably assisted by his wife, who was a most hospitable and thrifty housewife, Joseph Gilpin soon became a man of prominence and prosperity in the neighborhood. Many Indian wigwams were on his farm, and his family of fifteen children grew up in entire harmony with their aborigine playmates. There was plenty and to spare, and the home soon became an objective point for all immigrants arriving in that section of the country, who were cordially entertained and assisted in getting their lands properly located and planned. Friend Gilpin was sole agent in the settling of all of one township—New Garden—in Chester county, as well as part of Kennett and Marlboro, and had his reward in the gratitude of those whom he aided—but nothing material for his labors. We have the following record of the fifteen children born to himself and wife: (1) Hannah married William Seal and had six children. They lived in Birmingham township, Chester Co., Pa. (2) Samuel married Jane Parker and had seven children. They settled in Elkton, Md., where many of their descendants still reside. (3) Rachel married Joshua Pierce, and had four children. They lived in Chester county, Pa. (4) Ruth married Joseph Mendelhall and had seven children. They lived in Kennett township, Chester Co., Pa. (5) Lydia married William Dean. They had three children, and moved to Wilmington, Del. (6) Thomas was married three times, first to Rebecca Mendenhall, second to Hannah Knowles, third to Ann Caldwell. They resided at Wilmington, Del. (7) Ann married Joseph Miller and (second) Richard Hallett. She had five children. (8) Joseph married Mary Caldwell, and they had twelve children. They removed to Wilmington in 1761. (9) Sarah married Peter Cooke. They had seven children, settled in Chester county and afterward removed to York county, Pa. (10) George married Ruth Caldwell and (second) Sarah Woodward. They had three children and lived at the old homestead. (11) Isaac married Mary Painter and had three children. They lived in Chester county, Pa. (12) Moses married Ann Buffington. (13) Alice married Richard Evenson and had five children. (14) Mary married Philip Taylor and (second)

George Strode. They had nine children, and lived in Chester county, Pa. (15) Esther married Samuel Painter and had seven children. They lived in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Most of the children of Joseph Gilpin died before the Revolution came on, but his son George, then living at Alexandria, Va., at once entered the army, becoming colonel of the Fairfax militia. Washington knew him, and he accompanied the General, was with him in the battle of Dorchester Heights, Mass., and remained with him until the close of the war. Later Colonel Gilpin was intimately associated with Washington in navigation investigation being made regarding the Potomac river, and the close friendship of the two men endured until the death of Washington; Colonel Gilpin was one of the pall bearers at his funeral.

Many grandsons of Joseph Gilpin fought on the side of freedom in the Revolution, but one, Thomas Gilpin, of Philadelphia (son of Samuel), was so thoroughly a Friend in his beliefs that he suffered arrest on suspicion of lacking patriotism rather than take up arms. With twenty others like-minded he was exiled from Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1777, and taken to Winchester, Va., where he died March 2, 1778. His uncle, Col. George Gilpin, interceded for him and endeavored, ineffectually, however, to procure his liberty.

Samuel Gilpin, eldest son of the emigrants, Joseph and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, was born in England, June 7, 1693, and passed his early life at Birmingham, Chester Co., Pa. Thence he removed to Concord, Pa., and subsequently, in 1733, to Cecil county, Md., in which State most of his posterity have since resided. He settled at what became known as Gilpin's Falls, Elkton, in the Great North-east, on a tract of seven hundred acres previously purchased. He married Jane Parker, daughter of John Parker, of Philadelphia, and they had a family of seven children; many of their descendants continue to reside at Elkton and in that vicinity, and there still stands the old Gilpin Manor House, the historic old homestead built by Joseph Gilpin (eldest son of Samuel), in 1760, and remodeled in later years—the abode of the Gilpin family from the time of its erection to the present. This interesting old mansion is described in the "Story of Gilpin Manor." It stands on the banks of the Big Elk, about one mile north-east of the town of Elkton, in a part of the original tract of Belleconnell, and almost hidden in a park of trees. The mansion house is

of stone, large and spacious, the arched doorway of the main entrance fashioned after Kentmere Hall, one of the ancestral homes of the Gilpins in England. But the design is typically colonial, and the place, well preserved as it has been, stands to-day as a fine specimen of the architecture of that period, and a reminder of the good old days of hospitality. The grounds, carefully laid out many years ago, retain most of their former beauty. The trees and shrubbery bear evidence of great age. Within the house, it is easy to conjure up visions of the attractive social life and delightful entertainment the place afforded. Even the kitchen, with its huge fireplace, recalls its part in the profusion which was the rule in such households. On the whole, it is a picturesque, romantic old habitation. On the side back from the river is the old family burying ground, the last resting place of many departed ancestors of the Gilpins. It is surrounded by solid granite walls, and the mounds are marked by substantial grave-stones bearing odd inscriptions, many of which came from England. Gilpin Manor is now owned by Oliver W. Gilpin, of Kittanning, Pa., who inherited it from his grandfather, Dr. John Gilpin.

Joseph Gilpin (2), eldest son of Samuel Gilpin and grandson of Joseph, the emigrant, was a patriotic and public-spirited citizen. He represented Cecil county in the Provincial convention of the early days, was one of the foremost of Cecil's patriot leaders in the Revolution, and for years was chief justice of the courts. On Nov. 8, 1764, he married Elizabeth Read, and died March 30, 1790, leaving, besides his large landed estate in Cecil county, Md., property in western Pennsylvania and Virginia.

John Gilpin, son of Joseph (2), became the owner of Gilpin Manor, by his father's will. He represented Cecil county in the Assembly for several years, and was a presidential elector three successive times, first when John Adams was elected, and twice for Jefferson. He married Mary Hollingsworth, daughter of Col. Henry Hollingsworth, of Revolutionary fame.

Dr. John Gilpin, son of John and Mary (Hollingsworth) Gilpin, prepared early for the medical profession and commenced practice in Elkton, but before 1830 came to Armstrong county, Pa., and settled at Kittanning. Here he lived and prospered for a period of thirty years, becoming one of the most prominent citizens in that vicinity. Soon after his arrival he began to secure local property, becoming one of the large landowners of the

section, and he was one of a small coterie (including Judge Joseph Buffington, the elder, James E. Brown, and Gov. William F. Johnston, the Doctor's father-in-law), known as John Gilpin & Co., though its members were supposedly silent partners. It became famous as the real estate trust of its day, the combination of capital and influence which enabled them to control the local market. Buyers and sellers had to go to one or the other, though they bid against each other as a matter of form. In 1834-35 Dr. Gilpin erected one of the first brick buildings in Kittanning, a large mansion on the north side of Market street, a short distance above McKean, on Jacobs' Hill, so called because in the rear of the site, at the northern end of the stone wall in the garden, stood the powder magazine of the Indian chief Jacobs, under his house and fort, which was blown up by Col. John Armstrong in 1756. This old mansion, at one time the home of Alexander Reynolds, forms a part of the "Alexander Hotel." A man of superior intelligence and education, Dr. Gilpin was a member of the old school, a scholar, and a leader in the activities in his day. For many years he was senior warden of the Episcopal Church. In 1860 he returned to his early home at Elkton, Md., being the owner of Gilpin Manor House and the estate of 480 acres adjoining, and he expended considerable money restoring and improving the property. There he passed the remainder of his life, dying there July 9, 1868.

He is interred there with his ancestors, in the old family burying ground. By his first marriage, to Nancy Monteith, Dr. Gilpin had four children: Martha, who married Major Carroll; Mary, who became the second wife of Major Carroll, after her sister's death; John, mentioned below; and Thomas, an attorney of Philadelphia, who died when a young man of twenty-five years. By his second wife, Ann (Johnston), Dr. Gilpin had no children.

JOHN GILPIN, eldest son of Dr. John Gilpin, was one of the most successful lawyers of the last generation. Born Oct. 8, 1839, at what is now the "Alexander Hotel," Kittanning, he attended public school until he was fourteen years old, after which he was sent to Eldersridge Academy, which in those days had the reputation of being one of the best college preparatory institutions in Pennsylvania. He was under the special care of Rev. Dr. Donaldson. He was a notably good scholar and careful student. Entering Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., he was graduated therefrom

when about twenty years old, with high honors, and returning home at once commenced the study of law, in pursuance of an ambition he had had from boyhood. He began his studies with Hon. Chapman Biddle, prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, and entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating about 1859-60. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia, and then returned to his native town, obtaining admission to the Armstrong county bar in December of the same year. From that time on he was devoted to the practice of his profession. As a law student he had manifested the same industry and methodical habits which marked his devotion to preparatory studies, and during his active legal career he was often spoken of as a technical lawyer. But those who knew him best regarded this rather as a tribute to his accuracy, resulting in his extreme thoroughness in the preparation of his work, rather than from any tendency to observe the letter of the law more than its spirit. No detail was too insignificant to receive his attention, and his remarkable success was laid upon a foundation of completeness which could not be shaken. His reputation was such that he retained all the clients who came to him, and his patronage was so wide that he soon took his place among the leaders of the local bar. He had the honor of being elected a member of the Constitutional convention which met in November, 1874, and formulated the constitution of that year, and his learning, together with his ability as a debater, brought him great renown in connection with his work in that body, which was composed of leading lawyers, lawmakers and financiers. His fellow members showed the greatest esteem for his able and efficient efforts, and upon his return home he was given a vote of thanks by his fellow citizens for the creditable manner in which he had represented them.

When Judge Boggs went on the bench, in January, 1875, Mr. Gilpin received a share of his practice. His work kept increasing, in fact, until he found it was greater than he could handle, and in 1880 he formed a partnership with J. H. McCain, an able, active and industrious lawyer, with whom he was associated until his death. Their personal as well as business relations were established on a most congenial basis. In fact, Mr. Gilpin was on friendly terms with all whom he knew. He had a naturally companionable disposition, was genial, whole-souled and easily approached, and was a most entertaining talker. He had none of the aloofness which sometimes char-

acterizes men who have attained success. Unless actually engaged with a client, he was always ready to stop what he was doing to enter into a conversation, and he often dropped into the offices of his friends for a friendly chat. However, he was conservative until well acquainted with people, and those who knew him best prized the privilege of associating with him. With a mind enriched by wide reading, an intelligence developed and strengthened by years of hard work in an exacting profession and unusual opportunities for the observation of his fellow men and their proclivities, and yet with a wholesome outlook upon life maintained by the good nature within him, he was never tiresome or heavy, but thoughtful and said things agreeable to listen to and worth remembering.

As to his standing among the members of the bar, none enjoyed more prestige. To quote from an article published in the *Union Free Press* at the time of his death: "He was universally esteemed by his companions of the bar. Having reached the sun-crowned heights of his profession, he generously dispersed with a lavish hand any information on abstruse law questions sought by younger members of the bar. The cheerfulness and hearty good will with which he gave any information endeared him to the profession with whole-souled and genuine friendship. So generous was he, that often, it is said, when he was in the midst of a difficult case and surrounded by his books and briefs, he would lay them aside and give a willing ear to a brother lawyer who had some difficult questions in hand. He would even get down his books on that particular subject and look for authorities. Thus his generosity and good nature gained for him a warm place in the hearts of the members of his profession."

The following character sketch of Mr. Gilpin is from the same article: "It is not an easy matter in a sketch so short as this to give a comprehensive conception of a man of Mr. Gilpin's attainments. He was an original character. His habits, his manners and his way of doing everything were so different from those of other people. He marked out for himself the path of his career and religiously walked therein. He had naturally a legal mind. This he trained and cultivated with great and untiring study and energy. With him labor was the touchstone by which genius towers to its lofty heights. For the purpose of storing his mind with all the principles of the law, he grew a midnight student o'er the dreams of its sages, and sought to bor-

row from their lights such attributes of learning as would more surely aid him in ascending the shining course that loomed up before him. The love of his profession lured him on to those inspiring toils by which man masters men, and reaches the goal to which his ambition aspires. In his study of Blackstone and other classical writers he had mastered the fundamental principles of the law, and had fixed in his mind those great landmarks of jurisprudence, so that the practice of law became to him a pleasure. Grasping complex questions with great vigor, his clearness of conception gained for him a speedy solution. Having a broad mind and being in no sense a one-sided lawyer, he studied both sides of his case, and with that clear and accurate mind of his solved with remarkable power and certainty the questions the law involved. In his arguments to the court on law points his diction was concise, his logic forcible, and his arrangement most methodical, making his argument clearly convincing. To the jury he presented the facts of his case in that plain and common sense manner which any man of an ordinary mind could understand, and which usually crowned his efforts with success. Thus he climbed the heights of his profession and joined that long and illustrious line of legal lights that have adorned the practice of this ennobled science. There was no branch of the law with which he was not conversant. His fame was not bounded by his own county, but on the other hand extended throughout the State.

"Aside from Mr. Gilpin's legal attainments, he was a man possessed of a great fund of general information. His knowledge of history and science and literature was astonishingly great. Hardly any questions could arise on which he had not an opinion or of which he knew nothing. It seemed a pleasure and a pastime for him to drink from the whole fountain of human knowledge. The consequence was that he was a man who was able to take a comprehensive view of any question propounded to him. He improved the privileges of living in the evening hours of the nineteenth century."

The late Judge W. D. Patton, county judge of Armstrong county and president of the Armstrong County Trust Company, of Kittanning, said of him: "John Gilpin was one of the leading lawyers of this part of the State, a thorough student, a technical lawyer, careful, analytical, and a hard worker. He had the respect of all members of the bar

—and his ability as a lawyer would have been recognized and respected anywhere.”

Judge Joseph Buffington said of him: “John Gilpin was one of the most astute and thoroughly trained men in the science of pleading and his knowledge of black-letter law and of the fine shades of distinction in all modern decisions, was comprehensive and keen. His mind was singularly acute. He was a daring practitioner and would risk the outcome of his case on technical points, and seldom failed to carry them through successfully. A man of strong personal feeling, he made his client’s cause his own. He possessed a withering power of sarcasm, and in his addresses to the jury could strip his adversary’s case with merciless logic and argument. In his preparation of a case he was thorough and tireless, and a busy court week would find the light burning in his office long after midnight. He inherited mental qualities of a high order from a long line of distinguished ancestors.”

Mr. Gilpin died Nov. 2, 1883, before his prime, perhaps before he had attained the heights of his professional possibilities. He was survived by his wife, Olive (McConnell), whom he had married in 1873, and by their two children, Oliver W. and Mary Elizabeth Adele. Mrs. Gilpin was the eldest daughter of Thomas McConnell, and her ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin. The McConnell family settled at Kittanning in an early day. Oliver W. Gilpin is mentioned below. Mary Elizabeth Adele Gilpin was married in 1908 to Samuel Howard McCain, a prominent attorney of Kittanning.

Mr. Gilpin was a prominent Mason, a past master of his lodge, etc., nevertheless he showed his liberality of mind as well as purse by providing in his will for an annual contribution of \$100 to the Catholic Church, to be continued as long as the church rang its bell for an hour on the anniversary of his birth. The church has never failed to perform this acknowledgment of his generosity. He and James Mosgrove owned the square where the first interments were made within the borough limits, on the east side of McKean street, between Arch street and the alley north appropriated by the former owner, Dr. John Armstrong, for burial purposes.

OLIVER W. GILPIN, member of the firm of Buffington and Gilpin, attorneys at law, Kittanning, was born in that borough Sept. 4, 1874, and there received his early education in the public schools, graduating from high school in 1890. He then entered Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., graduating from that institu-

tion in 1893, in which year he became a student at Harvard, taking a full course and receiving his A. B. degree in 1897. His law studies were carried on at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1901. The same year he received admission to the bar at Philadelphia, at Pittsburgh and in Armstrong county. Then he took a trip to Europe, returning to this country in 1903, after an extended tour, and settling down to law practice, to which he has since been devoted. Forming a partnership with Orr Buffington, the representative of another local family whose members have become famous in the legal profession, under the firm name of Buffington and Gilpin, he has worked hard and attained honorable standing among his fellow practitioners. Mr. Gilpin was admitted to practice in the Federal court and State Supreme court. He has been honored with the vice presidency of the Armstrong County Bar Association. Mr. Gilpin is associated with local business enterprises as a director of the Armstrong Electric Company and as vice president of the Armstrong County Trust Company. He is a member of the Union Club at Pittsburgh and of the University Club of that city, and of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity at Philadelphia. He belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On Feb. 16, 1909, Mr. Gilpin was married, at Palm Beach, Fla., to Emily Campbell Reynolds, of Kittanning, Pa., granddaughter of Judge James Campbell, of Clarion county, Pa., and daughter of the late Ross Reynolds, of Kittanning.

A second emigration in the Gilpin family took place in 1783, when John Gilpin, son of Rev. William Gilpin, born at Scaleby Castle and vicar at Boldre, came to Philadelphia and married Ann W. Sims of that city. He shortly removed to Nova Scotia, married twice, and had thirteen children, all of whom either settled in British provinces in America or returned to their ancestral homes, so that this branch of the family cannot be considered as part of the American house.

It is frequently difficult in tracing the genealogies of American families to find an unbroken family tree connecting them with their English ancestors. There is usually a ragged break at the date of emigration to America, where links, other than circumstantial, are wholly lost, but the Gilpin annals in both the Old and New World have been so carefully kept that the exact line of descent is followed even unto the present generation in

the United States. The records include extracts from a genealogical chart accompanying a manuscript entitled "Memoirs of Dr. Richard Gilpin, of Scaleby Castle, Cumberland, written in the year 1791 by Rev. William Gilpin, vicar of Boldre, together with an account of the author and a pedigree of the Gilpin family." This manuscript was published in 1879 by the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. George Gilpin, nephew of the Ambassador to The Hague, also contributed researches concerning the family tree, as did Sir Daniel Flemming, noted in the sixteenth century for his genealogical researches into the history of Westmoreland. Alan Chambre, recorder of Kendal, likewise extended his inquiries into the antiquity of the Gilpin family, and to these are added the genealogical collections at Scaleby Castle.

The American annals of the family have also been most carefully and interestingly compiled by Dr. Joseph Elliot Gilpin. Much of this accuracy is doubtless due to the marked literary attainments for which many members of the family have been distinguished. The Apostle of the North was a prolific and forceful writer, and many of his ecclesiastical essays are held in high esteem. Rev. William Gilpin, M. A., prebendary of Salisbury and vicar of Boldre, in the New Forest, near Lymington, dedicated to Queen Charlotte in 1786 a volume illustrated by himself upon the picturesque beauties of Westmoreland and Cumberland. Rev. William Gilpin is believed to be the original of Dr. Syntax, hero of the delightful tale in verse that describes the adventures of a simple-minded, pious, henpecked clergyman who leaves home in search of the picturesque.

The songs and ballads of Cumberland were edited by Sidney Gilpin, of Derwent Cottage.

The artistic temperament was also, and still continues to be, strongly developed in the family. The pictures of Rev. William Gilpin sold for £3,200, the whole of which he devoted to the establishment of schools in his parish, where his memory is regarded with almost sacred reverence.

Sawry Gilpin, a descendant of Dr. Richard Gilpin, who bought Scaleby Castle, was a member of the Royal Academy, renowned for his paintings of horses and distinguished for the untamed beauty of expression he imparted in his pictures of animals. It was Ann Gilpin, sister of Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, who married Thomas West and became grandmother of Benjamin West, president of the

Royal Academy. The late Henry Dilworth Gilpin, of Philadelphia, attorney general of the United States under Van Buren, and at one time acting secretary of treasury, possessed the same artistic perceptions. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and his kinsman, Mr. Jordan Stabler, of Baltimore, is prominently associated with the artistic circles of that city, and his home is beautified by many rare old pictures.

A leaning toward the religious life is indicated by the many divines in the Anglican Church of this blood. Besides the Apostle of the North (who, aside from the Archdeaconry of Durham, refused preferment many times) that list includes several bishops and many of its clergy, not to speak of that fighting Quaker, Thomas of Warborough, who laid down his sword of steel to take up the sword of spirit. In America is included Dean Gilpin of Halifax Cathedral, who is a member of the family. A poet of the period of the Reformation has said concerning the Gilpins: "The race that once went bravely forth to slay the wild boar in his den now meets the bigots in their wrath and boldly claims the rights of men."

Members of the family have become equally distinguished in statesmanship. Queen Elizabeth's minister plenipotentiary to The Hague was a brother to Bernard the Apostle. Col. George Gilpin, son of Joseph and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, founders of the American branch of the family, held an important government position under George Washington. The late Gov. William Gilpin, of Colorado, did equal service as a statesman in another field. Sent in his boyhood to England, he was a classmate of Gladstone. He also had Hawthorne as his tutor, and returning to the United States he entered West Point, from which institution he was graduated. The spirit of adventure and progress so deeply rooted within the Gilpin family led him to a life of observation and exploration in the West, and embodied in a report brought before Congress in 1845 he called the attention of that body to the immense possibilities and value of the western country of the United States. Bancroft says of Gilpin's report: "Coming just at this time, on the eve of the settlement of the Oregon question, the Mexican war and acquisition of California, its influence and importance cannot be estimated."

Among others of the family noted in public life are Charles Gilpin, three times mayor of Philadelphia; Edward Woodward Gilpin, for many years chief justice of Delaware; and most honored in Baltimore has been the late

President Bernard Gilpin, of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, who bore the same name as that of the Apostle of the North.

THOMAS McCONNELL, Sr., grandfather of Oliver W. Gilpin, attorney, of Kittanning, died Monday, March 12, 1888. The following account of his life and work was written by his personal friend, Col. J. B. Findley.

On the 31st of January, 1813, Thomas McConnell, Sr., was born near Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa., and he spent his earlier years on a farm. Early he had been sent to the native village school, where he acquired the elements of such an education as was then to be obtained, for the teacher's knowledge was limited to but a few common principles. These he soon had pressed upon his susceptible mind, and their lessons he subsequently largely improved by the acquisition of a cultivated taste for conversation, reading, study and reflection. Few men were ever as happily endowed in conversation. Nature fitted him in appearance, grace, intelligence, manners, deportment, culture and congenial conversational powers for that which he was—the exemplar of a true Christian gentleman. He had a wide circle of friends and admirers. Few men ever passed through so long a life with so few opponents. If he ever had an enemy it was never known.

In his early life his business training was under his father. In later years he was engaged in several enterprises. He was one of the firm of Brown, McConnell & Patterson, a member of Brown, Phillips & Co., the senior member of McConnell & Reed, and of McConnell & Co., also a member of Campbell, McConnell & Son, and other firms whose styles and titles cannot at present be recalled. When the oil fever broke out at Parkers Landing, he became interested in many of its large business projects, and was largely concerned and successful therein.

From the organization of the Kittanning Bank, in 1857, until its successors, the First National Bank and Kittanning National Bank of Kittanning, were dissolved, he was one of the directors. In the council of the borough his influence as a member, interested in behalf of prudent administration, was exercised on many an occasion where wise counsel was needed.

His marriage with Miss Olive Robinson, daughter of Elisha Robinson, Esq., of Parkers Landing, was a source of domestic happiness, of which two daughters, Mrs. John Gilpin and

Miss Elizabeth R., and three sons, Thomas, Elisha R. and William H. McConnell, now deceased, were the fruits.

When a young man he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, but subsequently transferred his relations to the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, with whose Sabbath school, either as a teacher or a member of the Bible class, he was connected until about two years before his death, when declining age caused him most regretfully to withdraw. As a Bible student he was indefatigable in the investigation of the lesson. He never came unprepared. He had independent opinions of his own, which he never was either at a loss to express or afraid to disclose; while his uniform urbanity of manner and gentlemanly like deportment, as well as his well known courteous treatment of and deference to the opinions of others, gained for him an influence and a respect which will still continue to grow green in the memory of all his former associates and fellow members of the community to whom he was so well and so favorably known, and by whom so universally honored in every relation of his long and useful life.

HORATIO LEE GOLDEN, attorney at law, was born in Kittanning borough in a house about on the site of his present office, on the north side of Market street, near the "Hotel Alexander," on the 13th day of October, 1860. He is the eldest son of the late Edward S. Golden, Esq. He was educated at a private school in Kittanning, known as Lambeth College, and, to some extent, in the public school of said borough, and later attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., for two years, to prepare for college. He entered Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and was graduated in the spring of 1883. He studied law in the office of his father, Edward S. Golden, together with Hon. J. W. King, present judge of Armstrong county, and R. A. McCullough, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county in the year 1885. Since that date he has practiced generally in the several courts of Pennsylvania and United States courts. He belongs to a family of lawyers. Not only was his father a lawyer, but his brother, Harry C. Golden, Esq., is also an attorney, and his daughter, Janet Golden, who graduated at Vassar College in the year 1913, is registered as a student at law and is studying in the office of her father. He was married Oct. 13, 1887, to Mary Allen MacLure, niece of the late Hon. John M. Greer.

at one time judge of Butler county. In politics H. L. Golden is a Republican. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kittanning, Pa., having for some years been junior warden of said church, and a member of the board of trustees of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH HAMILTON STIVENSON, ex-mayor of Leechburg, a prominent merchant of that borough who has long been classed among its leading citizens, belongs to an Armstrong county family of Revolutionary descent. Old members of the family claim descent from Peter Stuyvesant, of New Amsterdam (now New York).

Mr. Stivenson's great-grandfather was a shoemaker, going from house to house to work at his trade. His children were Joseph (eldest son), John, William, Tobias, Hannah (married Jacob Lynch), and Nancy (married an Olinger).

Joseph Stivenson, grandfather of Joseph H. Stivenson, was a soldier in the second war with England, 1812-15, enlisting in an Armstrong county company which went to Black Rock, N. Y. He served as a private. By occupation he was a farmer. His family consisted of five sons and four daughters, namely: George, a mason and stonecutter of Kittanning, married Nancy Hunter; John was the father of Joseph Hamilton Stivenson; Daniel, a carpenter, was killed on the railroad across the isthmus of Panama while on his way to California (he was unmarried); Joseph, a teamster, of Kittanning, married Sarah King, daughter of Isaac King; Jacob, a carpenter, married Esther Schreckengost (he was a private in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry during the Civil war); Lydia married Thomas Morrison, and they moved to River Styx, Medina Co., Ohio; one daughter married a Martin, who went to California and was lost track of, never being heard from again; Christina married George Yount and lived in Kittanning (he was a private in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry during the Civil war); Margaret died in young womanhood.

John Stivenson, son of Joseph, followed farming all his long life. He died May 6, 1894, aged seventy-two years, six months. In religion a devout Lutheran, he served as deacon of his church for many years. He married Flora King, daughter of John and Susanna (Heilman) King, and granddaughter of Matthias King. John King was a pioneer settler in Armstrong county, owning and residing on property in what was then Kittanning (now Burrell) township still held in the family. He was a prominent and much esteemed

man of his day. His wife, Susanna (Heilman), belonged to an old and substantial family of this section, being a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Harter) Heilman, pioneers of Armstrong county who settled in what is now Manor township in 1796. Peter Heilman died in 1833, aged eighty-three years, his wife in January, 1831, aged seventy-nine years, and they are buried in the old Heilman graveyard, on his homestead place. The *Kittanning Gazette* had the following notice: "Died Jan. 21, 1831, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Mr. Peter Heilman, of Kittanning township, in the seventy-ninth year of her age."

The various members of the Heilman family are recorded in the assessment lists of 1807 as owners of mills, distilleries and large tracts of land, and the Heilman whisky, made by Jacob Heilman, was celebrated in its day. The family of Peter Heilman consisted of twelve children. More extended mention of the Heilmans will be found elsewhere in this work.

Joseph Hamilton Stivenson was born March 27, 1851, in Kittanning township, this county, within one and a half miles from the original homestead of John King, his maternal grandfather, and on his grandfather King's birthday. He assisted with the farm work at home and attended school winters until eighteen years old. When a young man he taught during the winters, having made the most of his opportunities for securing an education, for besides going to public school he was a student at select school for two terms. When twenty-one years old he entered the employ of a man who was engaged in huckstering, continuing with him two and a half years, after which for four years he was engaged at work in rolling mills. He was next weighmaster at a coal tipple for eight months, at the end of which time he embarked in the mercantile business at Leechburg, where he has since conducted a general store. His trade has increased steadily through the third of a century he has done business in the borough, and his honorable methods and capable management of his own affairs have led him into other avenues of usefulness. His fellow citizens, with just appreciation of his value to the community, have called upon him for various public services, and he has been councilman for three years, burgess three years and constable five years, still acting in the latter capacity. He is also marshal of the borough. An active member of the Lutheran Church, he has served in the office of deacon, having taken a useful part in church

work as in all other things which enlist his interest and attention. All in all, he has led a worthy life, whose activities have not been limited to promoting the success of his own enterprises. In his early youth he harvested with the sickle and did other work in the manner typical of the times. He sowed flax, pulled it, threshed the seed out, rotted the wood on the grass (by watering, to make the wood brittle), then broke it by hand with the old sword brake, and scutched it, after which it was made into linen which wore well. In those days many people spun and wove all their cloth and there was no shoddy in those clothes.

On July 4, 1872, Mr. Stivenson married Harriet Smail, daughter of Peter and Polly (Klingensmith) Smail, both descendants of local pioneer families, and granddaughter of Jacob Smail, a civil engineer, who was a large landowner in which is now Bethel township. He married a Klingensmith of Westmoreland county. Mrs. Stivenson is like her husband a member of the Lutheran Church. They have one son, Robert F., born August 12, 1879, now engaged in merchandising in Leechburg as his father's partner. He married Grace Gosser, daughter of Albert M. and Susanna (Hill) Gosser. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., B. P. O. Elks and Knights of the Maccabees.

JAMES DENNY DAUGHERTY was born in Kittanning, Pa., Oct. 17, 1855, his father being one of the descendants of the pioneers of the town, born in Kittanning. His mother was Anne Riley, a native of Ireland. Mr. Daugherty's early education was acquired in the public schools, but was delayed by the necessity of obtaining a livelihood. He worked in a brickyard during the daylight hours and recited at night to the late Robert W. Smith, the historian, from whom he obtained a basic knowledge of Latin and mathematics which has served him well in the later years of his success. Finally, through severe economy, he was enabled to attend the Eldersridge Academy, and Mount Union College, Ohio, from which latter institution he graduated.

From boyhood he had been a lover of books and had a keen interest in mechanics and new discoveries. When the Graham system of shorthand writing came into popular use, he was one of the first to avail himself of the opportunity to acquire a rapid method of transcribing speech, and soon became noted as a fast and accurate reporter. So great was his repute that he was made official court report-

er. During this time he was reading law in the office of Hon. John Gilpin and G. S. Crosby, and he was admitted to the bar in September, 1887.

Having realized the great economic value of the typewriter, upon its introduction to the world, he at once purchased one, became remarkably expert upon that comparatively clumsy pioneer machine, and began at once to improve upon it. The culminating event of his career was the invention of the first visible typewriter, which he soon developed into a practical instrument and later put upon the market, being at the head of a company he organized for its manufacture. This machine was the progenitor of all the modern visible machines of the world. Mr. Daugherty is now engaged, in his leisure moments, in devising an adding typewriter for one of the largest of the great manufacturing firms of that giant industry. He has taken out nearly a hundred patents on typewriters and computing machines and is frequently consulted as a constructive expert.

During the time he was developing the typewriter Mr. Daugherty had found spare moments to perfect himself in legal lore, and in 1898 he was appointed referee in bankruptcy by Hon. Joseph Buffington, a position which he still holds. He has a law office in Kittanning, and is often retained as a pleader in important cases, where his native eloquence can be made available before the jury. He is now county solicitor and held that position for six years once before.

Nature was lavish in her bestowal of talents upon "Denny," as his friends call him, for not only is he gifted as a mechanic, and learned in the law, but his inborn eloquence and poetic temperament are traits which have endeared him to his friends, and made him a terror to his adversaries. Not only have these talents gained recognition in the section where his life has been spent, but in many political campaigns his clear and penetrating voice has resounded from the rostrum in defense of the principles of his party. He was one of the few speakers selected for service in the campaign of the lamented William McKinley, for whom Mr. Daugherty had a strong personal friendship. When that martyred president's memorial services were held, Mr. Daugherty was selected to deliver the address, and the poem written and recited by him on that occasion has still power to bring tears to the eyes of the reader. He was also selected in 1905 to present the largest flag in the world to the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Daugherty was married Jan. 1, 1878, to Eliza L. Field, a native of Canada, whom he met at college, and has three children: Mary E., a graduate of Margaret Morrison branch of Carnegie Technical Institute, Pittsburgh, in domestic science; Nancy L., portrait painter, now in Paris, France, and J. D., Jr., engaged in the automobile business.

Mr. Daugherty has had a standing offer to go upon the lyceum platform as a lecturer and entertainer, and several times has been mentioned as available material for Congress, but so far neither of these has appealed to him.

SAMUEL S. BLYHOLDER, a leading citizen of Bethel township, who has a thriving general merchandise business at Center Valley, has been identified with the activities of his part of Armstrong county in various relations, and is a man whose ability and sincere devotion to his responsibilities have won him a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He has been prominently associated with the advancement of farming interests along the most modern lines, and has done excellent work in this connection. As the holder of various public offices he has given great satisfaction to all concerned.

Mr. Blyholder was born in Gilpin (then Allegheny) township, Armstrong county, April 30, 1849. His father, John George Blyholder, was born in 1806 in Wittenberg, Germany, and the family there is now almost extinct. He came to this country in 1831, settling in Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., where he engaged in farming. In 1842 he moved to Gilpin township, Armstrong county, where he rented land for a number of years, in 1859 purchasing the farm later owned and occupied by his son Samuel. He became one of the substantial residents of the locality, held various township offices, and was a prominent member of the local Evangelical Church, in which he held office. In politics he was a Democrat. He died in 1883, when he was in his seventy-seventh year. He was married twice, first to Rosanna Bierer, by whom he had seven children, of whom three are living: A. B., a farmer, of Raymore, Mo., who has a family of nine children; J. B., a merchant, at Irwin station, Pa., who has seven children; and Dr. Caleb, of Pittsburgh, who has one son. His wife dying he married (second) Mrs. Rachel (Bouch) Conman, who was born in 1817 in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, and they had two children, Samuel S. and Maggie, the latter deceased. Mrs. Blyholder died Aug. 30, 1890,

at the age of seventy-three. She was a daughter of Isaac Bouch, a native of Armstrong county, whose parents were pioneers of this county.

Samuel S. Blyholder grew to manhood on his father's farm in Gilpin township, meantime attending the elementary schools of the neighborhood and the Irwin high school. He made a specialty of vocal music, which he afterward taught for ten years. He did not devote all his time to that, however, having commenced farming, in which he has always maintained the deepest interest. In 1881 he embarked in the hardware business at Leechburg, after his father's death, in 1883, disposing of that and purchasing the homestead farm, where he settled and devoted himself to farming. This place comprises 165 acres of valuable, highly improved land, well equipped with the most approved appliances for the conduct of general farming; a steam chopping mill and other advanced machinery have long been included among his implements. He has been identified with the most advanced movements for raising agriculture to the level of the most scientific pursuits, has represented Armstrong county for sixteen years on the Pennsylvania State board of agriculture, is manager of the Armstrong County Farmers' Institute, and has for many years been a prominent member of the Patrons of Husbandry, belonging to Mount Joy Grange, No. 537. He has held many county and State offices in the Grange, and is at present overseer of the State organization, and he has organized many granges, in his own and other counties. He is a recognized authority on agricultural questions.

Mr. Blyholder has from early manhood been actively interested in the success of the Democratic party in this region, and his efficient work has been appreciated not only in the organization, but by his fellow citizens generally, who have supported him for various offices regardless of party lines. He has served his township as school director and auditor and is still holding the former position, also acting as justice of the peace, which office he has filled for eighteen years in Bethel and Gilpin townships. In 1878 he received the nomination of his party for State Legislature, and although the county was then Republican by a thousand majority he was beaten by only fifty-four votes. He was the first Progressive candidate for Congress in 1896, when he was nominated to run for representative of the then Twenty-first Congressional district. His nomination was unopposed on his part, and though defeated, as

was expected in a strong Republican district. He ran ahead of his ticket. He is one of those Progressives who believe in exercising, perpetuating and guarding the principles of government of the people, by the people, and for all the people, and is recognized as a sincere worker toward the betterment of conditions not only in his home community but all over the country.

In religious matters Mr. Blyholder is a Lutheran, and he has been an earnest worker in the local church and in the denomination generally, where as in every other relation of life he has been called upon for various important services. He has been deacon and trustee of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Leechburg, which he has represented in the Synod and General Council, has been a member of the committee on missions of the Pittsburgh Synod, and a member of the board of trustees of Thiel College, at Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa. Socially he belongs to Leechburg Lodge, No. 377, B. P. O. Elks.

On Dec. 30, 1880, Mr. Blyholder was married to Anna D. Sweeney, daughter of William and Margaret (Johnston) Sweeney, of Westmoreland county, Pa., and member of an old family of Westmoreland county, Pa. They have had a family of six children: Orrin C., Elma M. (deceased), Mary F., Samuel W., Adela A. and Eula I.

HARVEY G. SHAFER, of Red Bank township, Armstrong county, is an extensive dealer in produce, giving most of his time and attention to that business, and he is also interested in farming, raising only a percentage, however, of the vegetables, fruits, etc., which he handles. His home is in Red Bank township, where the family has long been settled, and where he was born in a log house near New Salem, Aug. 10, 1866. Samuel Shafer, his great-grandfather, was an early settler in western Pennsylvania, and was a farmer by occupation.

Christian Shafer, son of Samuel, was born in Northampton county, Pa., and located in Armstrong county in young manhood, becoming one of the prosperous farmers of this region. He and his wife, Magdalena (Fueringer), had twelve children (of whom seven survive): Lewis; George, who died in infancy; John C., deceased; Israel; Samuel, deceased; Levi, who died young; Susanna; Elizabeth; Mary, who died young; Catherine; Caroline, and Sarah. The father died in 1881, the mother surviving until 1893. They were consistent members of the Evangelical Church.

Israel Shafer, son of Christian, was born May 1, 1845, in Red Bank township, Armstrong Co., Pa., and was educated in the public schools of Red Bank township and at Dayton Academy. In 1863 he enlisted in Company G, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served capably until the close of the war. Two of his brothers, Lewis and John, were also Union soldiers, both being in the same regiment as he. Returning to Armstrong county after the close of the war, Mr. Shafer engaged in farming in Red Bank township, and in 1886 entered the wholesale produce business at Kittanning, in which line he has been engaged ever since. He has been very successful in this undertaking, and ranks among the prosperous business men of the county. In 1899 he was the Republican candidate for county treasurer, and was elected by a good majority, serving one term of three years in that office. On Sept. 30, 1911, he was nominated by his party as a candidate for county commissioner, was elected, and is now filling that office.

On Jan. 25, 1866, Mr. Shafer married Catherine Shick, daughter of John Shick, of Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer became the parents of nine children: Harvey G., Amos C., William (deceased), Reed, Lillian (deceased), Nellie R. (wife of Dr. J. D. Sedwick, a dentist), Wallace H., and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Shafer died in 1890, and is buried at New Salem. The entire family early became members of the Evangelical Church, to which Mr. Shafer is a liberal contributor.

Harvey G. Shafer was educated in the schools of Red Bank township. He worked for his father on the farm where he still makes his home, and to which the family came from Dry Ridge when Harvey was four years old. He has been here ever since. The property consists of eighty-six acres, seven still in timber. There is an old orchard four acres in extent, and a new orchard of ten acres planted in 1907 with winter fruit. Mr. Shafer believes in the economy of improving his surroundings, and his home contains all of the up-to-date appliances, while his farm is well equipped for present-day farming. The house he occupies was built by his father in 1884. In his earlier manhood Mr. Shafer spent about three winters working in the mines, there being little to do on the farm at that time of the year, but he has been in the produce business for twenty-three years, buying most of his stuff in carload lots. His farm is operated by hired help entirely, Mr. Shafer devoting his energies principally to the

produce business, of which he has made so pronounced a success. He makes a specialty of handling apples, potatoes and hay, by the carload only.

Mr. Shafer is a Republican and has been very active in the work of the party. He was a member of the county committee for twelve years, and served three years as judge of election. He is a member of the Evangelical Church at New Salem, in Red Bank township, Armstrong county.

On May 18, 1888, Mr. Shafer married Elizabeth Shick, who was born in Red Bank township Oct. 2, 1869, daughter of John M. Shick, and there received her education. She remained at home until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer have had children born as follows: Grace, Nov. 18, 1889 (married to Charles Kunselman, of Mahoning township; they have one child, Percy William, born Nov. 8, 1911); Harry Calvin, July 23, 1891 (married Ocie Kunselman, and they have one child, Martha Elizabeth, born March 16, 1913); Dessie Pearl, Feb. 12, 1893 (died April 24, 1895);^{*} Boyd D., Oct. 9, 1894; Elsie May, Sept. 13, 1896; Katie Ruth, March 16, 1898; William Reed, April 11, 1901 (died April 1, 1913); Perry Paul, Oct. 22, 1903; Ruby Estella, Feb. 23, 1904; Charles Theodore, Jan. 29, 1906; Nellie Aldine and Della Geraldine, twins, Dec. 8, 1907; Clarence Armour, Sept. 28, 1910.

Jacob Shick, grandfather of Mrs. Shafer, was a farmer, and came to this section from Northumberland county, settling in Sugar valley, Red Bank township, where he bought a tract of 140 acres. He cleared the land, built a log house and barn, and carried on general farming all the rest of his life. To him and his wife Elizabeth (Mohney), daughter of Adam Mohney, were born the following children: Rebecca married Lewis Mohney, of Clarion county (both are deceased); Adam married Mary Kunselman, of Red Bank township (both are deceased); John M. is mentioned below; Christopher, of Red Bank township, married Sarah Lankard, who is deceased; Susanna married Jacob Miller, of Mahoning township (both are deceased); Fredrick married Sarah Kunselman, of Detroit; Elizabeth died aged sixty-two years; Tina married Jacob Wineburg, of Michigan (both are deceased); Annie married Adam Mohney, and both are deceased. The father lived to the age of eighty-two years; the mother died in the house built by him. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Steinmetz Lutheran Church, near Hawthorn, Clarion county, Pennsylvania.

John M. Shick, son of Jacob, was born July 4, 1840, in what is called Sugar valley, in Red Bank township, near Hawthorn. He was educated in the schools of the township, and worked for his father on the farm until twenty-one years old. He remained on the farm and took care of his father and crippled sister, and he inherited the farm from his father, continuing to follow farming all his life. His first marriage was to Sophia Miller, daughter of Christopher Miller, and they had children: Amanda married Jacob George, of Red Bank township; Ambrose, at Pittsburgh, married Della Hoch, who is deceased; Lydia died when two years old; Elizabeth, who was born in the old log house on the farm, married Harvey G. Shafer; Elsie married William Gruber, of Red Bank township; Theodore died in infancy. The mother of these died in 1873, and is buried at the Brick Church at Hawthorn. She was a Lutheran in religion. Mr. Shick subsequently married (second) Sophia Rinard, daughter of Reuben and Angeline (Gruber) Rinard, and they had the following children: Angeline May married Calvin Copenhaver, of Pierce, Red Bank township; Clara married Raymond Troutman, of Red Bank township; Jesse, of Red Bank township, married Amanda Rearick; Charles, of Red Bank township, married Carrie Boddorf; Earl, of Red Bank township, this county, married Pearl Huffman; Catherine married Ralph Shaffer, of Red Bank, Armstrong county; Orpha and Irene live at home; Alva is now (1913) twenty-one years old.

Mr. Shick was formerly a Democrat in politics, later becoming a Republican. He was active in township affairs, serving as school director, overseer of the poor and treasurer. He was a member of the Evangelical Church, to which Mrs. Shick also belongs, and he was one of the foremost workers in the church, holding the offices of trustee, elder, steward and class leader. He went out among the people and held prayer meetings, and his devotion was rewarded by excellent results. Mr. Shick died in February, 1910, and is buried in the Union cemetery at Hawthorn.

ROBERT WALTER SMITH, author of a "History of Armstrong County," published in 1883, after his death, was born at Litchfield, N. H., June 16, 1816, at the residence of his grandfather, Judge Parker. His great-grandfather, Capt. Ebenezer Smith, was one of the guards in charge of Major Andre preceding his execution. His grandfather, Rev. David Smith, was at the time of his death the oldest graduate of Yale College in the

United States. His father, Rev. David Smith, also a Yale graduate, was for a number of years a missionary to the Tuscarora Indians, and there among the savages our subject acquired the taste for aboriginal history which led him to take up the work later in life. Robert was educated by his father and entered Hamilton College, Stockbridge, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1837. He then read law in the office of Darius Pécet, a noted lawyer of Warsaw, N. Y. For a time Mr. Smith was principal of the Red Hood Seminary, then removed to Carlisle, Pa., and in 1846 came to Kittanning. Soon after his arrival he became a partner with the late Judge Bufington, the elder, and after a time opened an office of his own. He was the first county superintendent of schools, being appointed in 1856, serving altogether for six years. From 1863 to 1876 he was editor of the *Union Free Press*, was burgess of Kittanning, and held several other offices of trust in the gift of his fellow townsmen.

Mr. Smith was a man of studious habits, a good speaker, and was the founder and supporter of the lecture courses of the days before the Civil war. His lectures were the foundation of his history, and he put all of his energies, most of his time and part of his life into the self-imposed task, but was never able to see the result of his labors in print. He worked without expectation of pecuniary reward, but the task was practically complete at his death and the work now stands as a monument to one who did the best he could with limited opportunities. He died Dec. 6, 1881, at the home of his brother, at Bronxville, N. Y., at the age of sixty-four. He labored on his history almost to the last. He was never a great lawyer, but it is said that there were none who excelled him in knowledge of the details of the law, and his book is practically an immense abstract of the titles of the lands in Armstrong county.

JOHN SCOTT SCHAEFFER, attorney at law, and one of the influential citizens of Kittanning, was born in that city Feb. 25, 1871, son of Daniel W. and Maria (Scott) Schaeffer and grandson of Frederick Schaeffer.

Anthony Schaeffer, the first of the family in this country, came here from Germany in the middle of the eighteenth century and first settled in Northampton county, Pa. He married Catherine Reeg, who had been his sweetheart in Germany, and who had come to this country two years before him, and they had children: Eva Catherine; George

Peter, who came with his father to Kittanning township, Armstrong county, at an early day (in 1806 one George Peter Schaeffer was elder in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Burrell township, and the same year was assessed in that township with 400 acres); Elizabeth Christina; Susanna Margaret; and John Philip. The father was a member of the State militia at the time the Revolutionary war broke out, and he served in that conflict and in the border warfare against the Indians. He came to Kittanning, Armstrong county, before the opening of the nineteenth century, and brought with him a slave he owned, "Black Tom," who continued to live with the family until he died of old age; he is buried in the Schaeffer Church graveyard at Brick Church, in Burrell township.

John Philip Schaeffer, son of Anthony, married Catherine Zerfaus (sometimes spelled Zerfoss), daughter of John Zerfaus, who served as a private in the war of the Revolution, and won considerable notice because of his encounter with an English officer. At one battle the Americans were retreating, and as John Zerfaus was crossing a fence he was struck across the head with a saber by an English officer; in retaliation Zerfaus shot him in the leg, and both were sent to the English hospital, where the officer complimented the young man upon his pluck. John Zerfaus came to Kittanning township and his descendants are numerous.

Frederick Schaeffer, son of John Philip Schaeffer, was born in Kittanning township, where he became a prosperous farmer, and died in 1896. His wife passed away about ten years before. They were the parents of nine children: John B., Daniel W., Absalom, Jackson, William W., George, Anna K. (wife of John Cook), Mary (wife of Henry Hare) and Levina (wife of James Heighley).

Daniel W. Schaeffer, son of Frederick Schaeffer, is a painter by trade, and resides in Kittanning, where he has a good business in that line. During the Civil war he served as a private in Battery D, 112th Regiment, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. For two years he saw some very hard service, taking part in the battles of Chapin's Farm, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, and siege of Petersburg, besides many skirmishes. At the close of the war he was detailed to take the census of the colored population of the South, to find out the percentage of colored blood in them. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Kittanning, the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, the Royal Arcanum, and of the National Ge-

ographic Society. Politically he is a Republican, and his religious connection is with the Lutheran Church, in which he has been for many years a successful Bible class teacher. Three children were born to his marriage with Maria Scott: John S., Charles F. and Harry S., the last named deceased.

Mrs. Maria (Scott) Schaeffer was born May 4, 1848, at Kittanning, daughter of John and Barbara (Streeper) Scott, the latter a native of Philadelphia, Pa.; her father, John Streeper, was in the iron business. John Scott, father of Mrs. Schaeffer, was a carpenter by trade, and engaged as a contractor and builder in Kittanning. He served in the Seminole war in Florida. His father, Isaac Scott, was a prominent man of Kittanning in his day, one of the early postmasters at that borough. He was an aide to his relative, Gen. Winfield Scott, in the war of 1812; he was a large powerful man. His wife's maiden name was Spangler.

John S. Schaeffer was graduated from Kittanning high school in 1888, and from Thiel College, Greenville, Pa., in 1892, graduating from both institutions ahead of his classes. For the following two years he was professor of English at Wagner Memorial Lutheran College, of Rochester, N. Y., and the next three years he served very ably as superintendent of schools at Elizabeth, Pa. In 1900 he was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Mr. Schaeffer has the degrees of A. B., A. M., and LL. B., and holds a State teacher's permanent certificate. The year of his graduation from the last named institute he was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, practicing his profession there until 1907, when he came to Kittanning, having been admitted to the bar in Armstrong county in November, 1907. Since then he has been successfully engaged in a large practice in this city. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme and Superior courts of Pennsylvania in 1904. For some years he has been an enthusiastic member of the Sons of Veterans, and his religious association is with the Lutheran Church, he being an earnest member. A man of strong convictions and logical reasoning powers, combined with natural eloquence, Mr. Schaeffer is often called upon for public addresses, and is one of the favorite Memorial day speakers.

CYRUS HELM, former auditor of Armstrong county, has also been one of the most popular officials of Washington township, where he occupies the old Helm homestead

upon which he was born Oct. 9th, 1857. He has an up-to-date farm, and also operates in oil and gas.

Conrad Hellam (as he spelled the name), grandfather of Cyrus Helm, was the first of his family in the United States. He came from Germany with two brothers, all settling in eastern Pennsylvania, whence Conrad came later to a location west of the mountains, in Armstrong county, securing about two hundred acres of land near Cowansville. It was then all wild, and he built a log cabin to shelter his family, who were reared at this place. Mr. Hellam devoted the rest of his life to clearing and improving this property. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. He and his wife had a family of nine children, namely: Jacob, born Aug. 13, 1815; Johannes, born Feb. 17, 1817, who died Aug. 16, 1896; Mary Magdalene, born July 14, 1818; Henrich, born April 7, 1820; George, born Sept. 26, 1826, who died Jan. 3, 1908; Elizabeth, born June 6, 1828; a child born June 26, 1829, who died in infancy; Samuel, born June 26, 1831; and David, born Aug. 10, 1833.

Jacob Helm, son of Conrad, was born Aug. 13, 1815, and died Feb. 8, 1895. He was reared at Cowansville, and when he began life for himself purchased from his father a tract of 120 acres in Washington township upon which there was a small clearing and log cabin. He later built a one and one-half story frame house, and there reared his family, passing the remainder of his life at this place, which he finished clearing and greatly improved. He married Elizabeth Fair, who was born at Cowansville March 1, 1824, daughter of Peter and Sarah Fair, and died March 3, 1902. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Helm, viz.: William, born Feb. 25, 1842, who died Nov. 6, 1908; Silvanus, born May 10, 1844, a private of Company B, 139th Pennsylvania Infantry, who died Nov. 15, 1862; Mary, born Oct. 22, 1846; Sarah Jane, born Dec. 5, 1848, who died April 12, 1909; Catherine, born June 18, 1851, who died Sept. 18, 1912; Alvina, born Nov. 18, 1853, who died March 13, 1891; Cyrus, born Oct. 9, 1857; Amanda, born Dec. 2, 1858; Albert Milton, born Feb. 6, 1861, who died Jan. 13, 1911; and Eunice, born Oct. 11, 1863. The parents were Lutherans, and charter members of the church in their neighborhood, St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran. Mr. Helm was a Republican in politics.

Cyrus Helm grew to manhood on the home farm. At the age of eighteen he left home.

working for others until he reached the age of twenty-five. In 1882, a few years after his marriage, he came back to his birthplace, where he has ever since lived and worked, making extensive improvements on the farm, which is one of the most up-to-date in its equipment and methods of cultivation in this section. The Helms have fine stock on the place. There is a gas well upon the farm, gas having been found a very valuable feature, and the product, except what is used for domestic purposes, is piped away by the Phillips Gas Company. Mr. Helm conducts his oil operations with others in the Pennsylvania oil fields. He has virtually retired from the more arduous agricultural work, his son now operating the farm.

Mr. Helm has been so long associated with public affairs in his locality that he is very prominent in that connection. He has been honored with election to about all the township offices, giving notably valuable service as justice of the peace, school director and auditor, and in 1895 was elected county auditor, which office he filled for three years. In politics he is a Republican. Like his family generally he is a Lutheran in religious connection.

On Sept. 3, 1878, Mr. Helm married Emma Frick, who was born Nov. 24, 1859, in Butler county, Pa., daughter of Michael and Rebecca Frick. Five children have been born to the union: Earl, born July 12, 1879; Grant, born Nov. 15, 1880; Ralph, born Aug. 22, 1882 (died March 3, 1883); Arthur V., born May 19, 1887, who now runs the home place, having the entire management; and a child born April 3, 1889, that died April 6, 1889.

SAMUEL F. BOOHER, postmaster of Kittanning, and for some years interested in the breeding of fine horses, is one of the representative men of Armstrong county. He was born in Washington township, this county, son of Jacob and Sarah A. (Bowser) Booher, and grandson in the maternal line of Matthias and Polly Ann (Stephenson) Bowser, the latter a close relative of Governor Stephenson of Ohio.

Frederick Booher, the paternal grandfather, a native of France, grew up in that country, but came to the United States in young manhood, and locating in Bedford, Bedford Co., Pa., bought a farm and found employment for his energies in agricultural pursuits.

Jacob Booher was born in Bedford county, where he was reared and obtained a common

school education. Like his father he became a farmer, and made a success of his life work. A consistent Republican, he supported the candidates of his party. Of his eleven children, two died in infancy, the others being: Abraham, a farmer of Washington township; Frederick, a farmer of Sugar Creek township; Dr. J. C., of Foss Creek, Jefferson Co., Pa.; Catherine, wife of William Wyant; Evaline, wife of J. W. Frick, of Allegheny county, Pa.; Melissa, wife of F. M. Painter; Elizabeth, wife of Nathan Hazelett; Anna, wife of J. W. Fair, of Applewold; and Samuel F.

Samuel F. Booher was educated in his native township, and brought up amid healthy agricultural surroundings. When still a young man he began business life for himself as a general merchant at Sherrett, this county, and continued in this line for about six years, during which time he was also postmaster there. In 1894 he was elected sheriff of Armstrong county, and after three years of faithful service in this important office was further honored by his party, being elected treasurer of the county in 1902. The Republican party has always found in him an able exponent of its principles, and he has been one of its most influential supporters in Armstrong county. He has served as chairman of the Republican central committee, of Washington township, and as chairman of the Armstrong county central committee, holding the latter office for two years. Moreover, he has justified the faith reposed in him whenever placed in office. In 1907 he was appointed by President Roosevelt to the office of postmaster of Kittanning, and reappointed by President Taft, being the present incumbent of the office.

Mr. Booher is deeply interested in the raising of good stock, owning a farm of 700 acres devoted to that purpose, on which he has a fine half-mile race track, and he specializes on high-grade blooded horses. Besides his farm Mr. Booher owns several houses, which he rents, all in one block, and he has just completed the erection of one of the finest and most modern apartment buildings in this part of the country. It is of beautiful buff brick, situated on a high and dry location at the corner of Arch and Grant streets, and is four stories in height, providing eight finely arranged apartments with up-to-date finish and conveniences. The heat is furnished by the most approved hot water system, and the arrangements throughout are intended to meet the demands of those who appreciate thoroughly modern appointments.

Fraternally Mr. Booher is a member of the



S. F. Booker

B. P. O. Elks, the Odd Fellows and the American Mechanics. In religious matters he is a Baptist, and one of the most generous members of that church.

ELLIS TAYLOR HUTCHISON, closely identified with the educational interests of Armstrong county, and a man of the highest standing, was born Aug. 6, 1873, at Kittanning, Pa., son of James and Harriet (Moorhead) Hutchison, and grandson of Philip Hutchison. Philip Hutchison was an influential man of his period, serving several years as justice of the peace.

James Hutchison, son of Philip, was a carpenter and builder in early life, but later became a farmer in Armstrong county. He was a soldier of the Civil war, having enlisted in Company B, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and saw considerable service, participating in the seven days' battle in the Wilderness. Receiving his honorable discharge in 1865, he returned home. He and his wife were the parents of nine children: Lillias M., who married Joseph Smith and (second) George Mellinger; Philip C.; John B.; Dora L., who married James McCreight; Zelma H., who married Joseph Happe; Ellis Taylor; and three who died in infancy. The father died Jan. 12, 1907, the mother having passed away March 21, 1901. Both belonged to the Presbyterian Church.

Ellis Taylor Hutchison attended the Kittanning public and high schools, laying a good foundation for his life work. For the two years following his graduation from high school he taught school, and then entered the State normal school at Clarion, Pa., taking the full course, and being graduated therefrom in 1896. He followed this with a post-graduate course, and then taught in Warren county, Pa., for a year. Mr. Hutchison was then offered a position as principal of schools at Wickboro, now Kittanning, Pa., and remained until 1908. He then assumed charge of a department in the Kittanning Plate Glass Company's office, and since then has exerted his ability toward developing the business placed in his charge. During the time he was principal at Wickboro he accomplished wonders. When he began the school contained only four rooms, and the standard was low. When he retired, twelve rooms were required to accommodate the pupils, and they now rank with those of any other school in the county.

In 1906 Mr. Hutchison was married to Zilla M. Schull, daughter of Philip and Mary

Schull, of Armstrong county, and to them have been born two sons and one daughter, Frank L., Ellis Taylor, Jr., and Harriet M. They are both consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hutchison has taken a deep and abiding interest in the church and church work, serving five years as deacon and ten as elder, and one year as superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge No. 244, of Kittanning, and Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M. For the last ten years he has been secretary of the Blue Lodge. He has served five years as burgess and five years as councilman of Wickboro. While no longer a teacher, Mr. Hutchison is alive to educational matters, and always ready to further them to the best of his ability.

GEORGE P. KRON, an honored veteran of Armstrong county and an excellent example of what the German-American citizens of this country accomplish, is one of the leading business men of Kittanning, where he has been connected with the harnessmaking industry for nearly sixty years. He was born April 4, 1835, in Germany, and there received a common school education and was taught the trade of harnessmaking. At seventeen years of age he came to the United States to join his uncle, George Kron, who had established himself in a harnessmaking business at Kittanning.

The young man remained with his uncle until 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, 22d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment was called out for active service during the invasion of the State. The regiment was stationed at Harrisburg during the battle of Gettysburg, and was finally discharged when Governor Curtin felt there was no further fear of Confederate occupation. Mr. Kron returned to his business duties. Until 1869 he continued with his uncle, and then branched out for himself in the same line, opening a store on Market street, where Apple Brothers' store now stands. This continued to be his place of business until 1905, when he moved into his present commodious quarters. For many years Mr. Kron was the leader in his line, cartying the finest stock of all kinds of goods connected therewith that could be found in Armstrong county. He is a man of progressive ideas, practically shown in his support of the most up-to-date enterprises undertaken in Kittanning. He was a charter member of the Kittanning Telephone

Company, a charter member of the Armstrong County Trust Company, and when the Kittanning National Bank was reorganized became a member of the National Kittanning Bank. He has always been an advocate of civic advancement in every way, and his support can always be relied upon in securing the passage of measures looking towards the improvement of existing conditions. He was one of five men to organize and operate the Kittanning Ferry Company, resulting in the making of a free bridge for Kittanning.

In 1861 Mr. Kron was married to Mary Jane Daugherty, daughter of Capt. James Daugherty, of Kittanning. Mrs. Kron died in 1878, after having borne her husband six children: John L.; Mary D., widow of John F. Schuey, she and her children living with Mr. Kron; Annie E., wife of John Volk, residing in Davenport, Iowa; Carrie E., wife of K. B. Schotte, of Kittanning; Hannah E., wife of Frederick Snyder, residing in Indianapolis, Ind.; and Nancy Lenora, wife of James F. Foulis, of Kittanning.

JAMES A. KELLY, M. D., of Whitesburg, Armstrong county, has been engaged in practice at that location for forty-one years. He was born Feb. 18, 1848, in Jefferson county, Pa., son of William M. Kelly and grandson of James Kelly.

William M. Kelly died in 1853, of typhoid fever. He was a farmer, and in the winter season followed the teacher's profession. He married Caroline Stewart, and three children were born to this union: James A. is mentioned below; William A. was superintendent of schools in Jefferson county, Pa., for six years, and for twenty-five years was connected with the school system of Alaska, having been the first school official appointed by the government in that territory (he is unmarried, and makes his home in Portland, Oregon); John N., who lives on the old homestead in Jefferson county, Pa., has been county commissioner and for five years superintendent of the county home (he married Belle Means, of Jefferson county, and they have a family of five children, three sons and two daughters). Mrs. Caroline (Stewart) Kelly died in Wayne township, Armstrong county, in 1898, in her sixty-eighth year.

James A. Kelly received his early education in his native county, and at Glade Run Academy, taught school for a number of years, and took his medical course at the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, grad-

uating from that institution in 1874. He has been located at Whitesburg, in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, throughout his career, and the only physician still in active practice who was located in this territory at the time he took up work here is Dr. T. M. Allison, of Kittanning. He is well known and highly respected in his own and surrounding counties, and the large practice to which he still attends faithfully has been built up by the most conscientious devotion to the welfare of his patients, as well as the skill which has made them so confident of his ability. He was pension examining surgeon under President Cleveland, and in 1913 was president of the Armstrong County Medical Society.

On March 6, 1879, Dr. Kelly married Delnora Park, daughter of Dr. J. K. Park, who at one time practiced in partnership with Dr. Kelly. They had one child, which died in infancy. Dr. Kelly is a member of the Methodist Church.

JAMES EATON BROWN MATEER, who has extensive interests as farmer and stock raiser in Boggs township, Armstrong county, belongs to a family of Scotch-Irish origin which has been in Pennsylvania for several generations.

James Mateer, the founder of this branch in America, was born in Ireland, and was of Scotch-Irish parentage. Crossing the Atlantic with his wife, Mollie (Sharon), and family, he settled in the Cumberland valley in Pennsylvania, seven miles from Harrisburg and one mile from Mechanicsville, obtaining land, and getting his deed from the Penns before the Colonies gained their independence. There he made his home and devoted himself to farming, and there he reared his family. He served in the Revolutionary war.

Samuel Mateer, son of James and Mollie (Sharon) Mateer, always followed farming, remaining on the old home place, where he died in 1805. He married Rosanna Quigley, and they reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, viz.: John; James, who went to Old Virginia, settling near Georgetown, was married there, and died there; Samuel, who died young; Margaret, who married Walter Sloan, of Mosgrove, Pa.; Nancy, who married a Mr. Coldin and after his death became Mrs. Brumbaugh; Sharon, who married a Reed; and Elsie, who married William Peart, of Mosgrove, and

after his death became the wife of Alexander Lowery.

John Mateer, son of Samuel, was a native of Dauphin county, Pa., thence removing in 1806 to Armstrong county, settling in Franklin township, close to what is now Montgomeryville, on land now owned by the Shawmut Railway Company. He obtained 250 acres of land in what is now East Franklin township, then all in the woods, and developed a desirable property, putting up a substantial brick house and frame barn, and making many improvements which added to its value. In 1855 Mr. Mateer left Armstrong county, moving out to Wayne county, Ill., where he died in 1866. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Margaret Montgomery, and they had the following children: Washington, Samuel, Robert, John, Margaret, Nancy Jane, Rosana, Montgomery and Anthony.

Samuel Mateer, son of John, was born Nov. 27, 1818, in what is now East Franklin township, Armstrong county, and was raised there. Later he located in what was then Pine (now Boggs) township, where his son Samuel S. Mateer now lives, and there passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1900. Farming was his principal business throughout life, but in his early years he was also a drover, dealing extensively in stock, which he drove to the eastern markets. He bought the place of 200 acres in Boggs township now owned by his son Samuel at a time when there were neither roads nor bridges in the vicinity, and the tree under which he pitched his tent the first winter, while he cleared a place for his house, is still standing. In the spring he went for his young wife, whom he had married the previous August, 1843, and they worked together to improve the property, in time being able to build a fine house and barns. Mr. Mateer was a Democrat and took a prominent part in the public affairs of the locality, holding the office of justice of the peace for twenty-five years and serving faithfully in various township offices, including that of school director. Being a carpenter, he in 1859 built the schoolhouse which still stands on the farm and is known by his name. He also contributed liberally toward the building of the Concord Presbyterian church, and was one of the trustees of that congregation. He helped to secure good roads in his neighborhood. He was the promoter of Pine Creek Furnace, and in company with James E. Brown, of whom he purchased his farm, established the furnace where the station of that name now stands. Thus he was associ-

ated with many movements which marked the progress of his community. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In August, 1843, Mr. Mateer married Elizabeth Ambrose, who was born April 2, 1823, daughter of Benjamin Ambrose, a farmer in the Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, who came to Franklin township, Armstrong county, where he reared his family of four sons and three daughters. Mr. Ambrose was a Whig and a Presbyterian. Mrs. Mateer died in 1904. She and her husband had the following children, all born on the home farm in Boggs township where their son Samuel S. now lives: James E. B. is mentioned below; John Harvey, born July 31, 1846, married to Clara Calhoun, is a farmer of Boggs township; Robert M., born Oct. 5, 1848, graduated from Jefferson Medical College and was a prominent physician of Elderton, this county, until his death, June 18, 1900 (he married Mary Donnelly); Benjamin Franklin, born Dec. 5, 1850, married to Margaret Adams, is a retired farmer living in Kittanning; Samuel S., born May 1, 1853, married Mary Houser; Annie Jane, born Oct. 25, 1855, married William C. Calhoun, a farmer of Boggs township; Margaret E., born March 18, 1858, married Findley P. Wolff, an attorney of Kittanning, and died June 24, 1910; Mary Elizabeth, born Dec. 5, 1860, married Joseph Banks, who died in 1888; Ambrose M., born July 16, 1863, married Berd Householder, of Rosston, is a merchant at Ford City, this county; Alexander Montgomery, born Oct. 26, 1867, married to Hannah Williamson, is a farmer of Boggs township. Besides their own large family Mr. and Mrs. Mateer raised Daniel Cogley, who was born Sept. 7, 1839, and whom they took into their home as an orphan boy of nine years. He still resides on the old homestead with Samuel S. Mateer. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company K, 155th Pennsylvania Regiment, and serving three years with the Army of the Potomac; after his discharge he returned to the Mateer farm in Boggs township.

James Eaton Brown Mateer was born May 24, 1844, on the old homestead in Boggs township and there grew to manhood. After his marriage he continued to live at that place for two years, and then bought property one and a half miles north, 150 acres, at that time all in the woods. He put up a frame barn and the shell of a house in which he lived for five years before completing the substantial frame dwelling in which he has since lived.

Mr. Mateer has met with marked success in his agricultural operations, being one of the most prosperous farmers in the county. He first added 100 acres to his initial purchase, later a tract of thirty-seven acres to that, and then seventy more, by the old homestead. Subsequently he purchased 192 acres of William Cochran, the holdings of himself and his sons amounting to 562 acres—all valuable land. In addition to general farming he has become heavily interested in stock raising, in which line he has met with the same success which has attended all his other enterprises. He is one of the most respected citizens of his township and has held various local offices. In politics he is a Democrat, adhering to the principles of the party his family has supported for many years. Most of the Mateers have been associated with the Presbyterian Church.

In November, 1864, Mr. Mateer married Esther S. Lowry, daughter of William and Esther (Miller) Lowry, and she died Dec. 16, 1906, at the age of sixty-three years. We have the following record of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mateer: Ida May, born March 27, 1866, married William Martin and has four children, James W., Hazel (Mrs. Gyer Kuntz, who has one child), John Elder and William Lowry; Lizzie, born Oct. 20, 1868, married Isaac Darbaker, now of Vandergrift, Pa., and has had four children, one that died young, Harriet, James Mateer and Arthur; Samuel J., born Jan. 23, 1874, now on the home place, married Mattie Skinner and has one child, Alice Ruth (they have also raised Ethel Ellen Peart, daughter of James C. Peart and granddaughter of S. M. Peart, from the time her mother died, when she was three years old); William Lowry, born July 6, 1877, now on the home farm, married Jennie Miller and has two children, Marlin and Sharon.

WILLIAM HAYS, late of Washington township, was a widely known citizen of Armstrong county, prominent in the Republican party, and had held important public offices, in every capacity giving evidence of superior ability and character which made his services highly desirable. Mr. Hays was a native of Ireland, born Oct. 7, 1838, and was reared there, being a youth of sixteen when he came to America with his parents, William J. and Letitia (Morrow) Hays. The family located on a farm in Madison township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where the father followed agricultural pursuits and ran a distillery.

Soon after his marriage William Hays settled in Washington township, Armstrong county, on a tract of 120 acres which he cultivated, also running a sawmill. His good judgment and talent for business were shown in the success of his undertakings as farmer and mill man, and so well did he stand with his fellow citizens that he was elected to various township offices, serving as supervisor and school director. But his chief official honor was his election to the position of county auditor, which he held from 1888 to 1893. For many years he was a leading worker for the success of the Republican party in this section. Mr. Hays was a veteran of the Civil war, serving three years as a member of Company E, 62d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, from Clarion county, and was once slightly wounded. Among the engagements in which he took part was the battle of Gettysburg. He died Feb. 8, 1908, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

On Dec. 29, 1864, Mr. Hays married Catherine John, who was born March 3, 1843, in the log house where she was married. She is a daughter of Martin John and Mary (Whiticker) John, granddaughter of Peter John and great-granddaughter of Martin John, who hewed the logs for the old Bowser cabin illustrated elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Hays now resides in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, having moved there in November, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Hays had sixteen children: A son, born Oct. 20, 1865, who died Oct. 21st, 1865; Jennie, born Sept. 25, 1866; a son, born in June, 1867, who died the same month; Letta, born May 7, 1868; Katie, born April 21, 1869; Lizzie, born April 11, 1870, who died Feb. 19, 1894; Susan, born June 2, 1871, who died March 11, 1876; Rosa, born June 23, 1872, who died March 29, 1883; Margaret, born July 15, 1873, who died Jan. 22, 1897; William, born Nov. 5, 1874; Nannie, born Jan. 11, 1876; Thomas H., born March 5, 1877; Robert S., born July 27, 1878, who died Feb. 6, 1907; Emily, born Nov. 6, 1879; Minta, born May 26, 1881, who died Nov. 29, 1883; and Ruth, born July 4, 1882.

FLOY C. JONES, attorney, of Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born at New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Ohio, Jan. 28, 1870. His father, Rev. J. F. Jones, D. D., was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. His mother was Frances (McGill) Jones, a daughter of John McGill, a prominent merchant of Pittsburgh in its early days.

Mr. Jones graduated at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., in the class of 1889; read law with W. D. Patton, Esq., afterward judge in Armstrong county, Pa., for two terms; was admitted to the bar Dec. 11, 1893. He married March 16, 1898, May B. Gault, daughter of J. A. Gault, of Kittanning, and has three children, James G., Floy C., Jr., and William B. He lives on the hill just below Kittanning, on the tract known as "Appleby Manor."

DANIEL SHANER, one of the oldest residents of Gilpin township, Armstrong county, belongs to a family now quite numerous in this section and represented among its most useful citizens. He was born Sept. 19, 1833, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., son of Henry Shaner, and is a great-grandson of Peter Shaner, who founded the family in this country.

Peter Shaner came to America from Germany before the Revolutionary war, and settled in western Pennsylvania, along the Schuylkill river. After living there for some time he removed to Maryland, where he died. His family consisted of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, namely: Adam; Peter; Henry; Christopher; David; Daniel; John; Andrew; another son whose name is not remembered; Christian (daughter) and Catherine, whose husbands were both named Keefer; and another daughter who became Mrs. Ichus. All the sons except John and Andrew removed to western Pennsylvania about the year 1800, Adam and Henry settling in Butler county; some of their descendants are living in Pittsburgh. Christopher had the following children: William, Frederick, Joseph, Sampson, Katy and Polly; of these, Joseph and Sampson never married; Katy married a Shafer; Polly married Henry Klingensmith.

George Shaner, brother of Peter Shaner, the emigrant, fought under Washington in the American Revolution. He settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., and some of his descendants are now living near Turtle Creek, in Allegheny county, this State.

Daniel Shaner, son of Peter, the emigrant, settled near Buena Vista, in Allegheny county, about 1807. The place was then known as Brown's Ferry. His children were John (the historian of the Shaner family), William, Daniel, George, Hetty and Peggy. Shaner's station, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was named after Daniel Shaner, of this family.

Peter Shaner, Jr., grandfather of Daniel

Shaner, was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died in Westmoreland county. He was killed at Adamsburg. His children were: Jacob; Eli; Henry; Margaret, who died unmarried; Mrs. Henry Brewer; and one daughter who died young.

Henry Shaner, son of Peter, was born in 1809 in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and owned two farms in that township. Besides following farming he made barrels, during the winter season, as well as flax-brakes for his neighbors. He was an active man in the community, served as tax collector, was a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics was identified with the Republican party. He died Nov. 6, 1881, and is buried in Pleasant View cemetery in Westmoreland county. His wife, Catherine (Cline), daughter of Peter Cline, died in March, 1887. They had a large family, viz.: John lives in Parks township, Armstrong county; Daniel is mentioned below; Henry lives in Gilpin township, Armstrong county; William, who now lives in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, served during the Civil war in Company C, 139th Pennsylvania Regiment, and was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House May 12, 1864; Catherine is the widow of John Keppel and resides in Parks township, where she has a farm; Peter enlisted June 8, 1861, in the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, and was killed at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862; Eli is living on the old homestead in Westmoreland county; Andrew, twin of Eli, died when five years old; David F. lives at Apollo, Pa. (he is the father of Sheriff Thomas J. Shaner, of Armstrong county); Thomas, a contractor, resides at Warren, Pa.; Caroline is the widow of Isaac Heckman and resides in Gilpin township; Rebecca, widow of William Frederick, resides in Westmoreland county; Solomon is living at New Kingston, Pa.; Zacharias is living at the old homestead in Westmoreland county; Elizabeth married Joseph McGeary, of Butler, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Shaner received his education in the public schools of Westmoreland county. He remained with his father on the farm until twenty-one years old, at which time he went West to the State of Indiana, where he did farm work for one year. Returning home, he remained only a short time, going West again, this time to Kansas, where he was employed in a sawmill for two years. Coming back East, he bought his present farm in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, in 1860, from the David Leech heirs. The property con-

sisted of fifty-seven acres near Leechburg, along the Kittanning road, and has valuable soft coal deposits. On Aug. 16, 1862, Mr. Shaner left his farm to aid the Union, enlisting in Company C, 139th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Leechburg, Pa. His first duty was on the battlefield of Second Bull Run, where they assisted in burying 2,600 dead. From there the command went to Antietam and took part in the famous battle, being attached to the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Shaner was made corporal in 1863. At the battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 12, 1864, he received two wounds at the same time, one in the left leg, below the knee, and the other on the right thumb. He was again wounded Oct. 19, 1864, at the battle of Cedar Creek, in the left leg above the knee. His active service included two days' fighting at Gettysburg, and he was present at Lee's surrender. He was honorably discharged June 21, 1865, and returned to his home after long and faithful service. Upon resuming civil life Mr. Shaner began to operate his coal mine, also engaging in farming and trucking, and he has been thus occupied up to the present time, meeting with excellent success in his work. He has prospered by well-directed industry and his honorable life has made him one of the most respected men of his locality and won him many friends. He has been identified with various local interests, being a member of John A. Hunter Post, No. 123, G. A. R., of Leechburg, which he has served as treasurer; was a member of the Grange for twenty-five years; and is a prominent member of the Hebron Lutheran Church at Leechburg, of which he has been a deacon.

On April 7, 1868, Mr. Shaner was married to Nancy J. Baker, daughter of George Baker, and they have had the following children: Lewis D. married Maria L. Lambing and has children, Earle E., Maude V., Mabel A., Nancy R., Daniel A., Normand L. and Violet E.; Mary C. married D. E. Allshouse and has two children, John and Ernest; Eddis E. is mentioned below; Bertha R. married John Loudon and their children are Beatrice H., Herbert H., Violet E. and Elmer J.; Albert A. is mentioned below; Hilda R. married William A. Zimmerman and their children are William G., Albert C., Ellen G. and Bertha R.

George Baker, grandfather of Mrs. Daniel Shaner, was born in Germany, and on coming to America settled at Poke Run in Westmoreland county, Pa. Later he removed to

Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, where he died at the age of eighty-six years. He married Nancy McCauley, and they are buried at the Spring Church in Kiskiminetas township. Their children were: Griffith; David; Priscilla; Jane; Lovina; John; George; Jacob, and Jahue.

George Baker, son of George, was born in 1820, and died Nov. 21, 1896. By trade he was a carpenter, and worked with his brother John, who was a contractor and builder. He and his wife, Mary H. (Hilburn), who died Aug. 15, 1893, aged seventy-one years, six months, one day, are buried at the Forks Church. They had the following children: Nancy J. married Daniel Shaner; Mary E. married N. K. Klingensmith; Priscilla married Levi Smail; Lovina married George Baker; Hannah married Park Dunmire; Caroline married E. J. Klingensmith; Catherine married Henry Smail; Ella married John Harper; George married Anna Stitt.

EDDIS E. SHANER, son of Daniel, was born May 14, 1874, in Gilpin township, and there grew to manhood and obtained his education, remaining at home until nineteen years old. Up to then he had done farm work, and he has since been engaged at mill work, being now employed at the Leechburg plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, where he has had the position of heater since 1902. He is a substantial and respected citizen, a member of the Hebron Lutheran Church, and, in fraternal connection, of the Woodmen of the World. He is a Republican in politics.

On Oct. 18, 1894, Mr. Shaner married Charlotte A. Myers, daughter of John P. Myers, of Gilpin township, and they have the following family: Lillie M., Edna M., Bertha R., Homer W., Mont. C., Roy O. and Nellie I. In 1895 Mr. Shaner built his home in Gilpin township, his property there consisting of twelve acres of good land.

ALBERT A. SHANER, son of Daniel, was born April 24, 1878, in Gilpin township, and there attended public school. Until he was twenty-three years old he worked for his father. He has since been employed at the mill of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, at Leechburg, being engaged as "rougger." His home is in Gilpin township, and he is one of the highly esteemed young residents of his community. On Sept. 9, 1903, Mr. Shaner married Mildred Blanch Turney, daughter of James Turney, of Apollo, Pa., and they have three children: Ethel M., Hazel T. and Wayne W.

Mr. Shaner belongs to the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious connection is a member of the Hebron Lutheran Church, of Leechburg. He is a Republican on political questions.

JOHN P. MYERS, father of Mrs. Eddis E. Shaner, was born Feb. 20, 1848, in what is now Bethel township, Armstrong county. His grandfather, David Myers, came from Westmoreland county to Armstrong county, where he followed farming. He died when a young man, aged thirty-eight years, and is buried in an old graveyard in Gilpin township. His wife, Catherine (Klingensmith), daughter of Philip Klingensmith, is buried in the cemetery of the Forks Church. Their children were: Mary, who died unmarried; Martha, wife of John Walters; Jonathan; Joseph, who died in Gilpin township; David, who died in Gilpin township; Henry, who died in Burrell township, this county; and Cyrus, who died in Bethel township.

Jonathan Myers, son of David, was born in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, near Leechburg, Jan. 19, 1817, and settled in what is now Gilpin township, Armstrong county, where he owned three farms. He was a prominent man in his township and county, serving the former as school director and tax collector, and the latter as sheriff, to which office he was elected in 1862; he held it for three years. After his service as sheriff he resumed farming until his retirement, and he died Nov. 23, 1884. He is buried in the cemetery of the Forks Church, of which he was a leading member and official. In politics he was a Democrat and active in his party. His wife, Anna (Klingensmith), daughter of "Big" Peter and Catherine (Wanamaker) Klingensmith, died Jan. 19, 1883, and is buried at the Forks Church. They had children as follows: Elizabeth died in 1875; Hiram is living in Bethel township; Henry died young; Catherine died young; John P. is mentioned below; Mary A. died young; Isaac is living in Gilpin township; Joseph A. is living in Gilpin township; Lewis died in 1863, when six years old.

John P. Myers received a public school education and assisted his father on the farm during his youth and early manhood. When twenty-three years old he came to his present place in Gilpin township, having a fine tract of eighty-four acres upon which he carries on general farming, raising considerable fruit. He is a Democrat in political connection, has served on the election board, was school director for fourteen years, and overseer of the poor. He is a faithful member of the Forks

Lutheran Church, which he has served six years as deacon.

In 1870 Mr. Myers married Susanna Shuster, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Fry) Shuster, and they have a family of ten children: Elsie married H. H. Riggle; Charlotte A. married Eddis E. Shaner; Jonathan lives in Gilpin township; Florence is unmarried; Laura married George E. Yingst; Charles lives in Gilpin township; Mabel married Walter Shaner; Lillie married John Buehl; Marlin is at home; Lester is attending school.

ROBERT F. TARR, M. D., of Kittanning, who has been engaged in medical practice there since 1902, was born Dec. 28, 1860, at Freeport, Armstrong county, and belongs to the fourth generation of his family resident in this county.

Frederick Tarr, his great-grandfather, a native of Germany, on coming to the United States settled first in Westmoreland county, Pa., later moving to Armstrong county. Here he took up a large tract of land in what is now East Franklin township, where the village now known as Tarrtown is located, and a portion of his land is still owned by his descendants, the third generation now being in possession. Frederick Tarr was a man of considerable prominence in his time, and served many years as justice of the peace.

Casper Tarr, son of Frederick, was born in Armstrong county, and his wife, whose maiden name was Adams, was also of Armstrong county. Their children were George F., McConnell, Shields, John, Mary, Jane and Ann Elizabeth. One died young. For a number of years Casper Tarr was lock tender on the old canal at Lockport, Pa., and at the same time conducted a country store at that point. Subsequently moving to Kittanning, he had charge of the old cemetery at that place, holding this position until he died. He was a Republican in politics, in religion a member of the M. E. Church.

George F. Tarr, son of Casper, was born in Armstrong county, and died Sept. 5, 1876. He was supervisor of the first railroad built through Kittanning, on which road his brothers McConnell and Shields were also employed, and for a number of years was employed as supervisor on the old Allegheny Valley road and was the first supervisor of that road at Kittanning. Subsequently he located at what was known as the old lock at Freeport, Pa., and was for many years engaged in the hotel business, in which he was most successful. He retired from that line some time before

his death. Mr. Tarr was twice married, his first wife being Levina Lynch, by whom he had two children, Thomas and Nudia. By his second marriage, to Susan Varner, he had a family of five: Robert F., Josephine, Charles, William and Hattie, Charles, William and Hattie dying in infancy. The father was a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the M. E. Church.

Robert F. Tarr attended public school in Armstrong county, and also the academies at Whitesburg and Kittanning. He then learned telegraphy, which he followed for some years, being an operator in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company twelve years. Taking up the study of medicine he entered medical college at Baltimore in 1896, graduating in 1900. Returning to Armstrong county that year he began practice here at Center Valley, where he remained for a year, after which he was at Ford City for a short time, coming to Kittanning in 1902. He has built up an excellent practice and has won the esteem and confidence of his patrons and fellow citizens generally, served three years as member of the Kittanning school board, and is a valuable member of the community. He belongs to the Armstrong County Medical Society, to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and to the American Medical Association.

Dr. Tarr married Mary Milliken, daughter of Andrew Milliken, of Armstrong county, and they have had two children: Jessie R. graduated from the Southwestern State Normal School at California, Pa., and has been a public school teacher in Kittanning for three years; Ross P. died when three years old.

J. M. KNOX, a large landowner in Perry township, Armstrong county, residing across the line in Parker township, Butler county, is engaged in farming, and has several producing oil and gas wells on his property. He was born on the John Guthrie farm, in Perry township, this county, Dec. 20, 1856, and belongs to a family established in this country by his great-grandfather, George Knox, who was from the North of Ireland, whence he went to Scotland, later coming to America. He was twice married, and by his first wife, whose maiden name was Gibson, had two children. After her death he married a Miss Graham, of Clarion county, Pa., by whom he had two sons and one daughter. George Knox settled on the farm where his great-grandson, J. M. Knox, now lives, then known as the Moore place. He died there at the age of eighty-one years.

James Knox, one of the sons of George, was born on the Moore farm, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the locality. He married Rebecca Graham, and to this union were born children as follows: Eliza, who married Andrew Campbell, of Butler county; William, who married a Miss Porter, and lived in Butler and Armstrong counties; George; Nancy Jane, wife of Hon. A. L. Campbell, of Petrolia, Pa., former State senator; Samuel, who married Martha Gibson; and James, twin of Samuel, who died unmarried. The father of this family died, at the home of his son George, at the age of sixty-seven years, and is buried at Parkers Landing. The mother is buried at Petrolia.

George Knox, son of James, was born on the farm now occupied by his son, J. M. Knox, grew to manhood there, and obtained his education in the schools of the vicinity. For a few years he lived on the John Guthrie farm in Perry township, in 1865 buying out the heirs of the old homestead place, where he continued to make his home until his death, April 25, 1893, at the age of seventy-three years. He is buried in the Fairview cemetery in Butler county. Mr. Knox took an active part in the affairs of the locality, serving as road supervisor and school director for several years. In political matters he was a Republican. He married Jane (Steel) Guthrie, widow of William Guthrie, who was drowned in a river in California, while engaged in contracting there. By her first marriage she had the following children: Ann Eliza, wife of Daniel Walker; John, who resides in Perry township; Hugh, of Perry township; Nancy, deceased; Samuel, who lives at Millers Eddy, Clarion county; and William, of Sugar Creek township, this county. By her marriage with Mr. Knox she had five children: J. M., mentioned below; Jennie E., widow of James E. Samuel, of East Pittsburgh, Pa.; Nancy, wife of Edgar Say, of near Bruin, Pa.; Mary Eleanor, wife of George Say, of near Bruin; and A. L., who resides on the farm adjoining his brothers in Butler county. Mrs. Knox died April 25, 1903, on the tenth anniversary of her husband's death, and is buried with him in the Fairview cemetery. They were members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. M. Knox attended the Shields and Knox schoolhouses in Perry township, and also a school in Parker township, Butler county. After commencing work he farmed and found employment in the oil fields as a driller, in time beginning to drill for himself. He now

owns six producing oil wells and one producing gas well, five of the oil wells being located on his property in Perry township. He has large holdings of land, having two farms in Perry township of forty-four and a half and one hundred acres, respectively, another tract of 112 acres, two-thirds of which lies in Perry township and the rest in Parker township, Butler county, and a tract of forty-six acres in Allegheny township, Butler county. He resides on that portion of his 112-acre farm lying in Parker township. Most of the buildings on this property were put up by his father in 1873, though he did some building himself in 1897. Mr. Knox engages in general farming and produces crops above the average, applying his practical methods to every branch of his work. He is an excellent business man, and all of his enterprises have prospered under his thorough management.

On June 25, 1903, Mr. Knox married Mary Barto, of Clarion county, where she was reared and educated. Her father, Daniel Barto, was a well known furnace worker of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Knox have one child, George. Mr. Knox takes no part in public affairs or political matters, but he is a Republican in party connection.

The farm on which Mr. Knox lives was formerly owned by his great-grandfather, who bought it for his sons Thomas and Huston Knox, the latter of whom made his home there. He was twice married, his first union being to a Miss Hutchison, his second to a lady named McCoy. His children were: Washington, who married a Logue, of Clarion county, Pa.; Rebecca, Mrs. McCall, of Clarion county; Elizabeth, wife of Gib. Moore, of Butler; and Peggie, wife of Joseph Graham, of Parkers Landing.

SCOTT WILLARD FURNEE, senior member of the firm of Furnee & Kennerdell, of Kittanning, the leading dealers in wall paper, stationery, books, etc., in that borough, has been in business there for over forty years and is well known in social connections, being one of the most prominent members of the G. A. R. in that part of Armstrong county. He has a fine record as a soldier. Mr. Furnee was born in Kittanning Feb. 23, 1842, son of John and Susan (Willard) Furnee, the former of whom was a carpenter and came hither from Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa. The mother was of Dutch ancestry and was a daughter of Jacob Willard, of Maryland, who enlisted and served as a private in the War of the Revolution. He was a farmer, and a pio-

neer of Armstrong county, whither he came with his wife (whose maiden name was Mary Smith) from the eastern part of the State, seating two tracts of land in Manor township, viz.: The Michael Mechling tract, called "Mechlingburgh," 105 acres, 59 perches, and the John Gray tract, of 280 acres. He was granted a pension, receiving twenty dollars every six months, which she drew after his death for several years. He died in 1861-62. Mr. and Mrs. Willard were members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. He was a man of medium build. To him and his wife were born twelve children, of whom are named: Sarah, who married George Wolf, a farmer of Kittanning township, and had eleven children, Jacob, Sally, Lydia, Eveline, George, Harriet, Diana, Polly, Christina, Rachel and Henry Townsend, the last named now eighty years old; George; Daniel; Jacob; Susan, Mrs. Furnee; Betsey, who never married; Hannah, Mrs. Frederick Hague; Mary, who never married; Mattie, who married John Shoop, and lived in Armstrong county; and John, who married a Schreckengost.

Scott Willard Furnee received a public school education at Kittanning. He began work in a rolling and nail mill, where he was employed for several years. During the Civil war, on April 22, 1861, he entered the Union army, and served for three years and two months, being a member of Company A, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, under Col. George S. Hays and later under Col. S. M. Bailey, who subsequently was State treasurer of Pennsylvania. The command was attached to the Army of the Potomac and Mr. Furnee saw active service in all its battles. In May, 1864, on the second day of the battle of the Wilderness, just nine days before the expiration of his term of enlistment, he was wounded in the left ankle and sent to the hospital, eventually coming home, where he was laid up for five months. The injury made him permanently lame, but he finally regained his ability to walk and was able to work, finding employment again as roller in the rolling mills. After two years at that work he became assistant postmaster at Kittanning, which position he filled eighteen months, at the end of that time taking a position as clerk in his present line, which he has followed continuously since. He was a partner with A. E. Weilman under the firm name of Weilman & Furnee, selling out to Mr. Weilman in 1893. That year he began business with J. B. Kennerdell, with whom he has since been associated. Their store is located on Market street.

Mr. Furnee has been an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic for a number of years, belonging to Post No. 156, in which he has held all the offices; he has served ten years as commander, an unusual record, and one which shows clearly his popularity and his devotion to the order. He also belongs to Lodge No. 688, I. O. O. F., and to the Royal Arcanum. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church.

On Oct. 4, 1866, Mr. Furnee married Margaret B. Williams, daughter of Daniel and Rachel (McMillan) Williams, both from Washington county, Pa.; Mr. Williams was a stonemason. To Mr. and Mrs. Furnee have been born three children: John, deceased, who was engaged in the manufacture of bathtubs; Ida B., unmarried; and Charles Henry Furnee, M. D., physician of Kittanning.

DANIEL H. CORE, cashier of the First National Bank of Ford City, Armstrong county, has been connected with the banking business since 1899. His first experience was gained in the institution in which he now holds the responsible position of cashier.

Mr. Core was born July 21, 1879, at Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Rev. Jesse F. and Sarah (Heiner) Core. His father entered the ministry at the age of twenty-three years, and devoted the remainder of his life to ministerial and denominational work in the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For over thirty years he was a member of the Pittsburgh Conference, and he served several years as presiding elder of the Blairsville and Washington districts, being presiding elder of the latter at the time of his death, July 18, 1898. He was a talented gentleman, a natural-born orator and a powerful preacher, having but few equals and perhaps no superiors as a public speaker in the Pittsburgh Conference. During the Civil war he served as a Union soldier, having enlisted in Company F, 14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served until peace was declared. He was in several hard-fought battles and was twice wounded. He and another member of his regiment were selected, or recommended, to take the course at West Point Military Academy, but Mr. Core declined the honor. To him and his wife were born seven children: Mary, who died when five years old; Lorena, wife of R. M. Gibson, who is assistant United States attorney at Pittsburgh; Paul A. A., an attorney, at Washington, Pa.; Karl L. W., a construction engineer in the employ of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Ford City, Pa.; Daniel H.;

and Birdie F. and Sarah K., both of whom live at home.

Daniel H. Core was educated primarily in the public schools, attending the grammar school at Washington, Pa., and subsequently entering Washington and Jefferson College, where he was a student until his father's death. On that account he left college, and for some time thereafter was a page in the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., during the sessions of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses. In 1899 he was given a position in the First National Bank at Ford City, remaining there until 1902, when he became teller in the Central National Bank of Wilkesburg, Allegheny Co., Pa. In 1904 he was made cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Freeport, in 1905 returning to the Central National Bank at Wilkesburg as assistant cashier. His next change was to the South Side Trust Company of Pittsburgh, of which he was assistant treasurer. Returning to Ford City in 1908, he took the position of assistant cashier in the First National Bank, in January, 1911, becoming cashier. Mr. Core has the highest standing, among all who know him, for honor and a keen sense of responsibility, and his progress has been well merited. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., at Wilkesburg; of the Royal Arcanum lodge at Freeport, Pa.; and of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Ford City. His religious connection is with the M. E. Church.

In 1907 Mr. Core married Amarilla L. Getz, daughter of Dr. G. M. Getz. They have one daughter, Amarilla J., and one son, Jesse Franklin.

ANTHONY DOVERSPIKE, deceased, was a farmer and lumberman in Mahoning and Red Bank townships, this county, throughout his active years, and was one of the most enterprising business men of his section. He was much interested in the building of what is commonly called the Shawmut road through this section, and was very successful in handling coal rights in his locality. Mr. Doverspike was born Dec. 26, 1842, in Mahoning township, son of Daniel Doverspike and grandson of John Doverspike, a native of Germany, who lived in Berlin. In early life he came to this country and purchased a tract of land near Putneyville, Armstrong county, where he followed farming. He prospered and assisted all of his sons to obtain good farms. He married Catherine Knight, of Clarion county, Pa., and they had four sons and one daughter.

ter. Mr. Doverspike was an earnest member of the Lutheran Church.

Daniel Doverspike, eldest son of John, was born Jan. 9, 1818, within one mile of Putneyville, and he passed all his life in Mahoning township, dying there; he is buried in the Eddyville Union graveyard. He owned two hundred acres of valuable land, and engaged in general farming. Mr. Doverspike was a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he held office, and politically was a Democrat. His wife, Margaret Beck, from Crooked creek, this county, was a daughter of Daniel Beck, and is also deceased. They had a large family, viz.: Catherine married Jacob Long, of Red Bank township; Anthony is mentioned below; George married Margaret Hastings, and they lived at Kittanning, Pa. (both are deceased); Isaac D. married Anna Fleming, and they lived in Armstrong county (both are deceased); one child died in infancy; Levina, deceased, married William Wolf; Christina married Hugh Kells, who is deceased; Mary is deceased; Leah married Chambers Rugh, of Kittanning; John M. married Emma Bittinger, of Mahoning township, this county.

Anthony Doverspike received his education in the schools of Mahoning township, and worked on the farm for his father until he attained his majority. He then went into the lumber business, which he continued until 1872, after which, for five years, he was in business at Eddyville, Red Bank township, carrying on a store. For some time he owned a farm in Mahoning township, which he sold, however, buying a tract of 175 acres in Red Bank township, which he cultivated until his retirement. After he retired from active work, a few years before his death, his sons conducted the farm for him. Mr. Doverspike was very much interested in the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern railroad, commonly called the Shawmut road, and he was instrumental in having it constructed through Red Bank township. He took up many options on coal in his township, which he sold to the railroad company, profiting handsomely by this operation. Mr. Doverspike held the office of school director for several terms. He was a prominent member of the Lutheran Church at Eddyville, which he served in the capacity of elder for many years, and in politics was a Republican. He died Sept. 9, 1912, and is buried at Eddyville.

On Nov. 17, 1868, Mr. Doverspike married Henrietta Bowers, daughter of William A. Bowers. Rev. Daniel Cooper performing the ceremony. They had a family of

seven children, namely: (1) Calvin Daniel, born Jan. 27, 1871, began his education in the public school of Red Bank township, later attending Dayton Academy and Select School at Hawthorn, and the normal school at Clarion. During his boyhood and youth he assisted his father on the farm, but from the age of twenty years he has followed the teacher's profession, having been engaged two terms at Bethlehem, and five terms at Little Mudlick, Armstrong county. For the most part, however, he has been teaching in Red Bank township, Armstrong county; he farms during the summer season. He is a member of the Eddyville Lutheran Church, and is now serving as a member of the council. (2) George Edwin, born Nov. 3, 1872, received his education in the Red Bank township public schools and at the Hawthorn select school. He worked on the farm during his boyhood, and later assisted his father in getting options on coal lands in Red Bank township. He is now employed by the P. S. and N. Railroad Company, in the office near Mosgrove, Pa., where he has been located for five years. He is a member of the Eddyville Lutheran Church, and fraternally is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Coudersport. (3) Albert Ira, born June 16, 1875, received his education in the schools of Red Bank township, and has always resided on the old homestead. He is a member of the Eddyville Lutheran Church. (4) Orpha Imella, born Oct. 15, 1877, was educated in Red Bank township, and is now the wife of Newton H. Silvis, of New Castle, Pa. (5) Byron Rolsteen, born Feb. 21, 1880, was educated in the schools of Red Bank township, learned the trade of blacksmith, and is now engaged as construction foreman for the Shawmut Coal Company, making his home at Mosgrove, Pa. He is a Republican in politics. He married Pearl Wolf, daughter of David and Jennie (Fink) Wolf, of Oak Ridge, this county, and they have four children, Dee, Mary, Orpha and Anthony David. (6) Edith Clara Margaret, born Feb. 18, 1883, was educated in Red Bank township, and is now the wife of Melvin C. Rumbaugh, of that township. They have had one child, Ila Henrietta, who died Feb. 23, 1913, when a little more than two years old. Mrs. Rumbaugh is a member of the Eddyville Lutheran Church. (7) William Stanley Clark, born Feb. 22, 1886, received his education in the Red Bank township schools, and the select school at Dayton, and has been engaged in farming on the old homestead all of his active life. He married

Emma Dinger, daughter of Harvey and Susan (Doverspike) Dinger, and they have one child, William Ray. Mr. Doverspike is a Republican, and like the rest of the family a member of the Eddyville Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Henrietta (Bowers) Doverspike was born Jan. 27, 1851, daughter of William A. Bowers, and granddaughter of Philip Bowers. The latter came to this region from West Virginia and engaged in general farming in Gas-kill township, Jefferson county, until a few years before his death, when he was obliged to retire on account of ill health. His sons then took the farm. He died at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Bowers was a Democrat in political faith. He married Catherine Kipp, of West Virginia, and they had the following children: Andrew; William A., deceased; Susan, deceased; Mary, deceased; John, deceased; Abraham, living in Jefferson county; Isaac, deceased; and Anna, deceased. The parents were buried in the family graveyard at their old home in Jefferson county.

William A. Bowers, son of Philip, received a common school education in Jefferson county, and followed farming all his life, working for his father until his marriage. Later he bought his father's farm about two miles from Big Run, and in addition to agricultural pursuits he was engaged in lumbering, floating considerable timber down the creeks to the market at Pittsburgh. He was quite an active man in his community, serving as school director many years, and for several terms was a tax collector. In political connection he was a Democrat. He belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Jefferson county. Mr. Bowers married Elizabeth Anthony, and to them were born the following children: Mary Elizabeth, deceased, married John Lantz; Henrietta married Anthony Doverspike; Minerva Jane is the widow of James Lantz; Matilda died in infancy; William R. married Mary Engle, of Armstrong county. The parents are buried at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county.

Mrs. Henrietta (Bowers) Doverspike was a member of the Lutheran Church at Eddyville. She died Oct. 7, 1913, at the age of sixty-two years, eight months, ten days, and was buried in the cemetery at Eddyville beside her husband.

LOUIS E. BIEHL, leading clothier of Kittanning, and a business man of high standing and unblemished character, was born in that borough Jan. 29, 1861, son of Louis and Emma (Helmbold) Biehl.

Louis Biehl was born in Germany, and came to the United States in 1850, when still a young man. Coming to Kittanning, he interested himself along several lines, being a hotel-keeper and brewer. For years he was numbered among the progressive business men of Kittanning, and bore his part in its development. His death occurred in 1881, his widow surviving until 1888. They were the parents of ten children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being: Louis E.; Charles; Nicholas; Emma, wife of J. E. Bush; William; Theodore; Elizabeth, who married J. G. Mairkranz, and is deceased; and Chillie, who died unmarried, aged twenty years.

Louis E. Biehl was educated in public school at Kittanning, and after finishing his studies associated himself with his father in his tailoring establishment under the name of Louis Biehl & Son. Both ready-made and made-to-order clothing were handled, but compared to the present business of Mr. Biehl, the establishment was conducted upon a small scale. Growing up in this line, Mr. Biehl has devoted himself to its development, and now is most conveniently located on two floors of the building at No. 216 Market street, 24 by 100 feet, which he keeps well stocked with modern garments of every description. Owing to his connections and resources, he is able to offer a high grade of goods at moderate prices, and is recognized as the leader in his line in Kittanning. A man of pleasing manner and progressive spirit, he has made many friends, while his honest methods have won for him universal esteem. Mr. Biehl is deeply interested in educational matters, and is serving as school director. For two years he was secretary and treasurer of the school board, and he was influential in advocating the erection of the new high school building, which is a credit to the borough. Prominent in Masonic circles, Mr. Biehl has attained the Knight Templar degree, and he is also a member of the Elks, and having passed through all the chairs in that order is now past exalted ruler. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and is on the church council board.

In 1884 Mr. Biehl was married to Anna J. Kennerdell, daughter of John and Caroline Kennerdell. Two children were born of this marriage, John and Margaret. Mrs. Biehl died in 1893, and in 1895 he was married (second) to Margaret Clements, daughter of Robert Clements, of Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Biehl: Harry, Clara, Robert, James and Frederick.

THOMAS LEE AYE, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Kelly Station, Armstrong county, since 1905, has not only established himself well professionally during his residence there but has taken an active part in township affairs and proved himself a useful citizen. He is a native of the county, born March 30, 1877, in Kittanning township, son of John George and Catherine A. (Heilman) Aye. His grandfather settled near Freeport, Armstrong county, worked as a farmer, and later lived in Allegheny for a number of years. He then moved to Crooked Creek, onto what was known as the Ross farm near Rosston, Armstrong county, and there died. The family is of German origin.

John George Aye, the Doctor's father, was born in Allegheny, Pa., April 14, 1845, and in early life learned the trade of cooper. He moved with his family to a farm in Manor township, this county, purchased after the death of his father, and for a few years ran a huckster's wagon, during that time meeting his future wife, and he has since been engaged in farming, owning the farm on which he resides in Bethel township. In 1876 he married Catherine A. Heilman, a native of Pennsylvania, also of German descent, and to them were born two sons, Thomas Lee and William George. Mr. and Mrs. John George Aye are members of the Bethel Lutheran Church in Bethel township.

Thomas Lee Aye received his preparatory education at Kittanning Academy, later attending Gettysburg College, and took his medical course at the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, from which institution he was graduated in 1905. He at once began practice, settling at Kelly Station, in his native county, where he has remained to the present. Dr. Aye's devotion to his patients and his conscientious care of all the cases in which he is consulted have made him well liked and thoroughly trusted in the community, and that he is highly respected is shown by his long service on the school board of Bethel township. After serving two terms he was re-elected for a period of six years, and he has been secretary of the board for five years. By his efficient work in this capacity he has amply proved his ability and public spirit. In association with his cousin, H. J. Lindeman, Dr. Aye optioned and sold three thousand acres of coal lands in Bethel township, as well as land opposite Kelly Station, for a future town site. The transaction was highly successful, and a credit to the business acumen of both men.

In 1903 Dr. Aye married Mary Bell Hudson, who died in 1908, leaving no children. She was a member of the Bethel Lutheran Church. The Hudsons are of German extraction and have been settled in Armstrong county since pioneer days, and they are related to the Kunkles and Peebles, other pioneer families. Capt. T. P. Hudson, Mrs. Aye's father, was an old Allegheny river captain and boat owner, at one time owning the "Florence Belle," the "Nellie Hudson" and "Nellie Hudson No. 2" and other craft. He married Cordelia Coffman and they had children as follows besides Mary Bell, deceased wife of Dr. Aye: Capt. John S., of Kittanning, steamboat owner; Edward, of Vandergrift, Pa.; Grace, wife of Earl Christie, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, superintendent of a coal company; Annie, wife of Thomas Atkinson, of Vandergrift; and Elizabeth, unmarried, a graduate nurse, of Pittsburgh. On Oct. 5, 1910, Dr. Aye married (second) Genevieve L. Tassey, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a graduate nurse of the West Penn Hospital, 1904, and they have one child, Thomas Lee, Jr., born Aug. 22, 1911. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Bethel Lutheran Church at Kelly Station.

In both paternal and maternal lines Mrs. Aye is of fine old Irish stock, through her mother, Elizabeth (Cullen), being a great-granddaughter of George Cullen, of Limerick, Ireland, who was a celebrated barrister and a man of great influence, being a typical member of a family whose high intelligence and distinguished services to church and state had won them prominent positions and uncommon distinction. He was a first cousin of Cardinal Cullen, an eminent dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church. The Cullens were of the landed gentry and had large estates in Ireland, George Cullen's holdings being inherited by his eldest son, Thomas, as was the custom, the other children receiving portions. The family was a large one, and almost all left Ireland. Of the other sons John became a cattle and sheep rancher in Australia; Martie became a lieutenant in the British army; Patrick was the grandfather of Mrs. Aye. There were also several daughters: Mary married John McNamara, of New York City, a contractor who had the charge of the blacksmithing and horseshoeing for the street railway companies in New York City; Ann was married to Barney Mathews, in Albany, N. Y., and they went South. The mother of this family, Ann (McMahan), belonged to a Protestant family. She had a brother who was a gallant

soldier in the War of 1812, in which he was killed; he left no family.

Patrick Cullen, son of George, was born in County Clare, Ireland. He appears to have been a favorite of his father, nevertheless he went against his father's wishes in marrying the lovely daughter of his steward, Cecilia Fennell, a native of County Clare. They had been sweethearts from youth, and he could not be dissuaded. She was sent to America with her sister, Mrs. Lucius Cushing, and Patrick Cullen joined them in Tioga county, Pa., soon afterward marrying the girl of his choice, at Blossburg, that county. Mr. Cullen inherited the strong intellectual qualities for which his family were noted. He had marked business ability, and appears to have had a thorough knowledge of forestry, which he evidently found of practical value, for he engaged very extensively and successfully in lumbering. He was associated with the Balcom & White Lumber Company, of Corning, N. Y., and in that connection moved to Oconto, Wis. Having decided to go to California in 1860, he converted the major part of his holdings into cash, leaving property and boats at Corning, N. Y., and the home and boats at Oconto, Wis. He was persuaded by his partners, among whom were Balcom, White, Steve Haight and McGraw, to go to New Orleans instead, and taking the cash and all his papers proceeded to that city after bidding an affectionate adieu to his wife and family, by whom he was greatly beloved. They never saw him again. A letter to his wife, supposedly from a hotel clerk in New Orleans, stated that her husband had died of yellow fever, and had been buried in a vault (it was customary at New Orleans to place bodies in vaults or mausoleums above ground, for the reason that graves were likely to be submerged). This was in October, 1860, and it was the last definite news of Patrick Cullen received by his family; but it is a strange fact that Mrs. Cullen received money anonymously from time to time, in sums of one hundred dollars and more on several occasions—apparently conscience money, for the cash and papers Mr. Cullen was known to have with him were never restored to his family. The situation at New Orleans, owing to the troublous times before the Civil war, prevented Mrs. Cullen from making a personal investigation. It has been stated that other men engaged in the lumber business, sending logs from Illinois, Indiana, etc., to New Orleans, were never heard from after going to that city with money, but what particular form of villainy

chose him for its victim never became known. The celebrated Rev. Dr. Gray, of New York, a Presbyterian minister, for whom one of the company's boats was named, told Mrs. Cullen after her husband's disappearance that by right she was the real owner of the best part of Corning, N. Y. She never recovered from her grief over the loss of her husband, and devoted her remaining years to her family, dying at the age of seventy-three years, at Arnold, Pa. She was a woman of superior character, universally beloved and respected. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Cullen had five children (some of the family born at Oconto, Wis.), viz.: Mary, who never married, resides at Arnold, Pa.; Margaret died when thirteen years old; Thomas married Emma Schuyler; Elizabeth, born at Oconto, Wis., married John Tassey, and they were the parents of Mrs. Aye; Catherine is the widow of William Freeman, of Syracuse, N. Y., where she resides.

John Tassey, father of Mrs. Aye, was born at Plessis, N. Y., on the St. Lawrence river, son of Peter Tassey, formerly of Canada, and was of French descent. The latter removed to New York State, locating at Redwood, where he was engaged as a master boat-builder, and also owned boats and land along the St. Lawrence river. At one time he owned most of the land afterward included in the village of Redwood, and he was a very prominent man in his section in many ways. He served as justice of the peace. He built the stone Catholic church at Redwood and gave it to the congregation, and he was particularly noted for his generosity to the widows and orphans of Civil war soldiers. Unfortunately he lost most of his property during the Civil war period. Mr. Tassey was a very fine musician and quite celebrated in his locality as a bass singer, and he purchased one of the first of the Chickering pianos and became quite proficient as a player.

Mr. Tassey married Lucy Schieu, whose parents settled in Canada; they were of French extraction. To this union was born a large family: Peter, who was a soldier in the Civil war, died while in the service at Washington, D. C., when only a young man; his father went on to see him, and President Lincoln was especially kind to Mr. Tassey; subsequently, President Cleveland granted pension, back pay, etc., to the son of Peter Tassey, Jr. Joseph, the next son, was also a soldier from New York, serving throughout the Civil war; he was engaged as a general blacksmith until his retirement, and lives at Plessis, N. Y. Lewis, another son, residing at Alexandria

Bay (on the St. Lawrence river), is a manufacturer of and dealer in boat fittings, has a dry dock, makes gas engines, does blacksmithing, etc.; he employs several men. William, of Watertown, N. Y., formerly secretary to Governor Flower, is now superintendent of the Babcock manufacturing concern, which makes wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., and a stockholder in the company. Frank is engaged in blacksmithing, etc., having his grandfather's place at Redwood, N. Y. Elizabeth married Lewis Horning, a contractor. Among the deceased were Henry, Louise and Adelaide Delia.

John Tassey, one of the surviving sons of Peter Tassey, Sr., now resides at Arnold, Pa. He is a maker of window glass. His wife, Elizabeth (Cullen), died April 2, 1912, at New Bethlehem, Clarion county, Pa. They had a family of nine children: Catherine and William, both deceased in infancy; Genevieve L., wife of Dr. Thomas Lee Aye; John R., of Arnold, Pa.; James, of New Bethlehem, Pa.; Elizabeth, Mrs. Charles Hugg; Joseph, of Arnold; and Mary and Mildred, at home with their father.

JOHN C. ELLENBERGER, prosperous merchant of Dayton, Pa., one of the leading business men of Armstrong county, was born at Belknap, Wayne township, June 26, 1877, son of Samuel Ellenberger.

John Ellenberger, great-grandfather of John C. Ellenberger, lived along the Allegheny river, and there developed a fine farm. His children were: John, Jacob, Mrs. Rumbaugh, Charles and George. This family came to western Pennsylvania from a section east of the mountains.

Charles Ellenberger, son of John, was born in Armstrong county, in Sugar Creek township, and became a farmer there, but moved to Wayne township in young manhood. He bought 160 acres at Belknap, and died in the house now occupied by his son Samuel, in 1864, his remains being interred in the Lutheran cemetery in Wayne township. By his first marriage he had the following children: David, Jacob and Francis, all of whom died in Jefferson county. He married (second) Anna E. Bargerstock, daughter of John Bargerstock, who brought his family to America from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, when Mrs. Ellenberger was twelve years old. She died in February, 1890, and is also buried in the Lutheran cemetery in Wayne township. By this second marriage Charles Ellenberger became the father of these children: John;

Eliza, who married Sims Marshall; Simon P.; Samuel; Kate, who married George Rumbaugh; Etta, who married N. A. Miller, deceased; Sadie, who married John Snyder; Hannah, who married George L. Reed; and two children who died young.

Samuel Ellenberger, son of Charles, was born at Belknap, Feb. 2, 1846, and was educated in the township and Dayton high schools, and at Union Academy. Taking his father's homestead, he made farming his occupation. He owns eighty acres of valuable land in Wayne township. He married Emma Butler, daughter of James and Nancy (Gibson) Butler, well-known farming people of Wayne township, and three sons were born to them: John C.; Harry M., of Venango county, Pa., connected with the Polk institution; and Clinton R., also at that institution. In politics Samuel Ellenberger is a Democrat, and he has served as school director and assessor of Wayne township, and as jury commissioner of Armstrong county. For years he has been an important factor in the Concord Presbyterian Church, and is in every respect a substantial, reliable man.

John C. Ellenberger, son of Samuel, attended local school and the Dayton Academy, remaining at home until he was eighteen years old. He then went to Warren county, where he was employed at the hospital for the insane, and spent two years there. Following this he went to Rhode Island, and spent four years, leaving there for New Bethlehem, Clarion county, Pa., where he spent a year employed in a flour mill. The next year he clerked in a general store, in all these occupations gaining valuable experience which was of use to him when he embarked in business for himself in 1902, as a merchant at Belknap, in Wayne township, Armstrong county. For four years he conducted a flourishing business at that place, but in 1906 deciding to come into a broader field located at Dayton. He opened up with a good stock of clothing, men's furnishings and shoes, handling the clothing of M. Wile, of Buffalo, and Allen & Allen, of Philadelphia, and the Walk-Over and Queen Quality shoes, and continues to do so, experience having proved that these are best suited for his trade, both as to quality and price. His stock is thoroughly modern, and his commercial connections are such that he can offer special inducements to his customers.

Mr. Ellenberger was first married to Laura Brice, who died four months afterward. His second marriage was to Edna Shotwell. They

have no children. Fraternally Mr. Ellenberger belongs to Dayton Lodge, No. 738, I. O. O. F. His religious home is in the Presbyterian Church.

HON. JAMES BROWN NEALE, deceased, late President Judge of the Thirty-third Judicial district of Pennsylvania, and for many years associated with the most important legal proceedings in Armstrong county, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 27, 1837. He was closely connected, both by descent and by marriage, with the early pioneer families of western Pennsylvania.

His father, Dr. Samuel S. Neale, was born in Burlington, N. J., Jan. 15, 1792, and studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Neale after receiving the usual education afforded by the excellent academy of his native town began the study of medicine in Philadelphia, Pa., studying under Dr. Physick as well as with Dr. Rush, and attended the course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. About the year 1814 he commenced the practice of medicine at Connellsville, Pa., removing about 1817 to locate in Kittanning.

He was married July 4, 1826, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Brown, whose father, James Brown, Sr., served in the American army throughout the Revolutionary war. With the exception of a single interruption, a temporary residence in the city of Pittsburgh, where Judge Neale was born, he continued in active practice in Kittanning until his death in 1857—a period of thirty-eight years. He belonged to various medical societies and was held in high esteem in the profession. His death occurred Aug. 22, 1857. His wife died March 18, 1851. Both Dr. Neale and his wife are buried in the Kittanning cemetery. Dr. Neale was survived by three sons and two daughters: Charles T., James B., Alonzo P., Rebecca B. and Phebe I. Neale.

A brief account of the early life of Judge Neale is contained in the National Encyclopedia of American Biography (James T. White & Co., New York), Volume VI, page 190:

"James B. Neale was educated at the public schools of his native city and at Elder's Ridge Academy. He early entered business as a clerk, then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He commenced the practice of law in Kittanning, as a partner of his preceptor, E. S. Golden. He spent the year 1871 at the University of Leipzig, Germany, and on his return to America resumed

the practice of his profession, making his home at Kittanning, Pa. From 1876 to 1881 he was editor of the 'Union Free Press,' the Republican organ of Armstrong county. Governor Hoyt appointed him president judge of Thirty-third Judicial district of Pennsylvania in 1879, and the same year he was elected to the office at the fall election as the candidate of the Republican party. He held the office for the full term of ten years, until January, 1890. On retiring from judicial office he resumed the practice of law. Judge Neale was married July 28, 1885, to Anna, daughter of Simon Truby, of Kittanning."

After his admission to the Armstrong county bar, in 1862, Judge Neale entered into a partnership with the late Judge Joseph Buffington, a former judge of Armstrong county. He later became a partner of Edward S. Golden, a prominent attorney of Kittanning, the firm being known as Golden and Neale. When he was appointed president judge in 1879 it was to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Jackson Boggs. At the expiration of his appointive term, as has been stated, he was elected as the candidate of the Republican party for the full term of ten years. During his term on the bench he proved himself a jurist of keen judgment and unswerving integrity of purpose. At the expiration of his elective term in 1890 he again came before the people for reelection as the Republican nominee, but owing to the fact that he had become very prominent as an advocate of the temperance cause, refusing all licenses during the last few years of his term, he was bitterly opposed by the liquor interests and was defeated. Upon retiring from the bench, in 1890, he formed a partnership for the general practice of law with John H. Painter, Esq., under the firm name of Neale and Painter, which partnership continued until his death, Dec. 31, 1903.

Judge Neale was a Son of the American Revolution, president of the Merchants' National Bank of Kittanning, which institution he was instrumental in organizing, a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Kittanning.

One of Judge Neale's old-time associates at the bar says of him: "He had the temperament of the Irish race, being very strong in his feelings and decided in his views, and very genial. During his term on the bench he displayed a high sense of the duties of his position, and his influence was very great in maintaining the honor and dignity of the



James A. Neale

profession. In his earlier career he was a business man, and his knowledge of business methods was broad and well defined. As a lawyer his practice was largely of a commercial nature, though after the responsibilities of the judgeship devolved upon him he became a close student of all branches of the law, and his decisions were in the main sustained by the higher court, a strong proof of his ability. One of the Judge's notable accomplishments was the success of his influence toward cementing the friendships among members of the bar, which led to the forming of the Bar Association, and the attendant banquets and outings which gave pleasure and enjoyment to all who participated."

SIMON TRUBY, father of Mrs. James Brown Neale, was a prominent citizen of Armstrong county in his day. He was born in Kittanning, Aug. 17, 1826, and was of Holland Dutch descent, his ancestors who founded the family in this country first settling in Bucks county, Pa. Col. Christopher Truby, great-grandfather of Simon Truby, came from Bucks county to Westmoreland county, settling at Greensburg. Colonel Truby gave to the commissioners of Westmoreland county the site for the courthouse and by the same conveyance agreed to put aside a number of acres of land to be divided into lots for the purpose of founding the county seat. These lots he agreed to sell at a few shillings each and they now mark the present site of Greensburg. He also built a blockhouse at his own expense to protect the women and children in that vicinity from the Indians during the war. It is related that his eldest daughter, afterward Mrs. Simeon Hovey, was taken captive by the Indians and carried to Clarion county, where she was followed by Colonel Truby and Andy Jack and rescued.

Michael Truby, son of Colonel Truby, served as drummer boy under his father in the Revolutionary war. John Truby, son of Michael, was the father of Simon Truby. He was born in 1786 in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and early settled in Armstrong county, where he became quite prominent. He was one of the first sheriffs of the county. John Truby died in 1877, at the age of ninety-one years. His wife, Lavinia, also of Greensburg, died when thirty-eight years old. They had a large family.

Simon Truby read law with James Douglas. While thus engaged he was elected prothonotary of Armstrong county, serving for two successive terms. At the expiration of his

second term he engaged in the oil business with Robert L. Brown and others at Parker's Landing, Armstrong county, and this continued to be his principal interest to the end of his days. These men were pioneers in the oil business at that point and were very successful. At the time of his death, which occurred April 28, 1894, Mr. Truby was living at the old homestead in Kittanning. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, of which he was senior warden for a number of years prior to his death. Fraternally he was a Mason from early manhood. His wife, Anna (Mosgrove), was born in Kittanning Oct. 28, 1831, and died Oct. 11, 1893. She was a lifelong member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Kittanning, with which six generations of her family have been associated. Her parents, John and Mary (Gillespie) Mosgrove, came to Kittanning in 1801. They had four children, Margaret, James, Phebe and Anna Mosgrove.

Simon and Anna (Mosgrove) Truby had the following children: Joseph Mosgrove, who died at Trinity College in his junior year; Anna, wife of Hon. James B. Neale; Mary Lavinia, wife of Alexander Graff; Juanita, wife of George W. Reese, all of Kittanning; and Rebecca Mosgrove, who first became the wife of Woodward R. Patterson, and after his death, in 1906, married Dr. Francis H. Bermingham, of Brooklyn, N. Y., where she now resides.

Other descendants of Simon Truby are Anna Mosgrove, daughter of Alexander Graff, intermarried with Alan S. Evans, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles Henry Graff, student at Andover; Isabel, daughter of Rebecca and Woodward R. Patterson, intermarried with Wylie W. Carhartt, son of Hamilton Carhartt, of Detroit, Mich., and Simon T. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

JACKSON BOGGS REYNOLDS, of Kittanning, where he has been ticket agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for almost a quarter of a century, is a son of Withington and Isabel (Boggs) Reynolds, belonging in both paternal and maternal lines to leading pioneer families of Armstrong county.

George Reynolds, the first ancestor of this Reynolds family to come to this country, was born about 1730 in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America in 1754. He had learned the trade of tanner, and went to London, England, in 1753, about the time the king was raising troops to send to America, to fight

the French and Indians. He crossed over with General Braddock, landed in Philadelphia in 1754, and marched with the army under Braddock and Washington to Pittsburgh. They were met by the French and Indians fourteen miles up the Monongahela river, at a place known as Braddock's Fields. There a battle was fought and General Braddock was killed, his army routed, and the said George Reynolds badly wounded; he was shot through the neck, the bullet going through between the big leader and his neck bone. He dropped his gun and stuck his two forefingers in the wound, ran to the river and hid in a laurel thicket. There he remained overnight, and was found the next day. He was taken to Fort Necessity, and through the skill of the surgeon got well, but was excused from duty, stiffness in his neck exempting him. But he received his land warrant for military services just the same, and coming out on the frontier located a tract at the head of Woodcock valley, or the foot of Warrior's Mark Ridge, in Huntingdon county, Pa., seven miles from the county seat. Part of the town of Huntingdon, according to family tradition, is now on his holding. There he married a girl by the name of Davis, and by her had two daughters and one son: John, who died at the age of twenty; Esther, Mrs. Mann; and Elsie, Mrs. Ross. In 1777 George Reynolds married (second) a German girl, Margaretta Stopp (Stop), daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Fleming) Stopp, of French and Dutch Flanders (now west and east Flanders). She was a native of Maryland. By this marriage there were eight children, five sons and three daughters. George Reynolds resided on a farm until the fall of 1795, when he dropped dead off his feet in the yard before his own door, aged sixty-five years. His widow, Margaretta, married a widower by the name of Alexander Moore, and by him had one child, Jane, born Feb. 22, 1803, in Huntingdon, who was married to John Williams, in Kittanning, where she died Feb. 25, 1883. Mrs. Margaretta S. (Reynolds) Moore died in Kittanning in December, 1823, and is buried in the "Old Graveyard." It is related that one day when her eldest child, Mary (afterward Mrs. Henry Roush), was a young babe and George Reynolds had "gone to mill the grain," she saw a file of Indians coming, and snatching up her baby fled to the creek, hiding under a footbridge. Her little dog that followed her she wrapped in her skirts, and sat there in terror while the Indians ransacked the house, set it on fire and passed over the bridge. For-

tunately the dog did not bark and the baby did not cry. When Mr. Reynolds returned he took them to the blockhouse, where they and the neighbors who had suffered like misfortune lived together until conditions made it reasonably safe for them to build on their own land again. One boy who had been in the cornfield lost both of his parents as well as his home, and Mr. Reynolds received him into his family, taking care of him until he was able to look after himself. George Reynolds, so says Mrs. Judith Dull, his granddaughter (only living child of his son David), was a man of education and ability. He was of the English type, having light hair and blue eyes, while his wife Margaretta had black hair and eyes, her son David favoring her in appearance and coloring. With the exception of George (the eldest son and second child) all of the children of George and Margaretta Reynolds came to Kittanning, Pa. George lived and died at New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Pa.; he was the father of Mrs. Nathanael Henry (in the Kittanning *Gazette* of Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1833, is found, "married on Thursday last by the Rev. John Dickey, to Mr. Nathaniel Henry, Miss Eliza Reynolds, daughter of Mr. George Reynolds, late of New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Pa." Same day and date, by same, Mr. John Watson, of Brookville, Jefferson county, to Miss Mary, daughter of David Reynolds, of this borough). Thomas, the seventh child, lived and died at Columbus, Ohio. Richard, the eighth child (grandfather of Mrs. Maud Whitworth, and great-grandfather of Jackson Boggs Reynolds), lived and died at Red Bank, Armstrong county. William, born in 1783, a tanner, settled at Kittanning in the first decade of the nineteenth century. In an account of "The town in 1820" we find he had a leather store then on lot No. 93, on Water street between Arch and Market streets, later occupied by the widow of George Reynolds, his son. William Reynolds acquired considerable property, married and had several children; he was the grandfather of Dr. Francis M. Reynolds, of Kittanning. Ann, the sixth child in the family of George and Margaretta Reynolds, married James Pinks; she lived on the present site of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. David Reynolds, fifth son of George and Margaretta Reynolds, was one of the most prominent citizens of Kittanning and Armstrong county in his time, and is fully mentioned elsewhere.

Richard Reynolds, great-grandfather of Jackson Boggs Reynolds, was born in Decem-

ber, 1792, in Huntingdon county, and was but three years old when his father died. He lived with his mother on the farm until the spring of 1800, when she moved to Kittanning, Armstrong county. He was about ten years old when his mother married Alexander Moore, and he then left his mother and went to his brother David, who sent him to school and gave him a liberal education. He taught school in Kittanning about two years. There he fell in with Sheriff McConnell, who had lately purchased a large tract due north of Kittanning, about thirty miles distant, in the Licking settlement (now known as Sligo, Clarion county). The old sheriff set him up there with a small store, more to hold possession of the land than to sell goods. There in 1816 he married Elizabeth Hosey, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. He resided there for five years and then moved to Kittanning, entering into partnership with Sheriff McConnell in a large store, where he did business for six years. Selling his interest in the store he then bought a farm near Sligo, moved on it in the spring of 1826, and lived there until the fall of 1837, when he sold that place and moved to the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Red Bank creek, where he had bought a large tract of land. He opened up quite a large farm and lived at that place until the winter of 1850, when he was taken ill and died, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife lived some twelve years longer, dying in Kittanning.

We have the following account of the children born to Richard and Elizabeth (Hosey) Reynolds: (1) Withington, born at Red Bank, was killed by a falling tree when quite a young man. (2) Evelyn became the wife of Samuel Frampton, a well-to-do farmer of Clarion county, Pa. (3) George, of Red Bank, is deceased. (4) Elsie married John Wilkins (deceased) and (second) George Steen. (5) Minerva became the wife of Uriah Matteson, of Brookville, Pa. (6) Annie married Robert E. Brown, who had a furnace at Cowanshannock and one later at St. Louis, Mo. (7) McConnell married Aggie Blair, of Pittsburgh, now deceased, and for his second wife married Ellen Butler, of Brookville, Pa. (8) Thomas Hamilton was the grandfather of Jackson Boggs Reynolds.

The following concerning the Hoseys was written by George Reynolds, the eldest son of Richard Reynolds, at the age of eighty-six:

Andrew Hosey was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1729. He was a linen draper by trade. Leaving that place he went to Dub-

lin and hired with Lord McCann, a very wealthy man who owned a line of ships. He was a sportsman, owning a large stable of blooded horses and a large kennel of foxhounds, and was a great gentleman. He had two sons and one daughter, Elsie. When he hired Hosey he gave him charge of his stable. Hosey was well educated, a small handsome man. He fell in love with the old lord's daughter and persuaded her to run off with him. They took ship and landed in Philadelphia and were married in 1750, at which time he was twenty-one and she eighteen years old. She wrote to her father, and received an answer saying he had disowned her and would not suffer her name to be mentioned in his presence. As the young couple were without a dollar she worked as chambermaid and he as hostler at the tavern where they were stopping. They stayed there some two years, and saved money enough to pay for twelve acres of land in Lancaster county, Pa., onto which they moved, and there raised their family of three sons and two daughters. In the course of time one of their sons was drafted into the army and marched with Harrison up into the lake country, with which he was so pleased that he came home and persuaded his father to sell his small farm and move out there, and take up government land. They settled close to Waterford, Erie county, Pa., cleared a lot of land and planted it in corn—and when the corn was in the milk frost killed it. This left them, three miles from the nearest neighbor, twelve miles from Waterford and the nearest grocery, in a dense wilderness with starvation staring them in the face. They loaded up their belongings and moved back to what is called the Licking settlement, about two miles from where Richard Reynolds had a small grocery store. There Richard Reynolds fell in love with Elizabeth Hosey, the youngest daughter, and married her in 1816. Mrs. Hosey died in 1818, Mr. Hosey in 1821. The old stock of Reynolds were a short-lived race of people, averaging about sixty years.

Thomas Hamilton Reynolds was born at Red Bank, and was exceptionally well educated. After his marriage he settled at Red Bank, where he had a steamboat warehouse, and he afterward became captain of the steamboat "Venango," which plied on the Allegheny river. Moving from Red Bank he lived at Pittsburgh for a time, and later at Kittanning. When the Civil war came on he entered the Union army, was a sutler of the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was killed while in the service, when only forty-

five years of age. He was buried in the family cemetery at Red Bank, but his remains were later removed to the Kittanning cemetery. He married Esther Ann Butler, of Brookville, Pa., who was born at Lake George, N. Y., daughter of Cyrus and Mary (Sartwell) Butler. Mrs. Reynolds survived her husband many years, living to the age of seventy-three, and is also buried in the cemetery at Kittanning. She was a member of the M. E. Church and a most devoted worker of that organization.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Reynolds were born children as follows: (1) Withington is mentioned below. (2) Kate, born at Red Bank, married Scott Goldrick, of Delaware, Ohio, and had one child, Esther, wife of E. R. Chamberlain, of Yonkers, N. Y. (3) Minerva, born at Red Bank, died July 4, 1899, and is buried in Kittanning cemetery. (4) Richard, who was superintendent of the northern division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, died in August, 1903, at the age of fifty-four years, and is buried at Kittanning. He was a Knight Templar Mason. He married Lillian Hamilton, daughter of Newton Hamilton, of Mifflin county, Pa. (5) Thomas died in infancy. (6) Rhoda L., born at Allegheny, Pa., is unmarried. (7) Maud is the wife of John F. Whitworth, corporation law secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whose home is at Kittanning. (8) Minnie died in infancy and is buried at Kittanning.

WITHINGTON REYNOLDS was born March 10, 1844, at Greenville, Pa., and was a mere boy when he came with his parents to Kittanning, where he ever afterward had his home. He received his education in the public schools at Pittsburgh, and all his life was a great reader, acquiring a fund of practical information which made him one of the most intelligent men of his community. He was endowed with a wonderful memory, was a pleasing conversationalist, and when in a reminiscent mood was most entertaining. He was familiar with the early history of Kittanning and steamboating on the Allegheny. For some time Mr. Reynolds had charge of the Kittanning office of the Piper & Lightcap stagecoach line, running between Kittanning and Brookville, and later was connected with a packet line plying between Mahoning and East Brady. At that time the Valley road ran only as far as Mahoning, and when it was extended to Oil City he was made freight and passenger agent at Kittanning. This position he filled efficiently until his retirement seven years before his death, after which he received a pension. Mr. Rey-

nolds had a large circle of friends, being one of the best known men along the Allegheny river. He was a high Mason, and the Masons attended his funeral in a body and conducted the services at the grave, in Kittanning cemetery. His death, which occurred at his home on North Grant avenue, Kittanning, July 9, 1911, was widely mourned. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in political sentiment was a Democrat.

On Feb. 12, 1873, Mr. Reynolds married Isabel Boggs, daughter of Judge Jackson and Phoebe J. (Mosgrove) Boggs, of Armstrong county, and to them were born two children, Jackson Boggs and Richard Withington.

Jackson Boggs Reynolds was born Jan. 30, 1874, at Kittanning, where he was reared, receiving his education in the common schools, which he attended until fourteen years of age. On June 1, 1889, he became telegraph operator and ticket agent at Kittanning for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which position he has since been retained, keeping pace with the growing interests of the company at this point, where he has made himself invaluable by his efficient discharge of the duties and his obliging attention to patrons. Mr. Reynolds is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to the B. P. O. Elks and Masons at Kittanning, in the latter connection holding membership in the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. He attends St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and politically is a Democrat and a zealous worker for the party. Mr. Reynolds makes his home with his mother at No. 342 North Grant avenue, Kittanning.

Richard Withington Reynolds was born Jan. 5, 1876, in the house at Kittanning where he resides with his mother and brother, and was educated in that borough and at Annapolis, Md., being a student for two years at St. John's College. Returning home, he was chief clerk in the Kittanning post office for four years, at the end of that time becoming clerk and superintendent at the plant of the Wick Pottery Company, Wick City, which position he held until the works shut down. Since then he has been president of the Boggs Coal Company, on the Boggs farm, a tract of 132 acres owned by his mother. This land is underlaid with valuable deposits of coal, limestone and fire clay, and the Shawmut railroad runs through the property. Mr. Reynolds owns 130 acres of land adjoining his mother's property, with similar deposits, and he is making arrangements to exploit both tracts thoroughly, being ready to put forty miners at work on the coal, which is of excel-

lent quality, and finds a ready market at Buffalo, N. Y. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks and the Eagles, attends the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

In April, 1903, Mr. Reynolds married Carolyn Meredith, of Kittanning, who died the following December, of typhoid fever; she was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a woman of exceptional character. She was a daughter of Philander and Annie (Henry) Meredith, and a niece of United States Senator William B. Meredith, of Kittanning.

EVAN M. QUEEN, of Queenstown, Armstrong county, belongs to a family which has been prominent in the development of business interests in that locality for over half a century. The family was founded in this county by his grandfather, James Queen, who came from Ireland and settled in Sugar Creek township.

John Queen, father of Evan M. Queen, was born July 29, 1815, in Sugar Creek township, where he lived until a youth of fifteen or eighteen years. He then went to the State of Mississippi, and remained there a few years, returning to Armstrong county, Pa., where he married and passed the remainder of his life. It was about 1849 that he located at what is now known as Queenstown and built a large flour mill there, known as the Queenstown Flour Mill, which he conducted until 1867, at which time he sold out to Jacob Mildren & Company. He was also extensively interested in real estate, laying out and selling town lots, and taking much interest in the development of the town. He was always prominent in its affairs, serving as mayor and in several minor offices, and was one of the leading men of the locality for a number of years. After selling his mill he withdrew to some extent from active business connections, but he continued to look after his oil interests. By trade he was a carpenter. On March 24, 1846, he was married at Brady's Bend to Mary E. Evans, who was born May 21, 1822, at Merthyr Tydvill, Wales, and died March 11, 1910. Mr. Queen's death occurred Nov. 11, 1897, and they are both buried in the Brady's Bend cemetery. They attended the Presbyterian Church, and he was a Democrat on political questions. Seven children were born to this union: Mollie E., born Jan. 15, 1849, died in June, 1912; Evan M. is mentioned below; Daniel, born Oct. 18, 1852, died in November, 1911; Emmet was born July 17, 1854; John J., born Aug. 22, 1856, died in 1864;

Annie Kate, born May 22, 1860, died in October, 1864; Maggie, born Sept. 9, 1862, died the same month.

Evan Evans, father of Mrs. John Queen, was a native of Wales, where he lived until after his marriage. He settled with his family in this section of Armstrong county, where he was a well-known iron builder, having constructed the Brady's Bend furnace. He married Elizabeth Morgan, and the following children were born to them in Wales: Daniel, born Feb. 5, 1825, who died April 23, 1891, was engaged in the oil and gas fields and at the furnace. Evan, born May 3, 1827, who died June 18, 1873, at Queenstown, was engaged as a merchant there. Annie, born May 4, 1829, became the wife of Richard Jennings, of Brady's Bend, and died Sept. 17, 1849. Mary E. married John Queen. Catherine, born May 19, 1832, was married April 9, 1851, to Richard Jennings (who first married her sister Annie), and died May 15, 1907.

Evan M. Queen was born Dec. 7, 1850, at Queenstown, where he passed the greater part of his life. He received his education here, in the public schools, and when a young man engaged in the mercantile business, continuing same until 1877, when in company with his brothers Daniel and Emmet, under the firm name of Queen Brothers, he engaged in the gas and oil business, drilling and testing wells, and producing both commodities. Since the death of Daniel Queen Evan M. and Emmet have continued the business in partnership, having extensive oil, gas, iron and other interests. They have not confined their energies to local operations, having acquired interests in large organizations, which have proved very successful. They organized the Great Lakes Coal Company, of Brady's Bend township, and the Western Allegheny Railroad Company, Emmet Queen being president of both companies and Evan M. Queen land agent. Their operations have been of much importance in the development of this section, and the substantial basis upon which their affairs have been placed is sufficient evidence of their conservative policy and far-seeing business ability.

In May, 1910, Evan M. Queen married La Villa R. McCready, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., daughter of James Alexander and Josephine (Rawlins) McCready, of Sharon, Pa. (they have a home at Youngstown, Ohio). Mr. and Mrs. Queen have no children. Ever since their marriage they have lived at Queenstown, occupying the old Queen place, formerly owned by his father. At present Mr. Queen

is not actively interested in politics or public affairs, though he is always willing to give his influence and support to worthy movements. He is a Democrat on political issues.

JAMES RAYBURN has a large farm in North Buffalo township, where he engages in general farming and stock raising. He is at present serving as justice of the peace, and is one of the well-known citizens of his part of Armstrong county. Mr. Rayburn was born Sept. 29, 1879, on his present farm, son of Boyd Rayburn, and belongs to one of the old settled families of this section of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rayburn's first ancestor in this country was his great-great-grandfather, who came from Scotland a few years after the French and Indian war. He settled in the Ligonier valley in western Pennsylvania. We have record of two of his sons, Matthew and James, the former of whom served in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war. James, the youngest, was the great-grandfather of Squire James Rayburn.

James Rayburn was born in the Ligonier valley, and removed to Armstrong county, settling in what is now North Buffalo township, upon land which has remained in the possession of his direct descendants ever since. He died in 1837 at an advanced age, a stanch member of the Seceder (now the U. P.) Church. He married Nellie Callen, daughter of Patrick Callen, who removed to Armstrong county from Westmoreland county at the same time as James Rayburn. Seven children were born to this union, six of whom reached maturity.

James Rayburn, son of James and Nellie (Callen) Rayburn, was born Oct. 26, 1801, and died Nov. 6, 1886. He was a lifelong farmer, and though a modest and unassuming citizen, with no ambition for public honors, he served his community faithfully when called upon, and was frequently elected to the office of justice of the peace, in which he made a most honorable record. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, active in the work of the party, and frequently represented his district in the county conventions. He was a faithful member of the Buffalo U. P. Church, whose house of worship stood on his farm, and his sincere and upright life made him respected and beloved by his neighbors. In 1827 he married Jane Galbraith, by whom he had five children. After her death he married (second) Margaret Boyd, whose father, Robert Boyd, was an early settler in Sugar Creek township, this county, where he lived for many years.

To this union were born six children: Boyd, father of Squire James Rayburn; Robert, who settled in Iowa; Jane, wife of Samuel R. Steele; Calvin, who served as president judge of Armstrong county; Cyrus, twin of Calvin; and Darius.

Boyd Rayburn, father of Squire James Rayburn, was born in 1846, on the farm on which his son James now lives, and received his schooling in the neighborhood. He married Mary E. Kepple, of South Buffalo township, daughter of George and Elizabeth Kepple, and they became the parents of four children. The father died on his farm in 1888, and is buried in the U. P. cemetery, in South Buffalo township. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

James Rayburn, second child of Boyd and Mary E. (Kepple) Rayburn, was reared in North Buffalo township, and obtained his education in the common schools. He was but nine years old when his father died, and he commenced assisting with the farm work at an early age, being only a youth when he took control of the place, of which he had had full charge for a number of years. The property consists of 195 acres, of which twenty-five acres are woodland. He does general farming and feeds considerable stock, and raises some horses, sheep and hogs. Four gas wells have been sunk upon this place, only two of which, however, are now producing; they are held under lease by a corporation. No coal banks have been opened on the farm, though it is coal land. Mr. Rayburn has taken some part in local affairs, serving one year as road supervisor, and has been justice of the peace for the last four years, his services being highly satisfactory. His home is on Free Delivery route No. 2, from Worthington.

In October, 1906, Mr. Rayburn was married to Margaret Frances Claypoole, daughter of James E. Claypoole, of Worthington, this county, and they have one child, James Boyd. Mr. Rayburn is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Slate Lick, and he is a Democrat in political connection.

MARTIN L. BOWSER, shoe merchant at Kittanning, Pa., and interested to a considerable extent in the oil business in West Virginia, was born June 26, 1859, at Woodfield, Monroe Co., Ohio, a son of Martin L. and Nancy (McGinnis) Bowser, and a grandson of Mathias Bowser.

Mathias Bowser was born in Bedford county, Pa., and in 1798 came to Kittanning, where he was one of the earliest settlers, and he was

probably the first brick manufacturer in this place. The brick residence standing on Market street, Kittanning, just across the street from the "Alexander Hotel," is a city landmark, built by Mathias Bowser in 1826, and is one of the oldest brick houses in the place. He died in 1832.

Martin L. Bowser, son of Mathias and father of Martin L., was born in 1814, and died in 1888. He was given a medical education but never practiced, his inclinations leading him to learn the cabinetmaking trade, which he followed for several years in Ohio. Later he moved to West Virginia and there bought large tracts of land, and the remainder of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits and lumbering. He married Nancy McGinnis, who died in 1892. They were parents of twelve children: Flora T., wife of Aaron Klipstein; Christianna, wife of Samuel Fluharty; William W., deceased; Cleora C., wife of L. Fluharty; Virgil M.; Homer L.; Belle I., wife of J. W. Morgan; Adda L., wife of John M. Watkins; H. O., of Los Angeles, Cal.; G. H., of Little Rock, Ark.; Minnie M., wife of J. M. Feist; and Martin L.

Martin L. Bowser attended the schools of Tyler county, W. Va., and afterward, for seven years, taught school in Tyler and Wetzel counties. In 1886 he went to Pittsburgh, Pa., and shortly afterward accepted a position as clerk in a store at Fairview, Butler Co., Pa., where he remained two years, and for two years more was clerk at Duke Center, Pa. In 1890 he located at Butler, Pa., where he was engaged in the grocery and bakery business for two and a half years, in 1893 returning to Pittsburgh, where he became one of the salesmen in the large shoe house of W. M. Laird and remained for two years. By this time he had learned many business details necessary for successful merchandising, particularly in the shoe business, and in 1895 he came to Kittanning and opened a shoe store of his own at his present stand on Market street, where he has continued ever since. He has commodious quarters, occupying two floors of a building 32 by 70 feet in dimensions, carrying high-grade, reliable goods, catering to the best trade. His business has continued to expand so that he has now the largest shoe trade in the county, and in the near future he expects to carry out plans for a larger new store-room. He has additional business interests, including oil developments in West Virginia and property ownership at other points. His beautiful residence at Applewold, just across the river from Kittanning, was formerly

owned by Hon. Calvin Rayburn and is considered a very valuable property.

Mr. Bowser was married May 21, 1890, to Edith Krotzer, who died June 24, 1897, daughter of David Krotzer. They had two children: Winnifred L. and Cecil E. Mr. Bowser was married (second) Aug. 1, 1899, to Mary M. Krotzer, and they have three children: Elizabeth C., Jeane R. and Martin K. Mr. Bowser is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. He is a man of civic pride and public spirit, and for twelve years has consented to serve on the school board. He has never been particularly active in politics, but is always ready to perform the recognized duties of citizenship.

CLARENCE O. MORRIS, present district attorney at Kittanning, was born near Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co., Pa., June 15, 1873, son of Joseph B. Morris, grandson of Obed Morris and great-grandson of Thomas Morris. The interesting family record follows.

Thomas Morris was born in Wales Nov. 8, 1745, and his wife, Ann Butler, in the same country, July 5, 1750. They came to the American Colonies prior to the Revolutionary war and settled first in Bucks county, Pa. Some years afterward they moved to Martins Creek, in Lower Mt. Bethel township, Northumberland Co., Pa., and their farm was land upon which the present busy city of Easton stands. Here they lived out their worthy and useful lives. Many of their descendants still live in Pennsylvania and others may be found in almost every other section of the Union. Thomas Morris was married in 1766 and died April 14, 1814, survived for many years by his wife, whose death occurred June 26, 1834. The following is a record of their seventeen children: Benjamin, born Feb. 18, 1767; Elizabeth, Dec. 24, 1767; John, Sept. 3, 1769; Phebe, March 31, 1771; Isaac, March 13, 1773; Rachel, March 30, 1776; Mary, March 6, 1778; Margaret, Feb. 7, 1780; Ann, Dec. 3, 1781; Susanna, Oct. 19, 1783; Thomas, March 30, 1785; Morris, April 9, 1787; Benjamin (2), Feb. 18, 1789; Butler, April 19, 1791; Obed, Dec. 8, 1792; Lacy, May 1, 1795; and Moses, Aug. 7, 1799, the first and last named dying in infancy. Of the above family, Thomas married and removed to Beaver county, Pa. Morris married and lived in Northampton county. Benjamin (2) married and lived in Beaver county. Butler settled in Northampton county after marriage, and Obed in Jefferson county. Lacy married a Mr. Benward and they lived in Beaver county.

Obed Morris, son of Thomas and Ann Morris, was born in Northampton county, Pa., and from there moved to Indiana county, Pa., but only for a short time, settling permanently in Jefferson county, where he was a pioneer. He engaged in farming and was a substantial and respected citizen. On Feb. 11, 1814, he married Mary Bowman, who was born Sept. 25, 1791, and died Feb. 2, 1859, survived many years by her husband, who died Sept. 14, 1882. They had seven children born to them, as follows: James Madison, born Feb. 14, 1815, married Phebe Jane Williams; Elizabeth, born Jan. 16, 1817, married Hiram P. Williams, and died Oct. 19, 1841; Theodore, born March 30, 1819, married Matilda Gibson; Charles R. B., born Aug. 9, 1821, died April 15, 1898, married Nancy Gibson and (second) Nancy Reed; Mary B., born June 2, 1824, died in infancy; Joseph B. is mentioned below; Moses A., born Jan. 28, 1830, married Jane Means.

Joseph B. Morris, sixth child of Obed and Mary Morris, and father of Clarence O. Morris, born Aug. 11, 1827, died at Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co., Pa., July 17, 1909. He followed farming and also lumbering and was a well-known business man and much respected citizen. For thirty-five years continuously he served in the office of justice of the peace, and many other local offices were tendered him by the Republican party, with which he was associated. He was thrice married. His first wife, Julia L. Murray, left no issue. His second marriage was to Catherine Crissman, daughter of Enoch Crissman, and nine children were born to them, five of whom reached maturity, namely: Malvern H., Ida L. (now deceased), Joseph L., Clarence O. and Lucy. To the third marriage, with Margaret Brewer, no children were born. The old Morris farm in Jefferson county was richly underlaid with coal and the Walston Coal Company operated there when there had, as yet, been little coal development in that district.

Clarence O. Morris attended the local schools through boyhood and gave his father assistance on the farm, after which he entered Waynesburg College, where he was graduated in 1892. For some four years afterward he taught school, for two years in the country and two more at Punxsutawney, and during this time devoted as much attention as possible to his law studies, first under the supervision of the firm of Wylie, Buchanan & Walton, of Waynesburg, Pa., and later with W. M. Gillispie, of Punxsutawney, Pa. He was

admitted to the bar of Armstrong county and subsequently was admitted to practice in the Supreme and Superior courts and in the U. S. District courts. In 1901 he moved to Leechburg and established his office in the Farmers' National Bank building. While there he acted as solicitor for the boroughs of Leechburg, Apollo and Vandergrift, and continues in such position for Leechburg borough. He was appointed district attorney April 17, 1913, to fill a vacancy, and was elected for the full term of four years at the November (1913) elections. He moved to Kittanning Jan. 20, 1914.

Mr. Morris married Deborah Gump, daughter of Abraham Gump, of Waynesburg, Pa., and they have one son, Edward Eugene. They attend the Presbyterian Church. He is associated with the Elks and is Past Exalted Ruler of Leechburg Lodge, No. 377.

ROBERT BOYD MCKEE is of pure Scotch-Irish stock, his father, Robert McKee, having been born in Ballyclare, Antrim, Ireland, in 1800, and his mother being of an old Irish family. His father came to America about 1833. He was a cooper by trade, and after working for some time in Virginia and Maryland finally settled in Freeport about 1838.

John Jackson, Mr. McKee's great-grandfather on the maternal side, came from Ireland in 1770, settling first in Lancaster county, then moving to near Hannastown, Westmoreland county, and finally locating permanently in what is now called Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county. Here he cleared the land and established the well-known Jackson farm, near Apollo, which is still held in the family. Here a daughter was born July 1, 1776, which tradition says was the first child born to the white settlers in the territory then known as the "Backwoods," north of the Kiskiminetas river. This daughter married William Hill, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, April 5, 1798, and to them nine children were born. The youngest daughter, Eliza, born in the bounds of the famous "Appleby Manor" Sept. 17, 1815, was married to Robert McKee Aug. 12, 1841, at her home in South Buffalo township. Three children came to them, the youngest, Robert Boyd, on Aug. 14, 1846. In the September following the father died, leaving the mother with two children to battle with the world.

Robert B. McKee spent his childhood in Freeport, attending school for four months

of the year, and assisting his uncles on their farms until his sixteenth year, when he hired with a farmer for six dollars a month. After six months' service he began working on the old Pennsylvania canal, helping run the ferry over the Allegheny at Freeport, working on the West Pennsylvania railroad, and doing general chores until August, 1864, when he enlisted, becoming a private in Company I, 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. He was promoted to corporal Oct. 5, 1864, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged, June 30, 1865. Returning home he attended a select school and the Freeport Academy during the balance of the summer and the following winter, was then granted a certificate, and began to teach in the Wilson school in North Buffalo township in November, 1866. Here he taught the four months' term and an additional month, for which the citizens raised the money, the following winter took a school in Laneville, and thereafter was a teacher for three years in the public schools of Freeport. This was a highly creditable record in view of the limited work he had been able to do in the matter of preparation—four months in the common schools before he was sixteen and but two sessions in a select school and the academy after his return from the army. His record for discipline and keeping the pupils interested was unexcelled.

Mr. McKee was married Dec. 22, 1870, to Mary Cecelia Bole, a member of an old and respected family of the county, and in the spring of 1871 went to housekeeping in Pittsburgh, where he was employed as foreman in an oil refinery for four years. In the spring of 1875 he returned to Freeport and bought an interest in the dry goods and grocery business with Levi Bush, the firm being Bush & McKee. In 1879 he sold out and assumed charge of the *Freeport Journal*, organized by him as a stock company, and purchased from the original owners, who had started it in 1876. He gradually acquired all the stock, running it alone until July, 1902, when his son Charles H. was taken into partnership. The paper under the editorial charge of Mr. McKee has been a power for good in the community and has a large and steadfast list of subscribers. It is conclusively proved to be the paper for the people, for although others have at times been started in Freeport none has been able to attain a foothold.

Mr. McKee has four sons, all living: Burt F., living in Oakmont, and assistant manager of the American Typefounders Company (he is married and has seven children); Charles

H.; Jesse C., employed on the *Journal*; and Robin B., purchasing agent for the West Penn Steel Works at Brackenridge, Pennsylvania.

Mr. McKee is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he and his wife were the leaders of the choir for over thirty years; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. He was an employee of the State Legislature in 1879, clerk of the State Senate in 1881, and secretary for Hon. Joseph G. Beale in the 1908 session of Congress. From 1883 to 1884 he was in the revenue service under Colonel Jackson, was a member and secretary of the school board for six years, borough treasurer twenty years, helped organize and was for over twenty years a director of the Freeport Building & Loan Association, member and secretary of the Freeport Cemetery Association for twenty-five years, justice of the peace for two terms, and a notary public for twenty-five years.

In 1902 he went to visit the birthplace of his father in Ireland and included England and Scotland in the tour. He has been a Republican all of his life until late years, and expects to return to his first love when the party is reorganized. He thinks his native land is the best place this side of Ireland and the people as good as gold. He has earned a modest competence, prides himself on meeting all obligations promptly, loves his neighbors and friends, does not worry about his enemies, is always ready to help a fellow who is down and out, and would rather go fishing than attend grand opera, although a great lover of music. He has spent very busy life and now has no higher ambition than to keep busy and helpful while he is permitted to remain on earth.

CHRISTIAN Y. BOWSER is an extensive farmer in the western part of Armstrong county, having 310 acres located in the south-eastern part of Sugar Creek township and the adjoining part of East Franklin township. He was born at that place in the latter township Jan. 31, 1853, a son of Benjamin S. Bowser, and belongs to one of the old Palatine families, who have been in Pennsylvania from the days of William Penn.

When Penn was opening up the region now known as Pennsylvania, he not only lectured in England on what he called his "holy experiment," but also crossed over into Germany and visited many cities on the same mission, telling the people of the joys of the new country, where self-government was to be one of the attractions. He gained many recruits for his

colony in the Rhine Palatinate and the adjoining country of Switzerland, in the Canton of Berne, whose people spoke the same language. These "Dutch" from the Palatinate were the ancestors of that considerable part of the population of this State known as Pennsylvania Dutch, and whose language is threefold. These people on the Rhine were said to be the best farmers in the world, but during the progress of the thirty years' war their homes had been destroyed by the armies, and many took refuge in Holland and Switzerland, returning when it was thought peace had been restored. War had broken out again, however, and the strife between the Protestants and Catholics being very bitter these people welcomed Penn's accounts of the wonderful advantages of the new land. Some of them built a boat, in which they journeyed down the Rhine, sailing for America from Rotterdam. A colony of Germans had come to Philadelphia in 1682, and settled in the woods at what is now known as Germantown, and the Germans who followed naturally settled among people of their own nationality. The first company of Palatines in Pennsylvania arrived in 1710, landing at Philadelphia, and being determined to set up an independent home, away from all other settlements, went to Lancaster, in Lancaster county. In 1727 a law was passed requiring all emigrants to register at the courthouse their names and the names of the vessels in which they came. Previous to that time no such records had been kept. Among these records we find many familiar Pennsylvania family names. The first Bowsters on record, 1737, were Mathias (family name in the branch of which we are writing), Mathias, Jr., and Christian. The name was then spelled Bousser. Some of the name had also moved west into York county, where a Widow Bowser was found registered in the tax books. A Bedford county history mentions John, Jacob and Valentine Bowser.

Valentine Bowser, great-grandfather of Christian Y. Bowser, lived in Bedford county, where he married Elizabeth Fluke, of Hopewell, that county, whose people came from Switzerland and spoke the same language as the Palatine Germans. Some of their family were born in Bedford county, and in 1808 they moved to the vicinity of what is now Worthington, Armstrong county. They settled on a farm, now known as the Daugherty place, up the creek, one mile north of Walkchalk. Valentine Bowser and his wife had a family of twelve children, several of whom were born in Armstrong county.

Abram Bowser, son of Valentine, was a stonemason and farmer by occupation. He was industrious and a good business man, acquiring the ownership of several farms, and he was a highly respected man in his neighborhood. He married Mary Stevens, a cousin of Alexander Stevens, and their large family was born and raised near Walkchalk, on the farm now owned by William P. Bowser. We have the following record of these children: Benjamin S. is mentioned below; Elizabeth married Fred Bowser and had a family of four sons and two daughters (she is deceased); Sophia, wife of Adam Wyant, had a family of eight children; Sarah Ann married Jacob Booker, and has had three sons and four daughters; Lillian, deceased, married Abe Frick, by whom she had five children, and (second) John Wolfe, by whom she had four children; Rosa, deceased, was the wife of Archibald Bowser, and they had three sons and three daughters; Mathias Stevens married Elizabeth Booker, and had four sons and three daughters; Josiah Crawford married Keziah Bowser, and they had three children; James Hindman married Maud Bowser, and had six children; one child died in infancy; Jane, deceased, married Adam Grantz, and had two sons and three daughters.

Benjamin S. Bowser, son of Abram, and father of Christian Y. Bowser, was born Dec. 20, 1823, in East Franklin township. He lived in East Franklin and Washington townships, engaged in farming, and is now living in retirement in the old home in Washington township. He married Katherine Yearty, and they had six sons and five daughters.

Christian Y. Bowser was reared in East Franklin and Washington townships, and received a common school education. He passed his early life principally on his father's home place, a tract of ninety-seven acres, in Washington township, and after his school days was engaged at work in the oil fields in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and West Virginia. Returning to Pennsylvania he began farm work in Sugar Creek township, this county, on what is now known as the Charles Read farm, which was in the Read family for 110 years. After his marriage he settled in New York State for a time, and then returning to Armstrong county lived in Washington township until he moved to his father's old farm in East Franklin township. From there Mr. Bowser moved to the farm where he now lives, and which he has owned for the last six years, a tract of 150 acres of woodland and pasture, where he has put up all the buildings except

the residence, which the former owner built. He has three barns, including one 50 by 80 feet in dimensions, and has been engaged in general farming, though he expects to give special attention to thoroughbred cattle and hogs. Mr. Bowser has also opened a coal bank on his farm, having a four-foot vein, which is operated very successfully, and there are four gas wells on the place, three of which are operated by the Phillips Gas Company, and the other by himself. Of the 310 acres he owns, the northern part is in Sugar Creek and the southern in East Franklin township; it includes part of the Read farm.

On Jan. 31, 1881, Mr. Bowser married Sadie J. Helm, a native of Washington township, this county, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Helm, of that township, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bowser have had a family of eight children, namely: Ralph D. is deceased; one daughter died in infancy; Vioma is married to C. E. Toy, and has had six children, Sidney, Hazel, Ralph, Christian, Stanley and ———; Mabel is the wife of Blair Gumbert, and resides in Butler, Pa. (they have no children); Watson, Arminta, Polly and Spurgeon are unmarried.

Mr. Bowser is a member of the Baptist Church, which he serves as deacon. He is a prominent member of the Washington Grange, P. O. H., of which he is master, and also belongs to the Knights of Malta and to the I. O. O. F., being a prominent member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Cowansville, where he has passed all the chairs. In political sentiment he is a Republican, but takes no active part in such matters.

REV. A. B. BOWSER, a well-known minister of the Baptist Church in West Pittsburgh, was born May 22, 1858, in Washington township, Armstrong Co., Pa. He attended public school in Armstrong county, graduated from Reed Institute, in the class of 1884, and took his college course at Bucknell University, from which he was graduated in 1888. He then took a theological course at Crozer Seminary, Upland, Pa., graduating in the class of 1890, after which he was located in Pittsburgh as minister of the Third Baptist Church of that city, where he remained for three years. His next charge was the First Baptist Church at Danville, Pa., where he was located for nine years, after which he went to Millville, N. J., where he was pastor of the First Baptist Church for three years. On July 4, 1903, he came to his present church at Crafton, near Pittsburgh, where he is pastor of the First Baptist Church.

For the last several months his congregation has been engaged in building what will be one of the most attractive churches in the city.

Mr. Bowser has been a successful composer of music, and has published several song books through such well-known men as E. O. Excell, Dr. George F. Root and Prof. E. Avergnet of Bucknell University. While in college Mr. Bowser wrote many songs for his own and other classes.

On June 10, 1891, Mr. Bowser married Ella Z. Stebbins, who was born at Watontown, Pa., daughter of Akilias R. and Mary (Baker) Stebbins, the former a native of Corning, N. Y., the latter of Painted Post, that State. They moved to Watontown, N. Y., where they are buried. Mrs. Bowser received her education in the public schools and at Bucknell University. Her musical talent and training make her assistance very valuable to her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Bowser have had four children: Frank Excell graduated from Crafton high school in 1912, and is now attending medical college; Wayland Stanley graduated from the same school in 1912, preparatory to taking a college course; Isabel is in the same school, member of the class of June, 1914; Arda Crawford entered that high school in 1913.

Mr. Bowser and his family spend the summers upon his farm in Washington township, Armstrong county, where he oversees the work of cultivation, which is being carried on along practical and scientific lines. His property consists of seventy-three acres in the central part of the township, part of the Samuel Woods and Raderbush farms. There are about eight acres of woodland. Coal has been sold from this place, though there are no banks in operation, and no gas or oil wells. Mr. Bowser is independent in political matters.

WILLIAM F. BUTLER, oil producer and farmer, of Brady's Bend township, Armstrong county, lives upon the place which the Butler family has occupied continuously since 1875. It came into his father's possession some time before that. Mr. Butler was born in Brady's Bend township Aug. 29, 1851, son of Thomas Butler, and is of English extraction, his father having been born near Birmingham, England. Joseph and Fanny (Garrington) Butler, his grandparents, had a family of fourteen children, of whom Thomas was the thirteenth in order of birth. They were in good circumstances, and gave their children school advantages and thorough practical training for

the work of life. The father dying, some of the family came to America, landing at Boston June 29, 1844.

Thomas Butler was born Feb. 1, 1825, and was one of those who arrived at Boston on the date mentioned. He soon came to Pennsylvania, expecting to meet his elder brother, William, at Chester. The brother had preceded him to this country, and Thomas supposed he was working in a rolling mill there, so was much disappointed to find he had left the place. However, he went to work in the mill himself, receiving a bonus of \$100, and remaining there for a period of three months. Then he went to Troy, N. Y., where he worked at puddling for the famous iron company of Henry Burden & Company. While there, in 1846, he sent to England for a young woman, Elizabeth Darby, a neighbor, whom he had known all his life and to whom he was affianced. He met her in New York, and was married to her in Troy, July 18, 1846, the ceremony being performed at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck. After his marriage he moved to Boston, and while at work there was hired with others by the Brady's Bend Iron Company, on March 18, 1847, arriving at their works, which were the third in the United States to turn out T rails. Mr. Butler was a thoroughly skilled workman, as good as the best in the country, and he very soon quit puddling and took a contract for running four heating furnaces. This was a responsible and a remunerative position, and although a very young man he filled it to the entire satisfaction of the mill owners, and held it continuously from 1847 to 1872. A short time before his second marriage (which occurred in 1849) he bought the farm in Brady's Bend township where his widow and son still live, having accumulated a little money by economy and saving. Then he improved the property as he was able, building a substantial house and otherwise adding to its value, and in 1875 he went to reside there permanently. In 1877 the first third-sand oil well was struck on this place, and it is still producing, his son owning it. When it was found that this land was rich in petroleum Mr. Butler leased it in parcels to H. L. Taylor & Co., and other operators, receiving a certain proportion of the production as royalty, and it was sufficient to make him independent, so that he was able to spend his closing years in enjoyable retirement. Mr. Butler was a man of keen intelligence, fond of good reading, and by applying himself became unusually well informed. He took great interest in public affairs, especially

such measures as were designed to benefit the masses, and he was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of his community, where his practical benevolence and useful life made him beloved and respected by all who knew him. He well deserved the prosperity which came to him, for he commenced life with no special advantages, but his industrious nature and high principles proved sufficient for success. He died on his farm May 19, 1886. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, a Republican in political matters, and fraternally he was a Mason, belonging to Kittanning Lodge, No. 244.

Mr. Butler's first wife died Sept. 12, 1847, and her infant child a week later. On April 22, 1849, Mr. Butler married (second) Martha Wassell, a native of England, who came to America about the same time he did, but on another ship. She still resides on the farm in Brady's Bend township. There were two children by this marriage, William F. and Horace Mann. The latter, a most estimable young man, was killed Sept. 20, 1875, by an explosion of glycerine which by some accident had been left in the pipe of a torpedo case which had been sent as junk to the iron mill where he was working at Pittsburgh.

William F. Butler obtained his education in public school in Brady's Bend township, leaving school when fourteen years old to begin work in a rolling mill. There he remained until the mill shut down during the panic of 1873. At that time he was a roller. On Oct. 9, 1873, he was married, and for a year or so afterward resided at Brady's Bend, in 1875 moving to his father's farm in the township, where he has ever since had his home. He farms the 87 acres comprised in the property, which lies north of Kaylor, and has valuable oil holdings. He now owns the first well drilled on the place, by Banks & Graham, in 1877, as owners at the time, which is still producing, and has two others there, and has a lease on ten acres of the Wassell farm, managing the gas and oil rights on that property, which he still retains, though he has sold the land to the Great Lakes Coal Company. Besides, as member of the firm of Butler & Gillmore, he has an interest in seven wells on a 140-acre tract, his son Clifford managing this. Mr. Butler is a stockholder in the High Grade Oil Company of Bruin, Pa., and in both the First National and the Farmers' National Banks of Leechburg, Armstrong county. His home property in Brady's Bend township has been greatly improved under his management, practically all the farm buildings

having been put up by him, and its value as a farm has been greatly increased by his intelligent care and up-to-date methods.

Mr. Butler takes part in various local activities, being a member of the Grange, a prominent worker in the Baptist Church, of which he has been deacon thirty-five years, and a well-known Republican in his township. He has served in a number of public offices, having been a school director for twenty-three years (consecutive except for one year), poor overseer for five years continuously, supervisor for the last four years, and tax collector for thirteen consecutive years. At present he is supervising overseer of the poor and dependent, and State fire marshal. Few men of the township are more closely connected with the affairs which affect most of its residents, and none is more trusted as an official.

In 1873 Mr. Butler married Mary E. Anderson, a native of Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa., daughter of Thomas W. and Eliza Anderson, and they have had a family of seven children: Thomas Frederick, who married Aliene Sheffield, is located at Leechburg, this county, where he has a drug store; William C., a dentist, formerly at Kaylor, now in New Kensington, Pa., married Mae Higgins (he was formerly secretary of the board of supervisors of Brady's Bend township); Albert J., who is an oil producer in Fairview, Butler Co., Pa., married Gertrude Stoughton, who died Oct. 10, 1913; Bessie is the wife of Prof. D. L. Rich, member of the faculty at Ann Arbor (Michigan) University; Florence is the wife of Carl I. Humphreys, a farmer, and lives at Portersville, Butler Co., Pa.; Clifford, who married Catherine McAleer, lives at Glenshaw, Allegheny Co., Pa., and is engaged as an oil producer; Howard, a machinist in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, residing at Verona, Allegheny county, married Mae Cartwright.

LEVI G. COCHRAN, late of Boggs township, Armstrong county, was born there, in what was then Pine township, on the farm of Dick Cochran, Sept. 1, 1827. A son of James L. and Esther (Gibson) Cochran, he was a descendant of one of the most notable families of the early days of the nineteenth century in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, William, was born in eastern Pennsylvania, and was the son of Sir John Cochran. The family home was originally in the North of Ireland, and this branch of the Cochrans has been settled in Pennsylvania for about two

centuries. Some of them spelled the name Cochrane.

Shortly after the Revolutionary war William Cochran settled in what is now Armstrong county, where his son James L., father of Levi G. Cochran, was born in 1787. He settled on a farm, acquiring the ownership of a large tract, 800 acres, then all in its primitive condition, put up log buildings, and passed the remainder of his life there. When he first came there he lived among the Indians, and they often hunted together. Besides farming James L. Cochran engaged in the manufacture of iron, being the leading member of the company which projected Ore Hill Furnace, in 1845, and gave a fifty-acre tract of land upon which that furnace was erected. He built the original furnace and operated it on his own account for some time before selling to the company. He was one of the prominent men of his day in that and various other connections. In religion he was a strong Presbyterian, in politics a Democrat, and he filled a number of township offices. His wife, Esther Gibson, of near Kittanning, was a member of the family of that name so numerous represented in Armstrong and Indiana counties, and the following children were born to their union: William (born Dec. 10, 1813, died Feb. 6, 1876, married Mary S. Quigley), John G., Samuel, Lowry, James Sloan, Levi G., Jane and Washington.

Levi G. Cochran came into possession of eighty-four acres of his father's land all uncleared, which he improved, erecting all the buildings thereon and making many changes which greatly increased its value. He was an unassuming citizen, attending strictly to his private affairs and caring nothing for public offices or honors, was a Democrat in politics, and in religion a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He died Aug. 15, 1895.

Mr. Cochran's first marriage was to Elizabeth Whited, of Boggs township, who died Jan. 16, 1860, the mother of four children: Mary Jane, born April 5, 1852; James M., born May 7, 1854; Robert H., born Nov. 27, 1857, and John W., born July 16, 1859. On Nov. 19, 1863, he married Elsie M. Meanor, who was born May 26, 1838, in Boggs township, Armstrong county, daughter of William and Rachel (Peart) Meanor, and they had five children: Harry M., born Jan. 15, 1865, died Dec. 8, 1865; Laura B., born April 10, 1866, married Gust. Leinweber; William M. was born Dec. 9, 1867; Rachel E., born Nov. 29, 1869, is at home; Samuel L., born Nov. 21,

1877, is now engaged in cultivating the homestead.

William Meanor, father of Mrs. Levi G. Cochran, was born in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, son of William and Ellen (Hamilton) Meanor, whose children were: Harry, William, Jane, Molly, Nancy, John and Samuel.

William Meanor spent most of his life as a farmer in Indiana county, Pa. He married Rachel N. Peart, daughter of William Lee and Elsie (Mateer) Peart, whose children were born as follows: Rachel, March 10, 1818; one that died in infancy, July 26, 1819; Rosanna, June 18, 1821; Samuel, April 6, 1823; Susan, Sept. 24, 1825; William, Aug. 20, 1827; Eliza, Oct. 19, 1829; Margaret, Jan. 12, 1831; Elsie, Nov. 11, 1834; Nancy, April 6, 1837; Mary, Aug. 15, 1839; Esther, Sept. 28, 1841. William L. Peart, the father of this family, was a son of William Peart, who came from England and for a time lived in Philadelphia, Pa., eventually coming to Armstrong county, where he was one of the early settlers in what is now Rayburn township; he obtained a large tract of land.

Mrs. Rachel N. (Peart) Meanor died June 25, 1905. She was the mother of thirteen children, viz.: Ellen H. (Mrs. Van Horn), born June 4, 1837; Elsie M. (Mrs. Cochran), born May 20, 1838; Jane Mary, born Oct. 7, 1839; one that died in infancy; Susan R., born April 2, 1842; Martha D., born May 5, 1844; William P., born May 17, 1846; Rosanna Q. (Mrs. Emerick), born June 28, 1848; Annis L. (Mrs. Morris), born June 26, 1850; John M., born April 20, 1853; Thomas J., born June 18, 1856; Wesley J., born May 23, 1858; and Samuel H., born March 10, 1862. Of this family, Ellen, Elsie (Mrs. Cochran), Susan, William, Annis, and J. M. survive.

HIRAM VANDYKE is one of the largest landowners of South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, where he lives on the old homestead on which he was born March 20, 1836. He has passed all but a few years of his life there.

Mr. Vandyke is descended from Thomas Vandyke, of Amsterdam, Holland, who came to Long Island, New York, in 1652, with his three sons, Hendrick Friscal, Jan Thomassen and Franz Claessen. It is not stated that they settled there, and Hiram Vandyke has been informed that his ancestors settled in Virginia, thence coming North. He traces his descent through Jan Thomassen, and Nicholas Van Dyke, the first governor of the

State of Delaware, was of this line, as also Dr. Henry van Dyke, of Princeton University. Up to the present time the preachers in the family have reached the number of about fifty, and Rev. E. H. Van Dyke, himself a missionary to Japan, knew of five foreign missionaries by this name. The Vandykes were formerly Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian, but are now found in almost all the denominations.

George Vandyke, grandfather of Hiram Vandyke, was possibly a son of the William Vandyke who according to family tradition moved West with his family from Delaware over one hundred years ago, the great-grandfather's name being William, from the best information Hiram Vandyke has. George Vandyke was the first of the name to locate in Armstrong county, Pa., coming hither from Westmoreland county in the early part of the last century. He was then unmarried. Settling at McVill, he obtained land from the government and became a farmer, being engaged as such until his death, in 1830, in his forty-eighth year. He married Elizabeth Sipes, of Armstrong county, daughter of Charles Sipes, a pioneer here, and they had the following children: William, Mary, Francis, George, Margaret, Elizabeth, Susanna and John. Most of this family lived in South Buffalo township.

An old Allegheny river captain, James Murphy, told Mr. Hiram Vandyke some thirty years ago or more (and he was one of the oldest men in South Buffalo township), in speaking of the Vandykes, that they had settled in Virginia and then came north to Westmoreland county. Hiram Vandyke remembers hearing the older members of the family speak of two uncles, Jacob and Michael, that remained there, and their descendants are there yet. He looked one of them up four or five years ago in Irwin, Pa., a member of the third generation, but found out nothing more concerning the family. R. L. Vandyke, of Pittsburgh, nephew of Hiram Vandyke, has been attempting for several years to compile a genealogy of the family.

William Vandyke, son of George, was born in 1810 at McVill, in South Buffalo township, and was educated in the common schools. He lived with his parents until they died, on the place where his son Hiram now resides. In 1835 he married Elizabeth Wolf, of Logansport, Pa., both of her parents being of Armstrong county and of German stock; they died at Logansport. Her father, George Wolf, a farmer, was married three times, the maid-

en name of his first wife being Willard. They had children: Jacob, George, Lydia, Elizabeth, Christina, Mrs. Jack, Mrs. Karns, Mary and Eveline. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Williams, he had: Harriet, Rachel, Diana and Townsend. His third marriage was to a Mrs. Wagley.

After his marriage William Vandyke continued to make his home on the farm where his son Hiram now lives, in South Buffalo township, putting up a one and a half story log cabin and a log barn. The land was all wild, but he cleared a good farm, owning over one hundred acres. He was a prominent man in his day, holding many township offices, was a Democrat in his political views and a member of the Lutheran Church. He died in 1847, his wife in 1853. They had the following children: Hiram; William H., a farmer of South Buffalo township; Emily A., who died unmarried in 1863; Peninnah Jane, who married Henry Gardner, now living in Butler, Pa.; and Nathan Lee, deceased in 1902, who married Elizabeth Hill (also deceased), and lived at Freeport.

Hiram Vandyke attended the home schools and later high school under Professor Murphy. For several years he taught school. He remained at home with his parents until they died, and shortly afterward, in 1855, entered as clerk, the employ of a Mr. Weaver, who owned a general store where the "Central Hotel" now is in Freeport, remaining with him until 1857. In 1858 he was at Cameron, Ill., where he was employed in a store, but with these exceptions he has remained on the old homestead, following farming. He has met with unusual success in agriculture, and has been able to add to his holdings until they now comprise about five hundred acres of valuable land, having one of the best farms in South Buffalo township, all under a fine state of cultivation. He has been somewhat active in public affairs, holding several township offices, is a Republican in politics, and in religious connection is a Lutheran.

In June, 1863, Mr. Vandyke married Priscilla Sloan, a native of South Buffalo township, daughter of James and Margaret (Rea) Sloan, of Armstrong county; he was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan had these children: Isabelle married John M. Hill and lives in South Buffalo township; Nancy Ann died unmarried; William (deceased) lived in South Buffalo township; Priscilla was the wife of Hiram Vandyke; John E. (deceased), was a farmer in South Buffalo township;

Emily married W. H. Vandyke, of South Buffalo township.

Mrs. Vandyke died Jan. 11, 1897. She was the mother of seven children: Edith E., who lives at home; Luella M.; L. G., a farmer in South Buffalo township; George, a farmer in South Buffalo township; Fred and Roy, on the home farm in South Buffalo township; and Vida V., who married H. M. Armstrong, of Grand Junction, Colorado.

WILLIAM E. PAINE, at present serving as justice of the peace of Madison township, Armstrong county, has held a number of public positions, and has been a prominent worker in that locality for the last twenty years and more. He is a member of a family which has been settled in this part of Pennsylvania from the time of his grandfather, Job P. Paine, who came West from New York State, settling in Clarion county. He died there when his son J. W. Paine, father of William E. Paine, was a small boy.

J. W. Paine received his education in the public schools at Rimersburg, Clarion Co., Pa. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war, enlisting in Company E, 62d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years, and gave faithful service to the cause. At Gettysburg he was taken prisoner, being paroled after three months' confinement at Belle Isle. In 1868 he settled on a farm of sixty acres which he still owns, and continued to reside there until his retirement in 1901. He and his wife have since made their home at Kittanning. He married Sarah M. Craig, daughter of Samuel H. Craig, of Madison township, a veteran of the Civil war, and ten children have been born to them, namely: William E.; George W.; Harry E., deceased; J. B.; J. L., of Elmira, N. Y.; Hannah, wife of David Holly; Elizabeth, Mrs. Walker, deceased; Emma, wife of C. M. Cochran, of Oil City, Pa.; Lillian, wife of E. H. Kunsenman, of Oregon; and Carrie, wife of Walter Richard, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

William E. Paine was born Oct. 11, 1868, at Tidal, in Madison township, and was there reared. He was given good common school advantages, attending the Rimersburg academy one term, and after his school days were over engaged in coal mining for some time, also working at the Ford City Pottery. He then began farming in Madison township, on a tract of eight acres, and at present operates a tract of eighty-five acres, which is owned by his mother-in-law. He is one of the stockholders and directors of the Madison Tele-

phone Company, whose exchange is located in his home.

Ever since he attained his majority Mr. Paine has been an active political worker in his locality. He has been a member of the Republican county committee, and has held various public offices, having served as mercantile appraiser, six years as assessor, and five years as health officer, his work in that office covering three townships, Madison, Boggs and Pine. In January, 1913, he became an employee at the Senate house, Harrisburg, as chief custodian, to serve two years. He had previously served as doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. Mr. Paine is also a justice of the peace of Madison township, in which capacity he has been serving since March, 1911, having been appointed at that time, and elected in 1912.

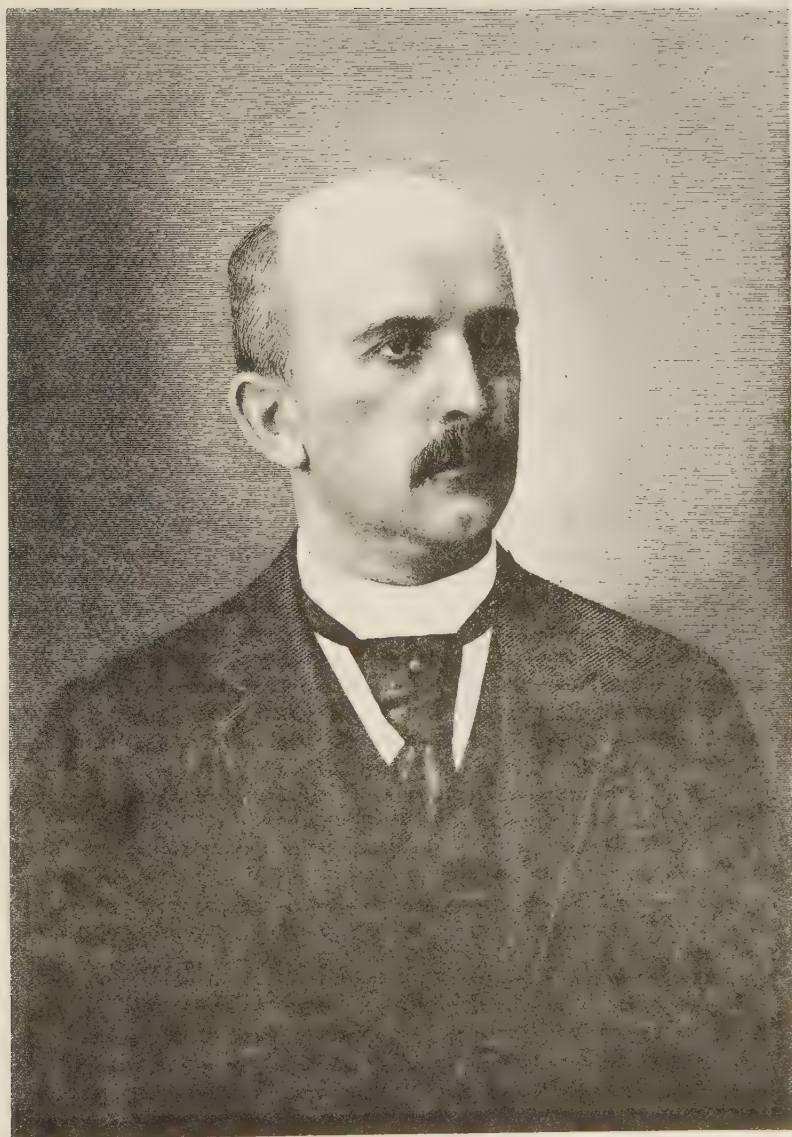
Mr. Paine was married Aug. 8, 1894, to Annie Hines, daughter of G. W. and Margaret Hines, of Madison township, and four children* have been born to them: Russell, Margaret, Howard and Helen M., the last named deceased. Mr. Paine is very well known among local associations, organizations and fraternities, belonging to the Jr. O. U. A. M. (of which he is a charter member), to the Improved Order of Red Men (at Tidal), the Daughters of Liberty, the Sons of Veterans (at New Bethlehem), the Grange (at Tidal), and the Knights of Pythias (at Templeton, Pa.). His church connection is with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, at Widnoon.

ROSS REYNOLDS, late of Kittanning, was a brilliant representative of a family which has been foremost among the leading residents of the place from its earliest days. His grandfather, David Reynolds, was one of the first hotelkeepers in that place, and the family has been in that line there continuously to the present. Harry Reynolds, present proprietor of the "Reynolds House," being also a grandson of David Reynolds.

The family is of English extraction, and the name is one of very ancient Saxon origin, in its early form a combination of two words—Rhein, meaning pure, and Hold, the Saxon for love. Arthur's Etymological Dictionary of Family Names says it signifies sincere and pure love, but may also signify strong or firm hold. The name appears as Reynold, Reynolds and Reynoldson (son of Reynolds). There are various Reynolds coats of arms and crests, that of George Reynolds, the first of this line in America, being: Azure, a chevron,

ermine, between three crosses, crosslet, fitch argent. Crest: An eagle, argent, ducally gorged and lined.

George Reynolds, the first ancestor of Ross Reynolds to come to this country, his great-grandfather, was born in 1730 in England, and came to America in 1753. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, serving in 1755-57, and was with Braddock at the latter's defeat, at which time he was wounded, being shot in the neck. He held his finger in the wound to stanch it while he lay concealed from the Indians all night in the underbrush. For his military services he received a tract of land in Huntingdon county, Pa., part of the town of Huntingdon, according to family tradition, being now on his holding. By trade he was a tanner. His first marriage was to a Miss Davis, but whether he married her before or after coming to America is not known. She left three children, namely: John, who died at the age of twenty; Esther, Mrs. Mann; and Elsie, Mrs. Ross. In 1777 George Reynolds married (second) Margaretta Stopp, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Fleming) Stopp, of French and Dutch Flanders, Belgium (now west and east Flanders). She was a native of Maryland. George Reynolds died suddenly in Huntingdon county, at a neighbor's where he had eaten noon-day dinner, in April, 1796. His widow, Margaretta, married a widower by the name of Alexander Moore, and by him had one child, Jane, born Feb. 22, 1803, in Huntingdon, who was married to John Williams, in Kittanning, where she died Feb. 25, 1883. Mrs. Margaretta S. (Reynolds) Moore died in Kittanning in December, 1823, and is buried in the "Old Graveyard." It is related that one day when her eldest child, Mary (afterward Mrs. Henry Roush), was a young babe and George Reynolds had "gone to mill the grain," she saw a file of Indians coming, and snatching up her baby fled to the creek, hiding under a footbridge. Her little dog that followed her she wrapped in her skirts, and sat there in terror while the Indians ransacked the house, set it on fire and passed over the bridge. Fortunately the dog did not bark and the baby did not cry. When Mr. Reynolds returned he took them to the blockhouse, where they and the neighbors who had suffered like misfortune lived together until conditions made it reasonably safe for them to build on their own land again. One boy who had been in a cornfield lost both his parents as well as his home, and Mr. Reynolds received him into his family, taking care of him until he was



Prof Reynolds

able to look after himself. George Reynolds was of the English type, having light hair and blue eyes, while his wife Margaretta had black hair and eyes, her son David favoring her in appearance and coloring. With the exception of George (the eldest son and second child) all of the children of George and Margaretta Reynolds came to Kittanning, Pa. George lived and died at New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Pa.; he was the father of Mrs. Nathanael Henry. Thomas, the seventh child, lived and died at Columbus, Ohio; Richard, the eighth child (grandfather of Mrs. Maud Whitworth), lived and died at Red Bank, Armstrong county; William, born in 1783, a tanner, settled at Kittanning in the first decade of the nineteenth century. In an account of "The town of 1820" we find he had a leather store then on lot No. 93, later occupied by the widow of George Reynolds, his son. On July 4, 1846, at the home of George Reynolds on Water street, the young ladies of Kittanning presented to the military company known as the Washington Blues, organized about 1845, a beautiful silk flag. William Reynolds acquired considerable property, married and had several children, one of whom was George W., born in 1808 in Kittanning. He passed all his life there and died in November, 1869. He was the father of Dr. Francis M. Reynolds, of Kittanning.

Ann, the sixth child in the family of George and Margaretta Reynolds, married James Pinks; she lived on the present site of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

DAVID REYNOLDS, fifth son of George and Margaretta Reynolds, was one of the most prominent citizens of Kittanning and Armstrong county in his time. Born Jan. 17, 1785, in Huntingdon county, Pa., he was only in his twelfth year when his father died. When he was nineteen he was sent to Kittanning by his guardian, Alexander McConnell (after whom his son Alexander was named, his daughter Judith, Mrs. Dull, being named after Mrs. McConnell). He was with a trading post situated on land long since carried away by floods, nearly opposite where the Williams home now is, on the bank of the Allegheny river. Going back and forth to Huntingdon he always stopped at Absalom Woodward's, and falling in love with his second daughter, Mary, usually called Polly, married her. His name appears on the first assessment list, dated Dec. 21, 1804, as storekeeper, lot 221. In 1820 his "inn" was one of the eight buildings on Market street, on lot No. 121. Armstrong county was organized for judicial pur-

poses in 1805, and the first court was held in December of that year in a log house standing on lot No. 121, the present site of the "Reynolds House." At that court David Reynolds was one of the petitioners for tavern licenses recommended, and he and Philip Mechling were the first hotelkeepers. Mr. Reynolds first built a small log house where the "Reynolds House" now stands, but so many strangers traveling asked for a night's lodging that he was induced to enlarge his house and make a charge for accommodations. He called it the "Kittanning Inn" and it was the principal hotel of the town in its day. It was a frame structure on the north side of Market street, near the corner of Jefferson, and its large front room was the chief social hall of the place and frequently used for public meetings in the early days. Many men of importance stopped there. Mr. Reynolds became wealthy for his day, acquiring the ownership of large tracts of land outside the city, and there were few residents of Armstrong county held in such high esteem, for he was not only energetic in the prosecution of his own affairs but a leader in public life. For some years he was postmaster at Kittanning. He was a member (elected) of the first board of county commissioners and in 1818 was serving as county commissioner with Isaac Wagle and Joseph Rankin, as shown by a document dated the 21st of that year. Other records remain to show that he was an enterprising and energetic man, and interested in the most important activities designed to promote the general welfare. An act of Assembly approved April 2, 1821, provided for and authorized the "establishment of an academy or public school for the education of youth in English and other languages, in the useful arts, sciences and literature, by the name style and title of the 'Kittanning Academy,' under the direction and government of six trustees," of which David Reynolds was one. None was to serve as trustee longer than three years without being elected by the citizens of the county. The first meeting of the trustees was held the first Tuesday of September (the 4th), 1821, at the house of David Reynolds, who (when lots were cast as required to ascertain how long each member should serve) was chosen with Samuel Matthews to serve until October, 1822; Mr. Reynolds was again chosen by appointment, April 2, 1824. He was a Whig in politics.

A paper dated Feb. 17, 1815, in Mr. Reynolds's handwriting, showing subscriptions to the amount of \$76, states that "we, the sub-

scribers do hereby promise to pay the sums annexed to our respective names for the yearly support of Rev. John Dickey, as a minister of the gospel, for the part of the Associate Presbytery denominate Kittanning." This was practically the beginning of the Associate Reformed (now United Presbyterian) Church at Kittanning, which, however, was not organized until 1845. Mr. Reynolds died at Kittanning July 20, 1845.

On Nov. 7, 1805, Mr. Reynolds married Mary Woodward, daughter of Absalom Woodward. She was born in Huntingdon county, Jan. 13, 1788, and was but three months old when her parents moved to Plum Creek township, Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds had their home in Huntingdon until after the birth of their three older children. Mrs. Reynolds died July 7, 1826, the mother of ten children, namely: (1) Alexander, at one time an iron manufacturer and banker of Pittsburgh, purchased the residence of Dr. John Gilpin, on the site of the old fort at Kittanning, and had his home there at the time of his death, Oct. 7, 1881, when he was seventy-two years, ten months old. The place was inherited by his son Alexander, who made additions to the old mansion and called it the "Alexander Hotel," under which name it is now being conducted; Alexander, Sr., married Martha Denniston, who died Oct. 22, 1888, aged sixty-seven years, four months. (2) Isabella married George W. Smith and moved to Maryland. (3) Woodward married Amelia Ross and they lived at Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pa. (4) Margaretta, born in Kittanning April 25, 1813, married Peter Weaver, of Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa. (5) Mary married John Watson and they moved to California, where he died. Mrs. Watson returned to Kittanning, where she died. (6) Harriet married John Leech, of Leechburg, Armstrong county. (7) Absalom, born in 1818, died in 1881. His wife, Margaret H. Mechling, daughter of Sheriff John Mechling, was born in 1825, and died in 1908. He inherited the "Reynolds House" now conducted by his son, Harry Reynolds. The latter has in his possession the old grandfather clock of David Reynolds, and also a desk, in one drawer of which is written and signed: "This desk was the first piece of furniture made in Kittanning, and was made in the year 1804, by Isaac Townsend." (8) Eliza married David Patterson, a merchant of Kittanning. (9) Washington, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Kittanning, mar-

ried Mary Ann Leech, of Leechburg. (10) Franklin was the father of Ross Reynolds.

Mr. Reynolds married (second) Jane Ross, who was born June 1, 1801, daughter of Judge George Ross, and died April 23, 1888. Five children were born to this marriage. (1) Ross, a farmer, never married. (2) Jefferson, an attorney at Kittanning, married Mary Gates. (3) Jane married Joseph Graff, a business man who came from Worthington, Armstrong county, where he was born (he was a brother of J. Frank Graff, State Senator). (4) Judith married A. J. Dull, of Harrisburg, a retired capitalist. (5) Sallie never married.

Franklin Reynolds, son of David, was born at Kittanning in November, 1823, and died April 11, 1900. By occupation he was a farmer, and his son and daughter, Franklin and Lorena Reynolds, now live at his old home place, in the white house on the hill near the cemetery. He built the home and moved there in 1855 and was engaged in farming at this place. In May, 1853, Mr. Reynolds married Mary Jane Patterson, of Carrollton, Ohio, who was born there in 1832, and died July 13, 1905. They had a family of five children: Ross is mentioned below; Maggie died Nov. 25, 1897, unmarried; Franklin, a farmer, has never married; Isadora became the wife of A. C. Bailey, and died Jan. 18, 1906; Lorena, who never married, resides with her brother at the paternal home.

Ross Reynolds was born April 4, 1854, on in-lot No. 128, Kittanning borough, and received his literary education at Lambeth College, Kittanning. He read law with the late E. S. Golden, was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county Sept. 3, 1877, and was actively engaged in practice thereafter until his death. He was also connected with business as one of the officers of the Armstrong County Trust Company, of which he was vice president at the time of his death, which occurred suddenly Oct. 1, 1908. Mr. Reynolds' great success in his chosen profession entitled him to be recognized as one of the foremost practitioners at the Armstrong county bar, and he was one of the most influential citizens of Kittanning, where he always made his home. His brother lawyers paid him the high compliment of consulting him frequently, appreciating his clearheadedness and excellent judgment as only members of the profession could. We quote from an article which appeared in the Kittanning *Free Press* at the time of his death: "Whatever he said, on any subject, was well worth listening to. His clear

insight penetrated the most difficult and intricate problems very quickly and he had the faculty of dissecting any legal question brought before him rapidly and ably. His legal acumen was developed to a high degree. . . . His learning extended beyond his own professional studies, as many who have conversed with him on theological and medical questions can attest. His mind was versatile, making him a rare conversationalist; his reading was broad, making him an easy speaker; his studies were thorough, making him a user of choice language, pregnant with solid facts. He was a man who gained and held the love and esteem of all, and in his passing away we deeply feel the loss that all have sustained.

"When the news was flashed over the town and county. . . . that he had died, there were few of those who knew him who did not feel that he had received a stunning blow. Right in the prime of his life, when his career never seemed brighter, when his great learning and ripe experience in his profession had advanced him easily but naturally to the front rank, death came to him; and with his taking away there exists a vacant place that will be hard to fill. . . . It seems incredible that we will see Ross Reynolds no more, that we will no longer have the sincere pleasure of his sociability; for to his fellows no characteristic of his shone more brilliantly than this. His keen shafts of wit, seasoned with sarcasm, only served to make him better loved by those with whom he associated."

Such was the high opinion of his professional attainments and personal character held by the members of the Armstrong county bar and the citizens of the county generally. The funeral services were held at the residence, corner of North McKean street and Union avenue, Rev. F. C. Hartshorne, the rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, officiating, and the remains were buried in the Kittanning cemetery. The court officers and members of the bar attended in a body.

On March 10, 1885, Mr. Reynolds was married to Harriett Hallock Campbell, daughter of Judge James and Nancy Jane (Hallock) Campbell, of Clarion, Pa., and they had two children, both of whom survive, namely, Emily Campbell (wife of Oliver W. Gilpin, of Kittanning) and Isadora Hallock. Mrs. Reynolds, who died March 17, 1909, was a Presbyterian in her early life, but after her marriage she became a member of the Episcopal Church, to which her husband belonged; he served as vestryman.

CAMPBELL. The Campbell family to which Mrs. Harriett (Campbell) Reynolds, widow of Ross Reynolds, belonged is traced back to Robert Campbell of Scotland, as its first known ancestor. An interesting account of his descendants in this country, compiled and arranged by Hallock Campbell Sherrard, was published in 1894 under the title "The Campbells of Kishacoquillas," and contained an historical sketch and genealogical records of the posterity of Robert Campbell and John Campbell, who were related by marriage, Robert Campbell having married John's sister Jane. The histories of the two families run parallel, and "having lived as near neighbors for a full half century in eastern and central Pennsylvania, the descendants. . . . have always had a common interest in each other, and at the annual reunions their histories are blended together."

"There is reason to believe that the family of John Campbell emigrated direct from Scotland to America, not by way of Ireland, a generation earlier than Robert Campbell, who married John Campbell's sister Jane. It is believed that they first settled in Cecil county, Md., and afterwards moved to Chester county, Pa., where they were living when Robert and Jane Campbell were married. John Campbell seems always to have lived near his sister Jane and her husband, and removed with them to Delaware, where they were living in 1773, when they purchased the tract of 500 acres in Kishacoquillas Valley." John Campbell removed with his family, in company with the family of Robert Campbell, to Kishacoquillas valley in the spring of 1774, and on Aug. 22 and 23, 1894, the third of the family reunions was held at the old Campbell homestead there to celebrate the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of their arrival. To the interest and efforts of the late Judge James Campbell, of Clarion, Pa., who devoted much time to gathering family history in his later years, the Campbells are largely indebted for genealogical records and historical chronicles, and the following account of their early history is taken from the work previously referred to, compiled principally from the material he gathered.

Robert Campbell, grandfather of the emigrant of that name, according to tradition lived in Scotland, but possessed a castle on the Isle of Man. In the time of James II. he was an uncompromising Protestant; on the accession of William organized a company of which he became captain, and fought at the battle of the Boyne; received as a reward of his services confiscated lands in County Down, northern

Ireland, but continued to live in Scotland. Soon after the Revolution of 1688 which seated William and Mary upon the throne, he married Ellen Douglas, renowned for her beauty and charming manners, and their first child was called Dugald, an old family name.

Dugald Campbell, son of Robert, was born in Scotland and married there, and was sent to Ireland to occupy the land given his father.

Robert Campbell, first child of Dugald, was born in 1728 in County Down, Ireland, and came to America in 1746, when eighteen years of age. Coming to what was then the Province of Pennsylvania, he settled near Oxford, in Chester county, but after a time returned to Ireland. He remained only a year, however, and again settled at his former home in Chester county, near a Scotch family of the same name who had come to the country a generation earlier, and whose only daughter, Jane, he married in 1759. They continued to live near Oxford about nine years longer, he and his brother-in-law, John Campbell, moving, with their families, to Delaware in 1768 and living on a rented farm near Wilmington for the next five years. This property was owned by a widow who lived near Philadelphia, but when she remarried about 1773 she wished to return to her Delaware property, though the Campbells' lease had not expired. So she told them of a Philadelphia man who owned a desirable tract of five hundred acres in the backwoods which could be bought for a dollar an acre, and as it offered a place to remove to and a chance to secure a permanent home they purchased the land, although neither of them had seen it. The deed, dated April 19, 1773, was given by the owner, Mr. Drinker, and these farms were always known as the Drinker tract. In August, 1773, Robert and John Campbell and two hired men started out on horseback for the land, which they located near Stone Mountain in Union township, Cumberland (now Mifflin) county. They cut some small timber, built a log cabin, scratched the ground with a plow made from the crotch of a sapling, and sowed wheat on almost six acres, harrowing it with a thorn bush. Each man had ridden out with a bushel and a half of wheat under him, in lieu of a saddle. They returned to Delaware in the fall, and in the spring of 1774 started out with their families for the new home, each family having a wagon and team of horses, some cows, colts and hogs. The distance was about 170 miles, and they arrived at their cabin on the morning of the 4th of May. There was no church or school-house near, and the nearest neighbors were

three miles away. The nearest mill was the little mill of William Brown, who lived down near what is now known as Reedsville. John Campbell soon built a cabin at the south end of what was known as the "sink hole" (a deep part of the channel of the river near by), and selected his share of the tract along the west end, most of his farm being further from the mountains. Though the families experienced many of the privations and hardships common to life in a pioneer region, they worked together so well and were so thoroughly self-reliant and thrifty that within a few years they had many comforts without depending upon the outside world. They raised flax to make their summer clothing, and had wool from their sheep for their winter clothing. Though they lived humbly they lived well, and were a sturdy and vigorous race of men and women.

Robert and Jane Campbell had a married life of over sixty years, Mrs. Campbell dying Jan. 21, 1821, at the age of eighty-five, Mr. Campbell on July 10, 1822, reaching the age of ninety-three years, nine months. The first cabin they occupied seems to have been succeeded by a double story and a half log house, built some ten rods from the present stone mansion. Years afterward it was moved up near the foot of the mountain for a tenant house, and it was still standing in 1894, well preserved. The stone mansion house, erected in 1793, is still standing and occupied by descendants of Robert Campbell. At the time it was built it was the best house in the valley. When a Presbyterian Church, the Kishacoquillas Church, was organized near Logan's spring (the early home of the celebrated Indian chief Logan), north of Brown's mill, Robert Campbell became one of the first ruling elders, and though the distance was fully eight miles the young men of the family used to walk there to attend services. Afterward the West Kischacoquillas Church was organized, and a brick church (which has long ago disappeared) was erected some three miles west of the present town of Belleville. Near the site of this old brick church is still found the old graveyard, where Robert and John Campbell, with their wives and many of their children, are buried. We have the following record of the children born to Robert and Jane Campbell, six of whom came to the valley with them: (1) William, born in 1760, died in 1768, before the family moved to Delaware, and was buried at Faggs' Manor, in Chester county, Pa. (2) Alexander, born in 1762, died of fever Jan. 31, 1781, unmarried. (3) Eliza-

beth, born in 1764, married Thomas Ferguson about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and spent all her married life near Pine Grove, in Center county, Pa., dying April 5, 1822. She had one daughter, Jane Campbell, born June 21, 1805, who married John Barron, and they had eight children, among them Rev. Dr. David Henry Barron, of Hollidaysburg. (4) John is mentioned below. (5) James, born in 1768, died unmarried in 1790. He was drowned in the Chemung river. (6) Robert, born in 1770, died Oct. 10, 1858. In 1798 he married Rebecca Robinson, of Mifflin county, and their children were: William and Robert (twins), James, Alexander, John, Martha, Thomas Ferguson and Henry Harrison. (7) Isabella (Aunt Ibb), born in 1772, died June 10, 1864, unmarried. (8) William (2), born in 1774, died Aug. 3, 1795, in Georgetown, D. C., while at school. (9) Joseph, born in 1776, died Aug. 7, 1857. On April 17, 1813, he married Elizabeth Oliver, and they became the parents of eight children, Isabella, Margaret Jane, Joseph, Elizabeth Lyon, Hugh McClland, Andrew William, Robert Douglas and Mary Rachel. (10) Samuel, born in January, 1779, died Sept. 19, 1841, in Delaware county, Ohio. In 1805 he married Nancy Oliver, sister of the wives of his brothers John and Joseph, and they had ten children, John Oliver, Joseph Ferguson, Jane, Margaret Ann, Mary Nancy, Robert, Elizabeth Isabel, Samuel Franklin, Casadana Lyon and James Alexander.

It will be noted that of this family John, Joseph and Samuel married three sisters, daughters of Hon. John and Margaret (Lyon) Oliver, of McVeytown, the latter a granddaughter of the John Lyon who emigrated from Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and settled in the Tuscarora valley in Pennsylvania in 1763. A fourth sister, Jane Oliver, married John Campbell, of Center county, Pa., a descendant of John Campbell.

John Campbell, son of Robert and Jane (Campbell) Campbell, was born Oct. 18, 1766, and died March 22, 1845. In the spring of 1807 he married Rachel Oliver, who was born Jan. 27, 1783, and died Nov. 29, 1871. They had a family of five children, Robert, Margaret, John Oliver, James and Rachel Jane, of whom more later. John Campbell farmed the old homestead, part of which was still in woodland. He and his wife commenced house-keeping in the log house before mentioned, but after his father's death moved into the old stone mansion. A new barn was built in 1830, and it is notable that it was the first

barn raised in the valley without the usual accompaniment of a liberal supply of whiskey for all hands. Mr. Campbell had become a teetotaler some time before, and there was considerable agitation on the subject started by Lyman Beecher's tract on Intemperance, but there were doubts as to whether the neighbors would consent to help without the customary treating; and there was some "growling." The mother and youngest daughter, Rachel, who never married, were left a home in the old stone mansion, but after the death of Oliver Campbell's wife they went to live with him about a mile west of the old homestead, taking care of his two children. Later they lived in a small house near Oliver's. One of her sons, Judge James Campbell, wrote of her: "Our mother was a tall, rather slender woman, possessed of a good mind, and she was a fluent talker, a good reader and a ready letter writer. She was a singer and had a store of both hymns and old Scotch songs, and we soon learned to sing everything we heard." Of his father the Judge wrote: "My father, John Campbell, was a profound lover of nature, a thoughtful, sensible man, and a great reader, particularly of history. He had a good memory, a sound judgment, and was sincere and firm in his convictions, with a supreme contempt for a mean act." Of the five children born to John and Rachel (Oliver) Campbell: Robert, born May 2, 1808, was alive in 1894, attending the family reunion previously referred to. On Dec. 10, 1835, he married Margaret Jane Milliken, who died Nov. 5, 1840, the mother of three children, and on Nov. 11, 1855, married (second) Ellen Montgomery, born Sept. 7, 1828, died March 17, 1871; there were no children by the second marriage. Those of the first union were: John Andrew, who married Sarah W. Wilson (no children); Ann McNitt, who married Charles Kyle and had five children; and Elizabeth Rachel, who married Alexander Clay Henderson and had one child, a daughter. (2) Margaret Oliver, born Dec. 24, 1809, died Oct. 6, 1880, at her home in Graysville, Huntingdon Co., Pa. On June 25, 1841, she married James Oliver, born June 18, 1807, who settled at Graysville April 1, 1844, and died there March 5, 1891.¹ He was a nephew of the Hon. John Oliver previously mentioned. Four children were born to this union: Sarah Rachel, who remained at the old homestead at Graysville; John Campbell, born Oct. 15, 1845, a Presbyterian minister, who married Jennie Elizabeth Kyle and had two children; Andrew William, who married Jane Eliza

Cummins and had two children; and Sidney Ellen, who remained at the old homestead. (3) John Oliver, born Sept. 8, 1811, died Oct. 29, 1889. With the exception of twelve years' residence in Center county, Pa., he passed his life in his native valley. On March 1, 1843, he married his cousin, Margaret R. Campbell, daughter of John and Jane (Oliver) Campbell, granddaughter of Judge Oliver, of McVeytown, and a descendant of John Campbell who settled with Robert in the Kishacoquillas valley in 1774. She died in December, 1843, and on Oct. 16, 1845, he married Eleanor Jackson, whose death occurred June 15, 1850, in her twenty-fourth year. His third wife, whom he married Jan. 22, 1856, was Christen R. Barr, born Aug. 12, 1814, died Sept. 29, 1892. His children were: Anna Mary, born May 2, 1847, who married Oliver Ather-ton Hurne and had two children; and James Douglas, born March 30, 1849, who married Kate Marshall and had three children. (4) James is mentioned below. (5) Rachel Jane, born May 22, 1819, died suddenly March 3, 1868, unmarried.

James Campbell, son of John and Rachel (Oliver) Campbell, was born in the Kishacoquillas valley in Cumberland (now Mifflin) county, July 25, 1813, and lived to the age of seventy-nine years, dying Aug. 3, 1892, at Clarion, Pa. Like most farmers' sons, he spent his boyhood in work on the home place and attendance at the district school. But he early resolved to enter some pursuit more congenial to his tastes than farming. His father, himself a man of strong mind, appreciated the fact that his taste in reading had shown an inclination toward the higher and more substantial books, and he determined to give him a classical education. In 1831, when a youth of eighteen, he left home to enter the Germantown Normal Labor School at Philadelphia, and his experiences for a number of years thereafter are not only typical of the times, but show how earnest he was, and what sacrifices he made to secure the learning he so coveted. He started out from home on foot, walking to Reading, from which place he proceeded to Philadelphia by stage. After studying a short time at Germantown he went to Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., and returned home after a year's absence. At Christmastime, 1832, he set out for Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., where he continued his studies until his graduation, in the fall of 1837, meantime going home but twice. A paper highly prized in the family, given him voluntarily on the last

day of his college life by Matthew Brown, the venerable president of Jefferson College, testifies to his industry, scholarship and high moral character, and states that he will receive the degree of A. B. at the next commencement. Some of his classmates, like himself, became eminent in professional life. Only a few survived him. Soon after graduation he commenced to read law with E. S. Benedict, a successful practitioner at Lewiston, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1840, passing the examination very creditably. As the erection of Clarion county (from parts of Armstrong and Venango) was then being considered, he decided to locate there as soon as the matter was settled, and set out for his chosen field in August, 1840, making the journey on horseback. Clarion county was then considered the "far west." The town of Clarion was a pioneer place—"having the appearance of a camp meeting in the woods." The room given him at the "Loggis House" had a sheet hung up for a door, and similar makeshifts took the place of sash and glass in the windows. Dr. James Ross, with whom he had ridden into town, introduced him to a number of the citizens, and he remained a short time, returning to his old home without having made any definite plans. But on Oct. 23d he again set out for Clarion, with fifty dollars in cash—his entire earthly possessions. This time he came by stage, and put up at the "Great Western," a new hotel. The room west of its barroom was the general sitting place of all the lawyers, not one of whom had an office at the time. It was more than a month before Mr. Campbell became established in a place of his own, renting the front part of a house. He furnished it with a bench and three chairs, some boards for bookshelves, and a second-hand stove, and his first case was the first case tried in Clarion county after its organization as such. This first court was held in November, 1840, and as there was no courthouse it was conducted in a carpenter shop. The first day of that court twenty-six lawyers were admitted to the bar, so although there were advantages of starting in a new county it will be seen that Mr. Campbell had plenty of competition to contend with. His professional life and subsequent career on the bench form a part of the history of the county. In the fall of 1861, without solicitation on his part, he was made an independent candidate for president judge of the Eighteenth Judicial district (composed of the counties of Mercer, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest), and elected by a hand-

some majority. The district was a large one and the work laborious, Venango county being then the center of the oil development, which occasioned a large increase in population and brought up many new and difficult legal problems, which had to be solved without the guidance of precedents. "The oil business, then in its infancy, furnished more novel and complex questions for the courts of Venango county than any court, prior to the time, in the State was required to face and decide. A new industry, involving millions of dollars in single transactions, and bristling with new law points, developed many disputes and controversies which were brought into court for adjudication and settlement. Judge Campbell grappled with these questions as a master of legal principles." During the sixties his district was divided, cutting off Venango county, but it is interesting to note that the most important decree he made, in a case involving nine million dollars, though set aside by his successor was sustained by the Supreme court. Judge Campbell served his term of ten years on the bench with distinguished ability and fairness. He held as high as thirty-two weeks of court in a year, traveling hundreds of miles by stage coach between the various county seats in his district.

Resuming private practice, Judge Campbell continued to devote much of his time to legal work for almost fifteen years thereafter, retiring from professional cares in the spring of 1886 to give all his time to his private interests, which demanded considerable attention. For almost forty-six years he had been connected with the bar of Clarion county, and he stood at the head of his profession, commanding the esteem of his fellow lawyers by his sterling traits of character as well as by his undisputed professional attainments. The remarkable "memorial" of the Clarion County Bar Association is unusual enough to deserve recording here.

The death of Honorable James Campbell, the Nestor of the Clarion Bar, on the morning of Wednesday, August 3d, 1892, at the age of seventy-nine years, makes it proper that our Bar, of which he was long the leader, should give a public expression of its sentiments upon the sad event.

We have often been called upon to express our sorrow for the death of a member, but we have never before followed to the grave one who was so prominent in life or lamented in death,—one so ripe in years, fruitful of good deeds and crowned with honors, and so universally esteemed by the community in which he has resided for more than half a century.

No mere compliance with a time honored custom dictates this memorial. It is inspired by a sincere

respect for the memory of our deceased brother and by our great admiration of his many sterling qualities of mind and heart.

Starting in the race of life with little of this world's goods, but blessed with robust health, a stalwart frame, indomitable will, great industry, unquestionable integrity, a wholesome ambition and a liberal education, he turned these advantages to a good account, and soon won for himself a place in the front rank of the Bar, followed by a place on the Bench, where he justly acquired a reputation as an honorable and upright Judge.

In his worldly business he achieved an enviable success, and in his civil, social and domestic relations he has left behind him a still more enviable good name as citizen, neighbor, friend, son, brother, husband and father.

Possessed of a vigorous intellect, he was studious in his habits and scholarly in his tastes; and the extensive course of reading to which he loved to devote much of his leisure, gave him a comprehensive knowledge and broad culture, and this added to his genial nature and happy power of expression made him a conversationalist of more than ordinary capacity to entertain and instruct those who had the pleasure and privilege of his acquaintance and companionship.

In common with the entire community we mourn his loss, and we deeply sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

JAS. BOGGS, B. J. REID, W. L. CORBETT, W. W. BARR, J. H. PATRICK, DAVID LAWSON, JOHN W. REED, Committee.

Order of the court.

And now Aug. 8, 1892, on the presentation of the within memorial as a further mark of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, it is ordered that this memorial be recorded on records by the Prothonotary of this county, and that a copy of the same with these proceedings be made and presented to the family of the deceased; and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, it is ordered that the Courts adjourn until Tuesday morning, the 9th day of August, 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m.

By the Court,

E. HEATH CLARK,
Pres. Judge.

Though he withdrew from legal work in the last years of his long life, Judge Campbell was actively engaged with his own affairs up to within a few days of his death, at the beginning of his eightieth year, and was hale and hearty in spite of the arduous career he had led. He not only attended to business, but continued the reading he always enjoyed so thoroughly and kept up his social relations with the many in business, professional and literary circles whose friendship he possessed. All the affairs of the community enlisted his interest and sympathy. He was a valuable citizen in every sense of the word, associated with the most progressive movements of his locality, and ready always with his aid and influence, which was invariably exercised for good. At the organization of the Clarion State Normal School he was elected president of

the board of trustees and filled that office until his death, being indefatigable in his labors in behalf of the institution, which profited greatly by his friendship and activities. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a "working" member of the committee which built the first Presbyterian Church, for which, as an old account tells us, he "rolled stone, shoveled sand, and, as a lawyer, kept off creditors until money could be raised to pay for the church." In politics he was an ardent Republican, and though he did not unite with the Prohibition party, he was an advocate of temperance and himself a total abstainer.

The Clarion Jacksonian at the time of Judge Campbell's death said: "Judge Campbell was so prominently and favorably known in this county, that it seems difficult to write or say anything about him that would be news to our readers. . . . He prospered with the growth of the town and county. . . . Clarion has lost a good man and an eminent citizen. . . . Long will our citizens remember the genial countenance and manly presence of Judge Campbell."

On May 10, 1847, Mr. Campbell was married to Nancy Jane Hallock, who was born in September, 1824, fourth daughter of Rev. John Keese and Melissa (Griffith) Hallock, both of whom were natives of Peru, Clinton county, N. Y. She was a descendant of Peter Hallock, who came to this country from England in early Colonial days, landing at Hallock's Neck, Southold, Long Island, in 1640. From him her line is through William, John, Peter, Peter (2), Peter (3) and John Keese Hallock. Eight children were born to James and Nancy Jane (Hallock) Campbell: (1) Mary Rachel, born Feb. 19, 1848, married Dec. 21, 1871, Rev. Thomas Johnston Sherrard, a native of Steubenville, Ohio, born Feb. 25, 1845. He was the sixth son and twelfth child of Robert Andrew Sherrard, grandson of John and Mary (Cathcart) Sherrard (the former of whom came to America in the fall of 1772) and great-grandson of William and Margaret (Johnston) Sherrard, who lived at Newtown-limavady, County Derry, Ireland. Rev. Thomas Johnston Sherrard, who died in July, 1905, was for a number of years pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church at Chambersburg, Pa. He and his wife had four children, born as follows: Virginia, June 4, 1873 (married in June, 1905, William Hallock Johnson, Ph. D., of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania); Hallock Campbell, June 22, 1875 (married Oct. 1, 1909, Jane Anne Barnard, of Pittsford, N. Y.); Mary Campbell, Aug. 30, 1879 (all

born at Mifflintown); and Robert Andrew, July 30, 1885 (born at Honeybrook, Pa.). (2) James Hallock, born Aug. 10, 1850, died July 10, 1851. (3) Elizabeth Lyon, born May 4, 1852, died in November of that year. (4) Robert Douglas, born March 21, 1854, is a lawyer and makes his home at Clarion. On Oct. 1, 1878, he married Sarah Henderson, daughter of Hon. Joseph Henderson, of Brookville, Pa., and they have had children: James Henderson, Helen Templeton (died in December, 1900), Robert Douglas (who died in the Philippines in 1908), Ruth Hallock and Sara (born in July, 1897). (5) John Keese, born July 8, 1856, married Feb. 21, 1883, Elizabeth F. Sloan, of Limestone, Clarion county, eight miles south of Clarion. They have had children born as follows: Jane Wilson, Sept. 5, 1886; James Sloan, June 18, 1888; Mary Hallock, Dec. 25, 1890; Margaret Nancy, March 18, 1894. (6) Harriett Hallock, born Dec. 8, 1858, died March 17, 1909. She married March 10, 1885, Ross Reynolds, a lawyer of Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., who died Oct. 1, 1908. They had two children, Emily Campbell (wife of Oliver W. Gilpin, an attorney of Kittanning) and Isadora Hallock. (7) Emily Clark married Dr. Charles J. Jessop of Kittanning, June 5, 1895, and died Nov. 12, 1898. She had two children, Emily Mary and Charles Hallock, the latter dying in November, 1898, when three days old. (8) Virginia, born Sept. 5, 1866, died Nov. 15, 1871.

Mrs. James Campbell, the mother of this family, lived at Clarion. She died Feb. 2, 1909, and is buried in Clarion.

ABSALOM WOODWARD, Sr., father of the first wife of David Reynolds, was among the earliest emigrants to the southeastern part of Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, which was then in Armstrong township. He came hither from Cumberland county, Pa., in 1788, and settled near what is now Idaho. The first assessment list of Plum Creek township (1811) contains his name as the only innkeeper. He is spoken of as a hardy and energetic man and an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and the various records in which his name appears substantiate this. At the first court held in the county, in December, 1805, the petition of "sundry inhabitants of this county, setting forth that a bridge was much wanted across Crooked creek in Allegheny township at or near the place where the road from Absalom Woodward's to Sloan's ferry crossed that creek and praying the ap-

pointment of viewers," was presented, and they reported the following March that a bridge was much wanted, but the probable expense (\$450) was too much for one or two townships to bear. This was the first application for a county bridge made to the first court held in the county. As no agreement could be reached at the time Mr. Woodward in September, 1806, made what must have been a very large offer for the times—to advance the money that might be appropriated for the structure. Though the matter was carried through all the formalities and reported favorably, it is not shown whether the bridge afterward constructed was erected at public or private expense. On Sept. 21, 1814, the county commissioner issued an order for \$137; \$33 for repairing the bridge across Crooked creek at Mr. Woodward's house, and on Sept. 24, 1818, another petition from the inhabitants of Plum Creek township appears in the court records, for steps to be taken toward replacing the bridge, which had been swept away by the flood in February. The second school-house within the limits of the township was erected on land belonging to Mr. Woodward, about fifty rods east of what was known as Idaho mill, in the southeast part of the township. He was also active in religious matters, giving largely of his means to the aid and support of church work. He built a log church near Smith Bend. A generous man in all the relations of life, he was considered a faithful friend by all who knew him, and was highly esteemed by all his neighbors for his many admirable qualities. The ancient map of Armstrong county shows a tract of 290 acres in Plum Creek township to have been "seated by him; a tract of 157.5 acres survey (sic) to him" and seated by George Smith; a tract of 302 acres surveyed to George Campbell and subsequently owned by Mr. Woodward. He came to own 191 acres of the Robert Elder tract (afterward owned by his son Robert). On March 18, 1823, he conveyed to his daughter Mary, wife of David Reynolds, the consideration expressed in the deed being "good-will and affection," a tract which had been conveyed to him by James Carnahan. On Jan. 11, 1858, 111 acres, 24 perches of this tract was conveyed by her son Alexander Reynolds to Martin John.

Absalom Woodward died in 1833. He was survived by eight of his thirteen children, two of whom died in early life. His sons were Robert, Sharp, and Absalom, his daughters Mrs. David Reynolds, Mrs. Leonard Shryock, Mrs. Richard Graham, Mrs. Anthony Mont-

gomery (mother of Sheriff Montgomery), Mrs. William D. Barclay, Mrs. James Todd, Mrs. William Clark (mother of Sheriff Clark) and Mrs. Johnston. Jane, Mrs. Montgomery, was the last survivor of this family, and was living in 1883, in her eighty-first year. Of the sons, Robert owned a farm and gristmill, and we find that his steam gristmill in Plum Creek was destroyed by fire Dec. 29, 1838, together with two carding machines belonging to James C. Fleming, and 1,800 bushels of grain which the people of the surrounding country had deposited there.

BECK. The Beck family, one of the oldest and best known in Armstrong county, has a record dating back many years in the history of Pennsylvania. Its representatives have been men of honor and reliability, who have borne their part in the material development of the several communities to which their business instincts took them. Many of these men have devoted their attention to agricultural pursuits, but some have made a success along other lines.

Jacob Beck, born in 1780 in Westmoreland county, Pa., was one of the pioneers of Armstrong county, settling in what is now Wayne township, near Echo, where he bought a large farm. This he cleared and developed. At the same time he owned and operated an old-style carding machine. His remaining days were spent on this farm, where he died July 2, 1855, aged seventy-four years, six months, seven days, and he is buried at Echo. His first wife was Catherine Wegley, and after her death he married (second) Barbara Clever, who died Jan. 15, 1858, aged seventy-three years, eleven months, sixteen days. By his first wife Jacob Beck had the following children: Elizabeth, who married Christ Soxman; George, who died in St. Louis, where he had done business, as an ironmaster (going there in his younger days, with very little, he and Mr. Corbett entered into a partnership in the iron business, and he died a bachelor, leaving a fortune of some eighty-five thousand dollars); Jacob, who died at Dayton; John; Katie, who married Thompson Boyle; Dr. Adam, who died in Wayne township; and Simon.

Simon Beck, son of Jacob, was born at the homestead in what is now Wayne township, in 1825. In early life he attended Meadville College, and taught school for several years, being a well-informed man. Securing the homestead, he operated it for many years and also ran the carding machine. Finally he re-

moved to Echo, where he built the fine home in which he died Sept. 7, 1899, aged seventy-three years, nine months, twenty-eight days. He also taught singing school and was active in the work of the Methodist Church, to which he belonged, and which his father had founded at Echo. Simon Beck married Margaret Kline, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Keppel) Kline, and by this marriage had the following children: Hannah E., who married Joseph Baum, and died in 1907, aged fifty-three years; Joseph K., living in Kittanning; Catherine, who married Wesley Bowser, and died in September, 1910; John A.; Margaret, who married William H. Cogley; Emma, who married William Schrecengost, and died Nov. 27, 1891, aged thirty-one years, eleven months; Sadie, who married John A. McIntire; William G., mentioned below; Susan M., who married S. J. McElwain of Echo; Simon H., of Echo; Jacob G., late of Echo, who was killed in a pumping station at Musgrove on the B. R. & P. railroad March 7, 1909; Adam, who died when seven years old; Alonzo C., and Ida F., who married Wililam H. McElhaney, of Kittanning. Mrs. Beck died Feb. 8, 1891, aged fifty-seven years. She and her husband lie side by side in the M. E. cemetery at Echo. He married (second) Margaret Wadding, by whom he had no children, and who is now making her home at Echo. Mr. Beck was a man of strong personality and striking appearance, being six feet two inches in height. He always took an active part in all the affairs of his locality. A skilled penman, he taught writing, and was often called upon to engross public documents, which are still in existence as proof of his ability in this line.

John Beck, another son of Jacob Beck, and brother of Simon Beck, was also born on the homestead. He followed farming, clearing off a good property and building a log house, which he later replaced with a more substantial residence. Here he lived until 1873, when he moved to Dayton, where he built the house in which he died June 1, 1876, in his fifty-seventh year. Like other members of the family, he is buried at Echo. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church at Echo, and active in promoting its good work. Politically he was a Democrat. John Beck married Lavina Geiger, daughter of Benjamin and Esther (Turney) Geiger, of Westmoreland county, near Greensburg, and she survives her husband, making her home at Dayton, Pa. The following children were born to John Beck and wife: Benjamin F., who lives at Eddyville, Pa.; Sarah; Mary, who died

after marrying Caston Spenser and going to live in Tennessee, where her death occurred; George, who lives on the homestead of his father; Lucy, who married Martin L. McIntire, of Wayne township; Adam B., who died young; and Annie, who lives with her mother.

KLINE. George Kline, the maternal grandfather of Alonzo C. Beck, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and later settled at Livermore. He was a shoemaker by trade, but later, going to Echo, bought a farm of 160 acres of land in that vicinity. This property he cleared. His wife was Elizabeth Keppel, daughter of John Keppel, and member of another prominent family in Westmoreland county. Mr. and Mrs. George Kline had children as follows: John; Andrew; George; Jacob; Sarah, who married John Schrecengost; Mary A., who married George McIntire, and died at Echo; Margaret, who married Simon Beck; Hannah, who married John Kinter; Henry, who is living at Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Elizabeth, who died young; Catherine, who married George Beck and (second) John Soxman; Rosanna, who died young; and Susan, who married Robert Rimer.

ALONZO C. BECK, member of the mercantile firm of Kinter & Beck, of Dayton, Pa., was born at Echo, Wayne township, Feb. 28, 1877, son of Simon and Margaret (Kline) Beck, above. During his boyhood Alonzo C. Beck attended school in his home township, later going to Dayton Union Academy for three sessions. Following this he embarked in business at Rural Valley, but after a year came to Dayton and established himself in a furniture business. Within a year he sold this business, and, forming his present partnership with A. W. Kinter, the firm of Kinter & Beck was brought into existence. The partners handle furniture, hardware, harness, stoves and similar goods, being the largest dealers in their line in Dayton. They control an immense trade from Dayton and contiguous territory, and during the dozen years of its life the firm has shown a steady and healthy growth.

Mr. Beck was united in marriage with Margaret Kinter, daughter of Craig Kinter, of Wayne township, and two children have been born of this union, Delano W. and Margaret Lucille. Fraternally, Mr. Beck belongs to the Odd Fellows, and is a charter member of the Encampment; he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Macabees. The Methodist Church of Echo holds his membership. A Republican in politics, he has served very acceptably as councilman

since coming to Dayton, and in November, 1913, had the honor of being elected burgess by an exceedingly large majority. At present he is a trustee of the Dayton Normal Institute. Soon after locating at Dayton he bought his residence on Church street, so that he has substantial interests in this thriving borough, and is justly numbered among its enterprising young business men.

WILLIAM G. BECK, mail carrier, of Echo, was born on the old Beck homestead in Wayne township, Sept. 3, 1867, son of Simon and Margaret (Kline) Beck, being a brother of Alonzo C. Beck. In his younger days Mr. Beck attended the township school, and assisted his father on the farm, later taking a commercial course at Mount Union, Ohio. Returning home, he was employed in various ways until 1895, when he located at Echo, conducting the store at that place for seven years. Selling his stock, he engaged with the railroad company for a few years. When rural free delivery was established, he became the carrier out of Echo, receiving his appointment Sept. 15, 1905, and is still engaged as such. For seven years he served as postmaster at Echo, so he is thoroughly conversant with postal matters. A stanch Republican, he has served his district as school director. The Methodist Church holds his membership, and he is deacon in same, as well as one of its liberal supporters. The pleasant family residence at Echo which he owns was built by him in 1904.

In 1895 Mr. Beck married Della Best, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Seachrist) Best. Mr. and Mrs. Beck have the following children: Margaret, Marie, Mabel, Ruby, Everitt, Anna and Eleanor.

One of the rising young men of the township, Mr. Beck shows the public spirit so characteristic of the Beck family, and can be relied upon to do his full share in advancing the interests of his community.

THOMPSON G. KELLY, postmaster at Kelly Station, in Bethel township, is a lifelong resident of that township, having been born there Aug. 25, 1855, and comes of a patriotic and honored family which has long been well and favorably known in this section of Pennsylvania. His father, Hamilton Kelly, was the first postmaster at Kelly Station, named in his honor (the post office was established there July 14, 1860), and the early records show that members of the family were associated always with the helpful activities of the community wherever found.

James Kelly, to whom Thompson G. Kelly traces back his line of descent, was one of the first settlers of Indiana county, Pa., he and the Moorheads, Fergus, Samuel and Joseph, commencing improvements near what is now Indiana in 1772. Mr. Kelly was born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish extraction, and came to America from the North of Ireland, settling in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1750. In 1770 he came to Indiana county and took up 400 acres of land at what is now Tunnelton, the Conemaugh river running through his tract. He lived on the Indiana county side of the river. He had four sons: James, who was State senator from Indiana county in 1834-38 and associate judge in 1842 (he married Sarah Ems); John; Samuel, who was a soldier in the Revolution (he married Elizabeth Hemphill); and Alexander.

Alexander Kelly, fourth son of James Kelly, Sr., settled in Armstrong county, Pa., and was the father of Hamilton Kelly.

Hamilton Kelly was a prominent man in his day, successful in business and highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. For some twenty years he was a steamboat man on the Allegheny river, owning two boats, the "LeClaire" (No. 1) and "LeClaire No. 2." At the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1875, he owned five hundred acres in Bethel township. He was quite prominent in local public affairs, serving as postmaster at Kelly Station and serving one term as sheriff of Armstrong county. The first church organized in the old township of Allegheny (now Bethel, Parks and Gilpin) was the Crooked Creek Presbyterian Church, incorporated by the court of Common Pleas of Armstrong county, June 21, 1843, and Hamilton Kelly was one of the five trustees named in the charter, to serve until the election on the first Monday of the following June. The church, called the "Union Church" on an old map, was located between the second and fifth bends in Crooked creek above its mouth. It was probably organized before 1825, by the old Redstone Presbytery, but interest lagged and for a number of years the church did not prosper.

Mr. Kelly was twice married, his wives being sisters, Lydia and Eveline Wolf, daughters of George and Susanna (Williams) Wolf, of Logansport, Armstrong county, farming people. The Wolfs are of German extraction, and the earlier members of the family were among the pioneers of Armstrong county. George Wolf (above) was a son of Jacob Wolf, who owned land in Washington

township in 1826. By his will, not dated, but registered Dec. 19, 1838, he devises his estate to his wife during her life or widowhood, after her death to be divided between his sons David, George, Jacob, Joseph, Matthias and Solomon, and his daughters, Christina and Elizabeth. He also gave land for a schoolhouse. Among the first members of the Reichert Lutheran Church on its organization were David and John Wolf and their wives, and Jacob Wolf.

By his first marriage Hamilton Kelly had six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom we have the following account: (1) George A. became a river pilot, and was killed in a steamboat explosion at Tarentum. He married Mary J. McCaslin, and had two children, his widow and one daughter now residing at New Kensington, Pa. (2) James L. became a large landowner and prominent citizen of Armstrong county. During the Civil war he was a captain in the 14th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He married Lane Falk, daughter of George Falk, of Dakota, and had one son, who is now deceased. (3) Robert M., the first merchant of Kelly Station, did business later at Youngstown, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill., upon his retirement settling at Youngstown, Ohio, where he died July 9, 1913. He married Flodie McCombs, and they had one son and three daughters. (4) Emeline married Morrison Silvis, and both are deceased. Their son, Loyd, is a carpenter, and he and his sister Nora reside together. (5) Susanna became the wife of John Brown and lives at New Kensington, Pa. She has one daughter living. (6) Hiram C., of Pittsburgh, is engaged as conductor of a United States mail car. He married Lizzie Christy, daughter of Daniel Christy, and they have one son and one daughter living. By his second wife, Eveline, Hamilton Kelly had four children, one son and three daughters, namely: Thompson G.; Irene, widow of John Fergnam (she has two sons and one daughter living, Glenn, Kelly and Edna); Margaret, wife of David Bole, of Canton, Ohio (she had one child, which is deceased); and Bertha, wife of R. W. McCutcheon, of Ford City, Pa. (they have four children, three sons and one daughter, living). Mrs. Eveline (Wolf) Kelly died July 2, 1904.

Thompson G. Kelly was reared in Bethel township, and obtained his education in the local common schools. He has been postmaster at Kelly Station for the last eighteen years, and also conducts a general store there.

He is a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he has been quite an active worker, having served in the office of deacon for six years. His wife also belongs to that church. In fraternal connection he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to White Rock Lodge, No. 979, I. O. O. F., at Center Valley, in Bethel township.

In 1878 Mr. Kelly married Catherine Beatty, of Center Valley, like himself a member of a highly respected family of the vicinity. Her father, James Beatty, was a leading business man of Bethel township, residing at Center Valley, owned and operated a gristmill and general store, and also had a large farm. He was one of the charter members of the Bethel Lutheran Church, in Bethel township. To him and his wife Catherine (Richards) was born a large family.

Four children, two sons and two daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly: (1) Charles W. was married June 24, 1903, to Nancy Martha McClymonds, daughter of Samuel N. and Josephine (Alexander) McClymonds, who are members of the Slate Lick Presbyterian Church. Mr. McClymonds was formerly engaged in farming, but is now engineer at the Rough Run pumping station, in Ford City, Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Kelly are members of the Bethel Church. They have two children, Kathryn E. and Jessie M. (2) Wylie E. married Mrs. Maude (Utley) Maloney and has one daughter, Thelma. (3) Grace E. married Lee R. Kness and has one daughter, Kathryn A. (4) Bertha died when two years old.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MATEER, of Boggs township, is a representative of a family numerously represented and highly respected in that section of Armstrong county. The name was formerly McAteer, and the family, which is of Scotch-Irish origin, has been in Pennsylvania for several generations.

James Mateer, the founder of this branch in America, was born in Ireland, and was of Scotch-Irish parentage. Crossing the Atlantic with his wife, Mollie (Sharon), and family, he settled in the Cumberland valley in Pennsylvania some time before 1760, seven miles from Harrisburg and one mile from Mechanicsville, obtaining 414¾ acres of land from the Penns, on which he made his home and devoted himself to farming. There he reared his family. He served in the Revolutionary war.

Samuel Mateer, son of James and Mollie (Sharon) Mateer, always followed farming,

remaining on the old home place, where he died in 1800. He married Rosanna Quigley and they reared a family.

John Mateer, son of Samuel, was a native of Dauphin county, Pa., thence removing in 1806 to Armstrong county with his mother, two brothers and three sisters and settling in Franklin township, close to what is now Montgomeryville, on land now owned by the Shawmut Railway Company. He obtained 250 acres of land in what is now East Franklin township, then all in the woods, and developed a desirable property, putting up a substantial brick house and frame barn, and making many improvements which added to its value. In 1855 Mr. Mateer left Armstrong county, moving out to Wayne county, Ill., where he died in 1867. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Margaret Montgomery, who died in 1875, and they had the following children: Washington, Samuel, Robert, John, Margaret, Nancy Jane, Rosanna, Montgomery and Anthony.

Samuel Mateer, son of John, was born Nov. 27, 1818, in what is now East Franklin township, Armstrong county, and was raised there. Later he located in what was then Pine (now Boggs) township, where his son Samuel S. Mateer now lives, and there passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1900. Farming was his principal business throughout life, but in his early years he was also a drover, dealing extensively in stock, which he drove to the eastern markets. He bought the place of 200 acres in Boggs township now owned by his son Samuel, at a time when there were neither roads nor bridges in the vicinity, and the tree under which he pitched his tent the first winter, while he cleared a place for his house, is still standing. In the spring he went for his young wife, whom he had married the previous August, 1843, and they worked together to improve the property, in time being able to build a fine house and barn. Mr. Mateer was a Democrat and took a prominent part in the public affairs of the locality, holding the office of justice of the peace for many years and serving faithfully in various township offices, including that of school director. Being a carpenter, he in 1859 built the schoolhouse which still stands on the farm and is known by his name. He also contributed liberally toward the building of the Presbyterian Church of Concord, and was one of the trustees of that congregation. He helped to secure good roads in his neighborhood. He was the promoter of Pine Creek Furnace, and with James E.

Brown, of whom he purchased his farm, and James Mosgrove established the furnace where the station of that name now stands. Thus he was associated with many movements which marked the progress of his community. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In August, 1843, Mr. Mateer married Eliza Ambrose, who was born April 2, 1823, daughter of Benjamin Ambrose, a farmer of Westmoreland county, who came to Franklin township, Armstrong county, where he reared his family of four sons and three daughters. Mr. Ambrose was a Whig and a Presbyterian. Mrs. Mateer died in 1904. She and her husband had the following children, all born on the home farm in Boggs township where their son Samuel S. now lives: James E. B., born May 24, 1844, is a farmer of Boggs township (he married Esther S. Lowry, who died in 1906); John Harvey, born July 31, 1846, a farmer of Boggs township, married Clara Calhoun; Robert M., born Oct. 5, 1848, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in the year 1873, and was a prominent physician of Elderton, this county, until his death, June 18, 1900 (he married Mary Donnelly); Benjamin Franklin is mentioned below; Samuel S., born May 1, 1853, married Mary Houser; Annie Jane, born Oct. 25, 1855, married William C. Calhoun, a farmer of Boggs township; Margaret E., born March 18, 1858, married Findley P. Wolff, an attorney of Kittanning, and she died June 24, 1910; Mary Elizabeth, born Dec. 5, 1860, married Joseph Banks, who died in 1888; Ambrose M., born July 16, 1863, a merchant at Ford City, this county, married Annie M. Hausholder; Alexander Montgomery, born Oct. 26, 1867, married Hannah Williamson, and is a farmer of Boggs township. Besides their own large family Mr. and Mrs. Mateer raised Daniel Cogley, who was born Sept. 7, 1839, and whom they took into their home as an orphan boy of nine years. He still resides on the old homestead with Samuel S. Mateer. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company K, 155th Pennsylvania Regiment, and serving three years with the Army of the Potomac; after his discharge he returned to the Mateer farm in Boggs township.

Benjamin Franklin Mateer was born Dec. 5, 1850, and grew to manhood on the farm. He received the greater part of his education at Dayton, and for ten years was engaged in school teaching, following that profession in Pine, Boggs, Valley and Washington townships, this county. Meantime he had also

followed farming, and when he gave up teaching settled down to agricultural pursuits in Boggs township, obtaining 101 acres of land. He has since bought another eighty acres, and the entire tract is improved and cultivated according to the most approved modern ideas. Mr. Mateer has erected substantial buildings, and his work has shown him to be a typical member of the family whose name he bears, and whose enterprise and advanced methods are proverbial in this part of the county. He also owns a residence in the borough of Kittanning. Mr. Mateer has always been a Democrat, but has taken no part in politics and has never aspired to office.

In 1876 Mr. Mateer was married to Maggie E. Adams, of Valley township, this county, daughter of Robert and Eliza Adams. They have had four children: (1) Anna Florence is the wife of George W. Robinson, of Mansfield, Ohio. (2) Samuel Warren, who lives on the home farm, married Sadie Miller, and they have two children, William Franklin and Margaret Mildred. (3) Eliza May is married to B. F. Elwinger, and has two children, Anna Florence and Agnes Geneva. By a previous marriage Mr. Elwinger has one child, Clarence. (4) Margaret Agnes married John S. Spence, and died June 18, 1910; she left no children.

WILLIAM J. BOGGS, postmaster at Ford City, was born March 24, 1859, at Kittanning, Pa., son of David C. and Sarah (Beattie) Boggs.

David C. Boggs was a well known man of Armstrong county, having served as registrar and recorder. He and his wife became the parents of six children: Mary, wife of William Matthews, now deceased; Almeda, wife of Dr. A. D. Johnson, deceased; Jennie, wife of Frank Dickey, of East Liverpool, Ohio; William J.; George M.; and Emma B., wife of W. B. Ewing, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

William J. Boggs received his educational training in the district school, and worked on a farm while acquiring it. When he was eighteen years old he began teaching school, and continued in this line for three years. Following this, for two years, he was city salesman for a Pittsburgh wholesale house, and then went to Wheeling, W. Va., and for twelve years was in a commission business. In 1892 he came to Ford City, where he engaged with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for sixteen years, rising to be bookkeeper and paymaster, but resigned to accept his appointment, in 1907, as postmaster of Ford

City. Mr. Boggs was reappointed postmaster in 1911, and is the best man in the office that the city has known. Previous to his appointment as postmaster he was for thirteen years a member of the board of education, acting as president of that body for three years and treasurer for six years.

In 1885 Mr. Boggs was married to Anna Bricker, daughter of Harvey Bricker, of Slate Lick, Pa. Three children have been born to them: Royal E., deceased; David H., an electrical engineer by profession, but now acting as assistant postmaster; and Iva E., at home. Mr. Boggs is a member of the Knights of Pythias. His religious connections are with the Presbyterian Church, and he is now chairman of the board of trustees.

REV. WILLIAM J. HUTCHISON, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, has been in the active ministry since 1898 and at his present location since 1909.

The Hutchison family is of Scotch-Irish origin and was early settled in Pennsylvania, and the branch to which Dr. Hutchison belongs was established in Belmont county, Ohio, by his grandfather, Joseph C. Hutchison. The early ancestors located in Chester county, Pa., about 1754. Robert Hutchison, great-great-grandfather of William J., located in 1765 at Fort Ligonier, and his son, Joseph Hutchison, the great-grandfather, lived in Fayette county, this State. The home place near Dawson, that county, is still owned by the family.

Joseph H. Hutchison, father of Dr. Hutchison, was born at Warnock, Belmont Co., Ohio, where he has passed all his life, still making his home there. Like his forefathers, he has made farming his life occupation. He married Mary Foster, also a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and to this union were born three sons, all of whom are Presbyterian ministers.

William J. Hutchison was born Dec. 27, 1871, at Warnock, Belmont Co., Ohio, and there received his early education, taking his high school course at Belmont. Then he taught school for one year before entering Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1895, with the degree of A. B. He prepared for the ministry at the Western Theological Seminary (Allegheny, Pa.), graduating in May, 1898, was ordained by the Clarion Presbytery June 18, 1898, and at once took up the duties of his first pastorate, having charge of the Callensburg and Concord Presbyterian Churches until November,

1901. He was then made pastor of the Westminster Memorial Church at Washington, D. C., where he was stationed until called to Wellsville, Ohio, in November, 1904, remaining there for five years. On Nov. 3, 1909, he was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Kittanning, Pa., whose membership has increased fifty per cent during the four years of his work there, and which has the largest Sunday school roll of any church in Armstrong county. His position has been by no means a sinecure, as the present church, at the corner of Arch and North Jefferson streets, has been erected since his coming, and the burden of the work of planning for the new building and gathering the necessary funds fell to him. His ability and devotion have been well rewarded in the thriving condition of the church, both spiritually and materially, and he is a recognized force for progress in the community. He is a Mason, belonging to Royal Arch Chapter, No. 180, of Wellsville, Ohio, but in politics pledges his support to no party, acting as his principles dictate.

On Jan. 8, 1906, Dr. Hutchison married Elizabeth Rosenberg Shimer, a native of Phillipsburg, N. J., daughter of J. R. M. and Sarah (Stephenson) Shimer. Mrs. Hutchison is a graduate of Kee-Mar College, Hagerstown, Md. One child has been born to this union, Elizabeth Shimer. The family reside at No. 212 North Jefferson street, Kittanning.

The First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning was organized Aug. 31, 1822, by Rev. Thomas Davis, of the Presbytery of Redstone. Preaching services had been conducted from time to time in the courthouse, then located on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Market streets, for something over sixteen years, by supplies appointed by the Presbytery. The first of these services was conducted by Rev. Joseph Henderson, on the second Sabbath in June (the 8th), 1806, whose discourse is supposed to be the first gospel sermon ever delivered in the town. He was appointed to conduct services by the Presbytery on request of the people of the town. Other ministers, also supplies, who followed him were: Rev. Robert Lee, Rev. Mr. Porter, Rev. Mr. Galbraith, Rev. Thomas Hunt, Rev. J. Stockton, Rev. James Graham, Rev. James Coe, Rev. John Reed, Rev. David Barclay, Rev. Thomas Davis. In organizing the church Mr. Davis was assisted by Rev. John Andrews, and the work of organizing included the election, ordination and installation of three ruling elders, namely: John Patrick, David Johnston and

Thomas Hamilton. Then next day being Sabbath, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed. The twenty-two original members of the church were: James Monteith, Thomas Hamilton, John Patrick, Samuel McMasters, David Maxwell, Phebe B. Brown, Mary Patrick, Barbara Patrick, Anna Pinks, Mary Matthews, Lydia Robinson, David Johnston, Susanna Johnston, Samuel Matthews, Susanna McMasters, Agnes Robinson, Mrs. Patton, Sarah Harrison, Mary Robinson, Maria McKee, Mrs. Coulter, Mary Johnston.

The congregation depended for preaching on supplies sent from time to time by Presbytery until April, 1825, when Rev. Nathaniel Snowden was engaged as a stated supply for a term of two years. He remained with the church until December, 1827, after which the preaching was done by occasional supplies sent by Presbytery until August, 1830, when Rev. James Campbell accepted a call from the congregation and became the first regular pastor of the church. The meeting of Presbytery on Aug. 11, 1830, for Mr. Campbell's installation, was without doubt the first meeting of Presbytery held in the town. Mr. Campbell's pastorate ended Oct. 4, 1831, and the church fell back upon Presbytery for supplies. It was during his stay that the first church of the congregation was erected, on the east side of South Jefferson street, this building serving until April, 1856, when it was damaged by a windstorm and had to be taken down. It was replaced with a larger building on the same location, which is now used as quarters of the First ward fire department.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Painter was installed Nov. 14, 1834, and continued his active labors for nearly thirty years, giving up the work to some extent soon after Dr. T. D. Ewing became assistant pastor, in 1864. He sustained the relation of pastor of the church, however, up to the date of his death, which occurred June 1, 1873.

Rev. Henry L. Mayers, fourth pastor of the church, was installed May 11, 1881, and served faithfully for a period of almost twenty-eight years. During the last year of his ministry he was assisted by Rev. W. A. Roulston, who after one year's service here was called to Vandergrift, Pa. The death of Dr. Mayers left the church without a pastor, and five weeks later the congregation was left without a church, the stone edifice erected under the supervision and untiring attention and aid of Dr. Mayers being totally destroyed by fire March 7, 1909. Rev. William J. Hutchison, D. D., was called by the congregation as Dr.

Mayers' successor, and having accepted the call was on Nov. 3, 1909, installed and placed in charge of its affairs, a responsibility which at that time carried more than the ordinary burdens by reason of the calamity which had recently befallen the congregation. The task of planning a new building and gathering the necessary funds fell largely to him, and though these elements much complicated the proposition before him he went to work heartily, with a vigor which promised well and which has not disappointed his congregation. It is worthy of note that the work of taking down the stone walls left standing by the fire began March 7, 1910, a year after the fire, and the work of rebuilding started April 2, 1910, just a year to the day before the dedication. The laying of the corner-stone took place June 5, 1910, nearly twenty years after the dedication of the former building. The cost of the present church, \$110,000, exclusive of the material saved from the old church, and the expensive memorial windows, was all pledged and paid on the day of dedication. The six hundred members on the roll when Dr. Hutchison came have been augmented fifty per cent, there being now nine hundred, and the Sabbath school membership is the largest in the county. The present officers of the church are: Elders, Findley P. Wolff, John D. Galbraith, Paul L. McKenrick, E. Taylor Hutchison, A. L. Ivory, O. N. Wilson, James G. McCullough, Andrew Brymer, William H. Leard, R. A. McCullough, Dr. Russell Rudolph, M. L. Bowser, Frank M. Shubert. Trustees: E. E. Kinter, J. P. Culbertson, Harry R. Gault, John S. Porter, E. S. Hutchison, H. G. Gates, H. A. Arnold, Boyd S. Henry, Samuel H. McCain. Deacons: Harry McClure, Boyd S. Henry, Roland B. Simpson, James M. Stone, Lamont Bixler, Charles Dargue. Treasurer: Chris. K. Leard.

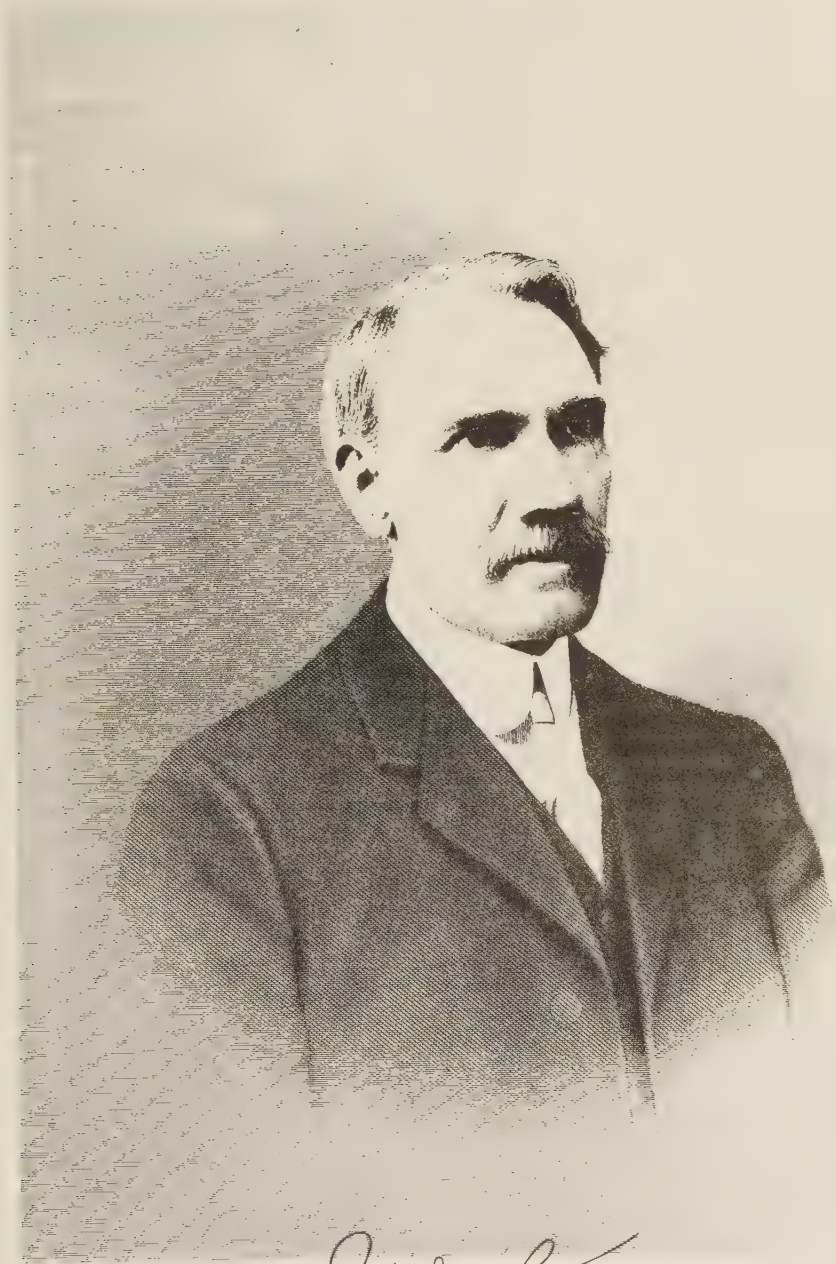
HON. JAMES WESLEY KING, President Judge of Armstrong county, has attained a degree of distinction in his profession which is adding prestige to a name honored in Armstrong county for four generations. He was born here Sept. 29, 1859, on the old King farm in Burrell township belonging to his father, and adjoining that of his grandfather, John King.

The Kings are of German origin, the name in old records being König, and in the Pennsylvania Archives it appears as Koenig. Matthias King, the Judge's great-great-grandfather, a native of Germany, came to America in the year 1751 in the ship "Janet," two

brothers accompanying him to this country, Abraham and Jacob. Settling in Northampton county, Pa., near Nazareth, in the section known as "Drylands," he obtained a grant of lands from the Penns, and lived there for many years. During the Revolution he served the Colonial cause as a corporal in Capt. George Nolf's company. He was a member of the Reformed Church at Hecktown, Northampton county. Along about 1791 he emigrated with his family to Westmoreland county, Pa., settling in Mount Pleasant township, where he died in the year 1807. He married a Miss Hartzell, and had children as follows: Jonathan, George Adam, John, Henry, David, Magdalene (married Nicholas Weitzel), Catharine (married John Speilman), Christina (married Jacob Wolf) and Regina (married Isaac Townsend).

George Adam King, son of Mathias, born Feb. 11, 1765, in Nazareth township, Northampton Co., Pa., died April 2, 1843, in Kittanning (now Burrell) township, Armstrong county. About 1791 he removed with his father to Westmoreland county, and prior to 1800, probably about 1796, settled in what is now Armstrong county. As early as 1812 he purchased a part of what is now the Abraham Bush heirs' farm in Burrell township, later purchasing 139 acres in what was then known as Pine township, this county, and was still the owner of both tracts at the time of his death. Farming was his occupation. He was the first constable of Kittanning township, serving in 1807-08-09. Mr. King was one of twelve men who, with their wives, organized St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Burrell township in 1806. His first wife, Maria Catharine (George), who was born Oct. 25, 1768, daughter of Conrad and Susan George, of Nazareth, Northampton county, died about 1830, and in 1832 he married Margaret Shoemaker, a widow. He and his first wife are buried in the old graveyard on the Abraham Bush farm, which he owned. To them were born: Abraham, 1785; Isaac, 1786; John Jacob, 1788; John, 1790; Christiana, 1792; Henry, 1794; Thomas; Solomon, 1798; Susannah.

John King, son of George Adam, born March 27, 1790, in Nazareth township, Northampton Co., Pa. (sponsors at baptism Johannes König and his wife Catharine), came to Westmoreland county with his father and grandfather about 1791, and later to Armstrong county with his father. He was a farmer, tailor and cooper, owned real estate in Kittanning township, and was a man of consid-



J. W. King

erable prominence in the community in which he lived, being quite active in public affairs. He was a member of St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. King was somewhat of a scholar and literary man, as is evidenced by the library he owned at the time of his death, the appraisement list of his estate showing over one hundred volumes, among which were four volumes of Goldsmith's "Animated Nature," two volumes of Shakespeare, three volumes of "Scottish Chiefs," the "Pickwick Papers," Burns's Poems, Aesop's Fables, "Thaddeus of Warsaw," the "Vicar of Wakefield," "Luther's Life and Commentary," Buck's Theological Dictionary, "Horseshoe Robinson," "Lyonell," "Robin Hood," "Naval Officers," "Children of the Abbey," and many more of travel, history, literature, science, religion and romance. He owned the farm where Samuel Albert King now lives, in Burrell township, which upon his death vested in his son John, and descended from John to Samuel Albert.

John King married Susannah Heilman, who was born Aug. 8, 1788, daughter of Peter Heilman, and died July 18, 1851. He died in 1848, and they are buried in St. Michael's Lutheran Church cemetery. They were the parents of eleven children, and the following record kept by John King shows their names and respective dates of birth: "1811 Sunday February the 24th Mary Anne King was born in the sign of the fishes. 1812 Wednesday December the 23d George King was born in the sign of the virgin. 1814 Tuesday August the 2nd Gideon King was born in the sign of the fishes. 1816 Sunday May the 5th John King was born in the sign of the lion. 1818 Sunday March the 1st Selim King was born in the sign of the archer. 1820 Thursday January the 6th Selim King died aged one year ten months and six days. 1820 Monday January the 17th Esther King was born in the sign of the waterbearer. 1821 Thursday October the 18th Susannah King was born in the sign of the lion. 1823 Saturday September the 13th Lydia King was born in the sign of the goat. 1823 Monday September the 15th Lydia King died aged two days. 1824 Thursday August the 26th Eve King was born in the sign of the virgin. 1827 Friday the 6th day of July Helen King was born in the sign of the archer. 1829 Tuesday the 8th day of September Flora King was born in the sign of the goat."

The record from which the above is quoted goes on to 1846, viz.: "1832 April 10th, John Heffelfinger and Mary Anne King were married. 1833 January 21st Lydia and Susannah

twins born in the sign of the waterbearer. 1834 October 17th Reuben was born in the sign of the ram. 1836 November 6th George Washington was born in the sign of the virgin.—Of John Heffelfinger. 1837 April 13th George King and Mary Fiscus were married. 1838 March 8th, Gideon King and Mary Wolf were married. 1838 March 25th Caroline Emilia King was born in the sign of the fishes. 1839 April 3d Maria Heffelfinger was born in the sign of the archer. 1839 June 5th Huldah Jane was born in the sign of the fishes.—Gideon King. 1840 February 13th, John King and Cristina Wolf were married. 1840 Monday October 26th Lucetta Amanda was born in the sign of the scorpion.—George King. 1840 Monday November 30th Susannah King was born in the sign of the waterbearer.—Of Gideon. 1840 Monday the 28th December Belinda Eveline was born in the sign of the fishes.—Of John. 1842 Friday 11th day of February Esther was born in the sign of the fishes.—John Heffelfinger. 1842 Thursday the 25th of August a daughter born to John King, Jr. Died the Friday 2nd of September following. 1842 Monday the 19th of September Priscilla was born in the sign of the fishes.—Gideon King. 1842 November the 15th Tuesday John Woodside and Esther King were married by Reverend W. J. H. Bernheim, minister of the gospel. 1843 Tuesday February the 14th Susannah Nancy was born in the sign of the lion.—George King. 1843 Thursday the 2nd day of March Michael Shall and Susannah King were married by the Reverend J. H. Bernheim. 1843 March 12th John Woodside died aged 22 years one month and 14 days. 1843 Friday 30th day of June John Handcock Wolf was born in the sign of the lion.—Of John. 1843 Wednesday 20th of September Belinda Fvilina died aged 2 years 8 months and 23 days. 1844 Wednesday the 6th day of March John King Shall was born in the sign of the scales. 1844 Monday the 3d day of June Isabella King was born in the sign of the goat.—Of Gideon. 1845 Thursday May 15th Robert Shall and Eve King were married by Isaac Kinnard Esquire. 1845 Monday the 18th of August George Williams King was born in the sign of the fishes.—Of John. 1845 Thursday October 9th Isaac Fitzgerald and Esther Woodside were married by Thomas Caldwell Esquire. 1845 Sunday October 19 David Luther was born in the sign of the twins.—Of George. 1845 Tuesday 23d of December Jackson Heffelfinger was born in the sign of the scales. 1846 February the 11th Wednesday Sarah Ann Shall was born in the

sign of the lion.—Of Robert Shall. 1846 Sunday the 27th of September Selina Fitzgerald was born in the sign of the archer."

George King, son of John, was born Dec. 23, 1812, in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, on what is known as the Stacy Thomas farm, on a plot of land now owned by John Lease. He attended the subscription schools of his day and had a very good common education. For a number of years he taught school in Kittanning township, and was esteemed one of the best teachers of his time. He was exceptionally strong in mathematics, was a prolific reader, and was quite at home in the use of the German language and also Pennsylvania Dutch, as well as the English, being able to read and converse in the German. Some time after his marriage he embarked in the mercantile business, but was not inclined to follow this line and soon after abandoned it, engaged in farming, which he continued the remainder of his life. He owned a farm of 207 acres about a mile southwest of Brick Church (St. Michael's) in Burrell township, where he lived for more than forty years and on which he died July 11, 1898. A part of the farm on which is the dwelling house where he lived and died, is now owned by Thomas Lemon. He was a great reader, was active in political affairs, was a Democrat all his life, filled many township offices, and was once candidate for county commissioner. He was always an active, devoted churchman. Like his father he was a lover of books and had quite an extensive library. His hospitality was known to all, and many of the prominent men of the county were accustomed to visit him and were always welcomed and provided with the best that a country home could afford.

On April 13, 1837, Mr. King married Mary Ann Fiscus, born March 16, 1820, died Jan. 19, 1897. She was a daughter of William Fiscus. Mr. and Mrs. King are buried in St. Michael's Lutheran Church cemetery in Burrell township, of which church they were lifelong members. To them was born a family of eleven children, of whom we give the following record, the quoted portions being from the family record kept by George King: (1) "Caroline Amelia King was born on the 25th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight at half past 9 o'clock in the morning in the sign of the fishes, in Kittanning Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania." She died March 30, 1889, and is buried in St. Michael's Lutheran Church cemetery. She married John Robb, and had children, Estella, Eunice, Mil-

ton E. (deceased) and Jesse J. King. (2) "Lucetta Amanda King was born on the 26th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and forty at 4 o'clock in the evening, in the sign of the scorpion, in Plumcreek Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania." She married Henry Rupert and (second) Samuel Woodward, and by her first husband had the following children: Belle, Elizabeth, Homer H., Amanda, Susannah, Alice, Martha, John B., George and William. (3) "Susannah Nancy King was born on the 14th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three at 4 o'clock in the morning, in the sign of the Ram, in Kittanning Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania," and died Dec. 28, 1912. She married Joseph M. Richard and a Mr. McMunn, and by the first union had children: James (deceased), Nora Belle, Katharine, John, Walter and Lillie. (4) "David Luther King was born on the 19th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five at half past 3 o'clock in the evening in the sign of the twins. Kittanning Township, Armstrong County, State of Pennsylvania." He married Mary Ann Irwin, and they had children, Belle, Mayme, George Irwin (born Feb. 8, 1878) and Chester. (5) "John Bunyan King was born on the twenty-sixth day of March, Sunday, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight at forty five minutes before nine o'clock in the morning in the sign of the bowman, in Kittanning Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania." He died Aug. 26, 1892. He married Amanda J. Ashbaugh, and they had two children, Luella (deceased) and Welty Sarver (born Sept. 22, 1880). (6) "George Adam King was born on the fifteenth day of August on Thursday in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, at eleven o'clock in the evening, in the sign of the bowman, Kittanning Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania." "George Adam King died November the first A. D. 1851, aged one year two months and 16 days. Blessed are the dead, that die in the Lord." (7) "1852 September 9th a daughter was born to G. and Mary King at half past 12 o'clock at noon. Died in about fifteen minutes. Blessed be the Lord, forever, Amen and Amen." (8) "Aaron Calvin King was born on the 22nd day of April in the year of our Lord A. D. 1854, at half past four o'clock in the evening in the sign of the fishes. In Kittanning Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania." He married Angeline Altman,

and they had children, Bertha (deceased), Effie, Charles, Vernon and Paul. (9) "Mary Ann King was born on Sunday in the sign of the Scorpion, the 12th of April A. D. 1857 at half past 12 o'clock in the evening in Burrell Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania." She married George J. Heilman, and they had children, Gertrude and Holmes W. (10) "James Wesley King was born on Thursday September the 29th 1859 at eight o'clock in the morning in the sign of the scorpion, in Burrell Township, Armstrong County, State of Pennsylvania." (11) "1863 May the 27th a son was born to Geo. and Mary King at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, lived 22 hours. Blessed are the youth or infants that die in the Lord. Amen."

James Wesley King was brought up in Burrell township and began his education in the local district school. Then he attended preparatory school at Leechburg, the Leechburg Normal Institute, where he was under the instruction of Professor Duff, and following this taught school in Armstrong county for four winter terms, to earn the money necessary to enter Thiel College, at Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa. He was a student there for two years, following which he began the study of law, in 1883, under E. S. Golden, of Kittanning, in his day considered the best all-around lawyer in Armstrong county. Mr. King was admitted to the bar in Armstrong county in May, 1886, and has practiced law here ever since. Owing to his experience as a teacher he has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and has served several terms as a member of the school board. For more than ten years he served as chairman of the Democratic central committee, and he has been sent as a delegate to county and State conventions. He was one time on his party ticket as a candidate for the Legislature, and in 1909 was its choice for President Judge of Armstrong county, running against Judge W. D. Patton. His personal popularity was shown by the fact that he was defeated by only sixteen votes, in a county that usually gives a Republican majority of from 2,000 to 2,500 votes. On Sept. 16, 1913, he was again nominated, and he was elected in November by an overwhelming majority. The non-partisan ballot law, enacted in 1913, provides that the candidate receiving the majority of votes cast at the primaries in the judicial district is entitled to have his name alone printed on the official ballot, and Mr. King having received a majority of 1,223—the only candidate to get a majority of all the votes cast—was thus alone on the ticket. At

the election he won by six thousand votes. Conscientious, honorable, without pretense, and sincere in his desire to serve the people who have given such flattering evidence of their confidence, the high principles, Christian character and love of justice he has inherited from a line of patriotic and public-spirited ancestors should bear him through a creditable term.

On May 25, 1887, Mr. King was married to Ida Lillian Cooper, who was born in New Bethlehem, Clarion Co., Pa., daughter of John and Sarah (Roll) Cooper, and granddaughter of Naboth Cooper, of Chester county, Pa., a half-brother of James Fenimore Cooper, the celebrated author. The Cooper family is of English origin, and the first ancestor in this country came from Stratford on Avon, the home of Shakespeare, in the seventeenth century, to Philadelphia. John Cooper, Mrs. King's father, was born in Chester county April 24, 1821, and died March 10, 1914. Moving to Clarion county, he was a miller at New Bethlehem for years, later coming to Armstrong county, where he purchased the Cochran grist mills in Burrell township. His mill burning down he went to Leechburg for a brief period and then to Allegheny county, where he purchased and ran a mill at Oakdale, until he retired from active life some ten years ago. His death occurred there. His wife was a native of Clarion county and member of an old family of that section.

Mr. and Mrs. King have had two children: James Perry, born March 8, 1889, has been a resident at Pennsylvania College, and is now studying law; Fenimore Cooper, born April 24, 1891, is a student. Judge King and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and for many years he has been active in Sunday school work, being now superintendent of the Sunday school of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Kittanning borough. The Judge has some of his grandfather's old books in his library, and treasures them highly.

JOHN GEORGE AYE has been a resident of Bethel township, Armstrong county, for many years, and is one of the prosperous farmers of that section. He has held various township offices, and is a citizen of honorable standing whose worth is universally recognized. Mr. Aye was born April 14, 1845, in the city of Allegheny, Pa. His parents, George and Barbara (Schafer) Aye, were Germans, born in Obermondstadt, Bavaria, and his grandfather, also named George, was a contractor in Germany, where the name was

spelled Öh or Oeh. The family is of ancient origin.

George and Barbara (Schafer) Aye came to this country in 1833. Settling near Freeport, Armstrong Co., Pa., Mr. Aye worked as a farmer, and later lived in Allegheny City for a number of years. He then moved to near what is now known as the Red Mill, in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, onto what is called the Billy Love farm, and thence to what was known as the Ross farm near Rosston, Armstrong county, on which place he died in 1873, aged sixty-two years. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church at Kittanning. They had a family of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, all but the eldest born in the United States, viz.: Margaret, who married John Lindeman; Catherine, married to William Schwem; Elizabeth, wife of Philip Weaver; John George; Frederick, of Kittanning, engaged in the grocery business; Marcus, who died when seventeen years old; Thomas, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who married Sallie Williams; Albert A., of Kittanning, who married Emma Deane; Mary, unmarried; George, a farmer, living in the old homestead in Manor township, unmarried; and Augustus, who married Minnie Fehrer, and lives at Wickboro.

John George Aye in early life learned the trade of cooper. He moved with the family to a farm in Manor township, this county, purchased after the death of his father, and for a few years ran a huckster wagon, during that time meeting his future wife. Farming has been his principal occupation, however, and he has lived at his present place in Bethel township for twenty-seven years. He has taken considerable interest in local public affairs, has been overseer of the poor, and for several years has served as tax collector. He was formerly a Republican, but is now a Democrat in political sentiment. In religious connection the family are members of the Lutheran Church, belonging to the Bethel congregation.

On May 4, 1876, Mr. Aye was married to Katherine A. Heilman, of Kittanning township, a native of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and one of the eight children born to Solomon and Elizabeth (Schreckengost) Heilman. Mr. and Mrs. Aye had two sons: Thomas Lee, born March 30, 1877, who is a physician, in practice at Kelly Station, Armstrong county; and William George, born Nov. 13, 1862, who is a civil engineer by profession.

Mrs. Aye's parents and grandparents were all of German descent, and both the Heilmans and the Schreckengosts are of old and honor-

able standing. Mrs. Aye's great-grandfather, Peter Heilman, moved into this region from Northampton county, Pa. We find that their ancient ancestor was an eminent physician, "Veit, the Heilman" (literally cure-man, "heil" being the German for "heal"). He lived in 1305, during an era when a man bore but a single name and was often distinguished by the name of his occupation attached to that name. Through usage the definitive word became the family name or surname, and his descendants have become known under the name Heilman or Heylman. In old Pennsylvania documents and records the name is found written also Hileman and Hyleman. About 1305 the Emperor Albrecht (Albrecht, Albert) conferred knighthood on Veit the Heilman, granting him a diploma of nobility, and thence down to the sixteenth century the name is found in the German Genealogical Register. Many of his descendants were members of the German order of nobles, had their family coat of arms, and occupied many places of trust and honor as generals, feudal lords and church dignitaries. The home and achievements were in the Rhine country. One of the descendants was a partner of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, while another, Ludwig Heilman, in 1512 wrote a celebrated hymn of triumph upon the Reformation. Philipp Veit (1793-1877), the noted German painter, was of this stock.

John Jacob Heilman, of Zutzenhausen, in the Palatinate, Germany, came to America in 1732, and to "Lebanon" township, Lancaster Co., Pa., and died there in 1753, leaving a wife, Anna Maria. Among their children were: John Adam, born in 1715; Peter, who married and had children; and Anastatia or Anastatius.

The following Hilemans appear among the taxables of Dauphin county; Johannes, 1732; Martin, 1732; John Peter, Aug. 17, 1732; Andrew, 1736; Hans Adam, 1749; Johannes, 1749; Conrad, 1752; Christian, 1753; Martin, 1764.

One Peter, born 1715, married Barbara and died in 1778, and had Anastatius, Peter, Magdalena, Elizabeth (Mrs. Fisher), Cordelia or Christina (Mrs. Lach or Lough), Sophia, Henry, John George, John and Catherine (Stover).

Peter and Elizabeth (Harter) Heilman, who came with their family in 1795-96 to what was known as the Peter Heilman tract, in Kittanning township, had twelve children, Gertrude (Mrs. Jacob Piser), Christina (Mrs. Joseph Piser), Mary (Mrs. Frederick Tarr),

Susanna (Mrs. John King), John, Daniel, Solomon, Frederick, Robert, Margaret, Elizabeth and Jacob.

In the assessment list of Allegheny township, 1805-06, we find the following, indicating that the persons named were then residing (and had perhaps for several years before resided) within the present limits of Kittanning township: Peter Hileman, 200 acres, one horse, two cattle, \$170 in 1805, and \$180 in 1806; John Hileman, single man, \$5 in 1806; Daniel Hileman, single man. Christopher and Adam Oury, and Adam, Jacob and Peter Waltenbough, also appear in the list. In 1849-50 John Hileman was assessed with a sawmill, and thereafter Daniel Hileman—probably the one near the schoolhouse, on a run flowing southeast into the west branch of Cherry run. The Hilemans in the early days were evidently also engaged in distilling, the "Hileman" whiskey being regarded as a good quality among good judges.

Daniel Heilman, one of the sons of Peter who settled in what is now Kittanning township in 1795, married Lydia Yount, and their children were: Solomon (father of Mrs. John G. Aye and Mrs. Levi G. Cook), Daniel, George (who married Henrietta Hengst and left children), Samuel, Isaac, Simon, Harry, Eve (married Harry Shafer), Lydia (Mrs. George Eiman), Susie and Elizabeth (both deceased in childhood). The father farmed in Kittanning township until his death, which occurred in 1832, when he was fifty years old.

Solomon Heilman, son of Daniel, was born in Kittanning township. He married Elizabeth Schreckengost, daughter of Benjamin and Susanna (Oury) Schreckengost, and they had children as follows: Benjamin died in childhood; Levi never married; Abraham married Mary Cook, sister of Levi G. Cook, of Bethel township; Mary married Levi G. Cook; Katherine A. is the wife of John G. Aye, of Bethel township; Lewis married Jennie Walker (who was a school teacher for eighteen years) and they reside on the old homestead place of Solomon Heilman, in Kittanning township; Daniel died when a young man, unmarried; Uriah Oury, M. D., of Leechburg, married Essie Heckman.

JACOB A. MYERS, Esq., is one of the oldest officials of Burrell township, Armstrong county, and one of its most influential citizens. His faithful discharge of the duties of every trust with which he has been honored is the best indication of his ability and fitness, and his long continuance in office shows how well his services have been appreciated. Mr.

Myers was born Dec. 22, 1855, in what was then known as Allegheny township, Armstrong county, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Darbaker) Myers. He is of German descent in both lines, and his paternal great-grandfather, the first of the Myers to come to this country from Germany, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and a pioneer in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

David Myers, son of the emigrant ancestor, and grandfather of Jacob A. Myers, was born in Westmoreland county, and married Elizabeth Klingensmith.

Henry Myers, son of David, died Nov. 4, 1906. He married Elizabeth Darbaker, who was born March 7, 1825, on the ocean, en route from Amsterdam, Holland, to America, daughter of John Joseph and Elizabeth (Paulsgroff) Darbaker. She survives Mr. Myers. They were the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter, namely: Lizzie, wife of A. M. Claypoole, living in Canton, Ohio (they have three children); Jacob A.; David H., late of Vandergrift, Pa., who died in July, 1913; John E., who is in Florida; William F., of Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa.; Harry S., of Canton, Ohio; and Jonathan O., who died in 1887.

Jacob A. Myers has spent all his life in this part of Armstrong county. He received his education there in the public schools, and has followed farming, but has not given all his attention to agriculture, much of his time being taken up with his public duties. On May 1, 1884, he became a justice of the peace, and he has served in that capacity continuously since—a period of over twenty-nine years. He has been a member of the township board of school directors for twenty-nine years, and was the first tax collector of the township elected under the new law—twenty-one years ago—and is still serving. He has held several other local offices, having been supervisor as well as school director thirty consecutive years. Mr. Myers has from young manhood been an active worker in the Democratic party, and he is at present serving as committeeman.

On April 7, 1892, Mr. Myers was married to Lilly Elliott, of Armstrong county, daughter of Dr. A. J. and Melinda (Carnahan) Elliott, of Armstrong county, Pa., and they have had a family of six children, namely: Cleo; Cloyd, who is eighteen years of age; Jacob, fourteen; Ethel, eleven; Elliott, nine; and Frantz, five. Mr. Myers and family are members of the Methodist Church at Cochran Mills.

GEORGE W. DOVERSPIKE, deceased, whose long years of activity in the banking circles of Kittanning made him one of the most widely known business men of Armstrong county, was one of its native-born citizens. He was born on his father's farm on Mahoning creek in Mahoning township, March 1, 1844, son of Daniel Doverspike and grandson of John Doverspike. The latter was a native of Germany, and in early life came to America and settled in Armstrong county, Pa., purchasing a tract of land near Putneyville where he followed farming. He married Catherine Knight, of Clarion county, Pa., and they had a family of five children, four sons and one daughter. The father assisted each of his sons to secure a good farm.

Daniel Doverspike, eldest son of John and Catherine (Knight) Doverspike, was born Jan. 9, 1818, within one mile of Putneyville, and became one of the prosperous farmers of that section, where he lived all his life. His death occurred in 1894. He was an active and useful member of the Lutheran Church, in which he held office, and in politics was a Democrat, but took no part in party or public affairs. He married Margaret Beck, daughter of Daniel Beck, of Armstrong county, and they had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters: Anthony, George W., Isaac, John, Catherine, Lavinia, Christian, Mary and Leah.

George W. Doverspike passed his early life near Putneyville, obtaining his education in the common schools and at Glade Run Academy. After commencing work he followed farming for several years, during which time he also taught public school for four terms. In 1868 he came to Kittanning and entered the employ of James E. Brown. For several months he was engaged in superintending wharfing, assisting in the surveying of lands, etc., and then for eighteen months was clerk in what was known as the old iron store on Water street, Kittanning, carried on in connection with the Kittanning woolen mills. His connection with the First National Bank began as bookkeeper, and he finally became assistant cashier, his ability and absolute trustworthiness winning him steady promotion. When the Farmers' National Bank was organized, in 1884, he changed from the First National to become cashier of the new institution, and held that important position, being also one of the board of directors, until his death. Mr. Doverspike was more than faithful to his immediate duties. He was a man who studied conditions and improved every opportunity to acquire wide familiarity with all that concerned the bank-

ing business, and as a result he was not only respected for his substantial worth by his immediate associates, but looked up to as a reliable authority on many questions of finance. His opinion was sought and valued, and his personal standing was unquestioned.

Mr. Doverspike was a leading member of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, was a member of the committee which selected the present site of the church and, on account of his special fitness for such responsibility, was placed on the finance committee, which had the task of raising funds for the erection of the beautiful church built by the congregation. For twenty-eight years he was an elder of the church and for a number of years he was a trustee of the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny. He was also interested in the Sunday school, and served as its superintendent. In political association he was a member of the Republican party. He died May 26, 1908.

On June 4, 1873, Mr. Doverspike married Margaret Barnard Hastings, and to this union was born one child, Anna Barton.

WILLIAM W. HASTINGS, father of Mrs. Doverspike, was born in 1804 near Bellefonte, Pa., and in 1824 removed to Kittanning, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying Sept. 12, 1874. By trade he was a tailor, but during most of his active career was engaged in the dry goods business. In religious connection he was a Presbyterian, in politics a Republican and active in the work of his party; he served two terms as county commissioner, and it was during his incumbency that the present courthouse was erected. Mr. Hastings married Margaret Johnston, daughter of David Johnston, an early settler of Kittanning, and they had a family of eight children, namely: David Johnston, John Robinson, Isabel, Susanna, Mary, Sara, William Barton and Margaret Barnard (Mrs. Doverspike).

THOMAS MUTTER ALLISON, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Kittanning, Armstrong county, for a period of forty years—throughout his professional career. He was born Feb. 28, 1849, at Elderton, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of Dr. Thomas Henderson and Mary Margaret (McFadden) Allison, and is of Scotch descent, his grandfather, Thomas Allison, having been born in Scotland.

Thomas Allison was fourteen years of age when he came to the United States, and first lived at Washington, in Washington county, Pa. He eventually entered the ministry of the

Seceder Church, and became one of the prominent and influential clergymen of that denomination in his day. He was for many years pastor of the Mount Hope Seceder Church in Washington county, and he is buried in the Mount Hope cemetery. He died about 1840. His wife, whose maiden name was Henderson, was of Washington county, and they became the parents of nine children that grew to maturity. Mrs. Allison survived her husband for several years.

Thomas Henderson Allison was born June 29, 1820, near West Middletown, Washington Co., Pa. After receiving his primary education in a subscription school he attended Florence Academy, and later Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio. He began the study of medicine under Dr. A. C. Hamilton, of West Middletown, and in 1854 was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, after which he began practice at Murrysville, Pa. Remaining there a little over a year, he removed thence to Elderton, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he was located until the summer of 1862. At that time he became acting assistant surgeon at the Hammond general hospital at Point Lookout, Md. During the invasion of the State of Pennsylvania Dr. Allison was commissioned surgeon, and he was with the 29th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment. On resuming private practice in 1867 he settled at Kittanning, Armstrong county, where he remained for over a quarter of a century, and he was not only foremost in his profession in this section but thoroughly associated with local interests in various other connections as well. For a number of years he served as United States examining surgeon for pensions, was for many years surgeon of the Allegheny Valley Railway Company, was a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society. Becoming interested in fine stock farming he introduced into Armstrong county at an early day some high-class Jersey and Aberdeen Angus cattle, as well as Spanish Merino, Shropshire and Dorset Horned sheep, and he belonged to the American Jersey Cattle Club, the American Shropshire Sheep Record Association, the American Aberdeen Angus Association and the Dorset Horned Sheep Association. His interest in public affairs led him into taking part in the local government, and he served three years as president of the Kittanning council. For several years he was president of the Allegheny Valley Bank. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and was an honor-

able member of the Bankers' and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association of Pittsburgh, Pa. For many years he was a member of the M. E. Church.

On Sept. 24, 1843, Dr. Allison married Mary Margaret McFadden, and of the children born to them, three, two sons and one daughter, died in childhood from malignant diphtheria. The third child, Adele, grew to womanhood and died in California in 1866, while on a visit there, from typhoid fever. Laura Ione married James S. Moore, of Buffalo, N. Y., now deceased, who was a soldier in the Civil war; Thomas Mütter completes the family.

Thomas McFadden, grandfather of Mrs. Mary Margaret (McFadden) Allison, was a native of Ireland, and spent all his life in that country. His son James McFadden was born in County Down, Ireland, and was about fourteen years old when he came to the United States. He settled at Washington, Pa., and in after years became a successful merchant. He married Margaret Stewart, and they reared a family of ten children, Mary Margaret, who married Dr. Thomas H. Allison, being the third in order of birth.

Galbraith Stewart, father of Mrs. Margaret (Stewart) McFadden, was born Dec. 26, 1766, in America, and was named Galbraith in honor of his maternal grandmother, Rebecca Galbraith. The warm blood of Irish patriots coursed through the veins of this pioneer, a worthy representative of his race. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and in early manhood, on April 7, 1791, married Elizabeth Scott, a native of Scotland, then a resident of Mount Hope, Washington Co., Pa., the younger of two children born to Richard and Elinor Scott, of Scotland. She was of pure highland Scotch blood, her parents coming from influential clans. Her father's brother was Thomas Scott, the well known Episcopal clergyman and Bible commentator. Richard Scott was born in 1731 in Scotland, and his wife Elinor was born in 1733. They left their native land for America, bringing with them their son John, born in 1762, and daughter Elizabeth, born Oct. 31, 1768. The voyage had a sad ending, Richard Scott being drowned in landing at Nova Scotia. His wife survived only until 1775, thus leaving the children orphaned at an early age. Most of the family treasure was lost in a fire, the only thing saved being a piece of linen which was probably being worn by Elizabeth the day of the fire. This piece of linen, embroidered with the family crest, she preserved.

United States Senator Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, who was a descendant of this branch of the Scott family, has in his possession a sleeve button which was worn by the Richard Scott who brought his family to America; the Senator also remembers being shown a napkin with the crest of Richard Scott's family embroidered thereon. Elizabeth Scott was brought to Pennsylvania by an uncle, and there grew to womanhood.

Galbraith Stewart secured a large tract of land lying north of the present site of West Middletown, of which town he was practically the founder, and after his marriage erected a shop and the first cabin at that point. It was on the north side of the road much traveled by emigrants for Ohio county, Va., and was for some time the only building in the neighborhood. Thus there was plenty of work for the smith, and as time passed the place became a stopping point for westward bound emigrants, so much so that Mr. Stewart erected a commodious house for the accommodation of travelers. In time he gave up his work in the blacksmith shop as his duties in the tavern increased. He prospered, erected several other buildings, and thus formed the nucleus of what has since become West Middletown. Eleven children were born to this union, ten of whom reached maturity, three sons and seven daughters, namely: William married Mary Cummins; Benjamin married Elizabeth Acheson; Galbraith married Phoebe McKeever; Eleanor married Thomas Boon; Mary married Thomas McCall; Eliza married Dr. David Adams; Margaret married James McFadden; Rebecca married David McKennen; Harriet married George Pentecost; Clarissa, who never married, was the last survivor of the family (she lived in Ohio).

Thomas Mütter Allison, son of Dr. Thomas Henderson Allison, received his preliminary education in the common schools of Elderton, after which he was a pupil at Rev. Obediah Miller's Academy, at West Newton, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and later entered Lambeth College, Kittanning, from which latter institution he was graduated in the year 1869. He read medicine with his father, and completed his course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in March, 1872. Returning home to Kittanning, he lost no time in getting down to real practice, for within thirty-six hours after his arrival he had visited several of his father's patients. His father having a very large practice, more, in fact, than he could easily attend to. Dr. Allison

has continued his active professional life without interruption to the present, and he has a most extensive patronage. In point of years of practice he is now among the oldest physicians of the county. His son and son-in-law (F. C. Monks, M. D.) also are medical practitioners of Kittanning, and all enjoy a high standing that keeps them busy in the borough and vicinity. Few citizens of this section have won their way more thoroughly into the confidence of their fellow men than has Dr. Allison. He is a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, and of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He served several years as president and secretary of the county organization, and is now its treasurer. The Doctor has always been particularly interested in the subject of public education, has served as member of the borough school board, and has been member of the borough council. For several years he was United State examining surgeon for pensions.

On Dec. 24, 1875, Dr. Allison married Margaret Acheson, daughter of William Acheson, of Kittanning, a prominent citizen of Armstrong county, for several years superintendent of the Monticello Iron Works of Kittanning. Of the five children born to Dr. and Mrs. Allison three died in infancy. The survivors are Mabel A., wife of Dr. F. C. Monks, of Kittanning, and Dr. L. D. Allison, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and now a practicing physician of Kittanning; he married Pearl Shaw.

Mrs. Allison's brother, Edward Goodrich Acheson, is one of the foremost inventors in the United States in his line, carborundum, graphite, oiltag, siloxicon and many compounds of minor importance being the products of his research and experimental work. He has reaped the financial benefit of his discoveries, through which he became immensely wealthy.

GLENN. The Glenns, who lived in the northeastern part of Armstrong county, in the vicinity of Dayton, were descendants of John Glenn, a native of Ireland, who came from the land of his birth when eighteen years old and settled in Chester county, Pa. He married Mary Borland, by whom he had two daughters, Ann and Mary, and four sons, Robert, John, James and Joseph.

Joseph Glenn was born Feb. 10, 1787, and married Mary Thompson, who was born the same day as himself. They had three children, Archibald, William Turner and Mary

Ann. In 1818 Mr. Glenn moved to Indiana county, Pa., where he remained three years, after which he located near Mahoning creek, in Wayne township, Armstrong county, about two miles from Dayton. On this farm, to which he came when the region was almost a wilderness, he lived until his death, April 17, 1852, seeing the country cleared up and wonderfully developed. He was a strongly religious man, a member of the Methodist Church, and particularly zealous in Sunday school work, superintending at different times many schools at quite a distance from home, one of them being on Pine Creek, twelve miles away. His family were all of the same religious faith as himself. After his death his wife lived with her children until she died, Oct. 23, 1866. They were buried in the M. E. cemetery at Dayton. Of their three children, Archibald was the father of James Alexander and A. D. Glenn, both mentioned below; William Turner was married to Mary Jane Thompson in 1849, and died in the army at Alexandria, Va., in 1864 (his widow died in Phoenix, Pa., Jan. 1, 1910); Mary Ann was married in 1856 to Isaac Hopkins, who died in December, 1882, and she now (April 1, 1914) lives with her son, Dr. Thomas C. Hopkins, a professor in the university at Syracuse, New York.

Archibald Glenn first settled at Rockport, Clarion Co., Pa., but subsequently lived at various places in Armstrong county, among them Milton, Eddyville and Putneyville, where he resided until his death, May 21, 1888, when he was aged seventy-eight years, three months, five days. He was elected to the office of county commissioner in 1849, and served the people acceptably and efficiently for three years. This was the only public office of consequence he ever held except that of jury commissioner, to which he was elected in 1873, and from which he resigned before the expiration of the term because his private business conflicted with its duties. He held various township offices and was justice of the peace for about fifteen years.

On Jan. 28, 1828, Mr. Glenn married Susanna Barnes Coursin, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Coursin, who lived near Curlslesville, Pa. To this marriage were born six sons and one daughter, as follows: John Coursin, who died unmarried in Illinois in 1855; Abraham Rockey, who married Sarah E. McCurdy in 1853, and died in Smicksburg, Indiana county, in April, 1910; Elijah C. T., who married Louisa Allen in 1858 and died in February, 1871 (his widow now lives in Day-

ton); James Alexander; Mary James, who was married in 1857 to John S. Oyler, and lived near Murrysville, Westmoreland county (she died in 1901); Archibald David and William Turner.

It is a remarkable fact that five of the sons (all of them living) and Mr. Oyler, husband of the only daughter in this family, served on the Union side during the Civil war. The brothers all enlisted in 1861. Two uncles were also in the service. This is a record which so few families can equal that we give herewith the detailed account of their services which appeared in a local newspaper some time ago:

"Abraham R. Glenn enlisted Aug. 29, 1861, in Company B, 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, which joined Negley's Brigade, and was ordered to Kentucky in October. Was seized with an attack of bronchitis while accompanying his regiment on its march from Mumfordsville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., and left Feb. 22d, 1862, with others at Bowling Green, Kentucky, where a hospital was improvised for their accommodation; was detailed as nurse on the 6th of April, in which capacity he served, being subsequently transferred to Nashville, Tenn., until September, when at his own request he was returned to his regiment. Feb. 2d, 1863, he was detailed from his regiment and served successively on the escorts of Generals Negley, Grant and Palmer; was discharged by reason of expiration of service, October 12th, 1864, at Kittanning, Pa. During his enlistment he served in the following engagements: Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Elk River, Bailey's Cross Roads, Chickamauga, Tunnel Hill, Buzzards Roost, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain and Chattahoochee.

"Elijah C. T. Glenn enlisted August 29th, 1861, in Company B, 78th Pennsylvania Infantry, and was with his regiment in all its movements until the expiration of his term of service except the interval from April 8th to Aug. 19th, in 1864, during which he served on General Palmer's escort. He was attended with remarkable good health; was never an inmate of a hospital and off duty but a few days. He took part in the following battles, together with the usual skirmishing which attend a regiment in active service; Lavergne, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Missicnary Ridge; was promoted to sergeant, in which rank he was discharged.

"James A. Glenn enlisted July 4th, 1861, in Company I, 62d Pennsylvania Infantry (Col. Samuel Black, commanding), and was with his regiment in the following engagements:

Yorktown, Hanover C. H., Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Harrison's Landing, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run and Wilderness, where he was dangerously wounded in the abdomen on May 5th, 1864. Was five days in government wagons, enduring with others almost incredible suffering before a more comfortable method of transportation could be procured. For a time his life was despaired of, but subsequently he partially recovered, owing, no doubt, in part to the attention shown him among others by Miss Marsh, of Massachusetts, a volunteer nurse in Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was not able to return home till more than a month after the expiration of his time, and has never fully recovered. Prior to being wounded he was never an inmate of a hospital and seldom off duty. He was discharged as corporal.

"Archibald D. Glenn enlisted as sergeant, Aug. 29th, 1861, in Company B, 78th Pennsylvania Infantry (Col. William Sirwell commanding), and accompanied his regiment to Kentucky; discharged on account of disability, on Feb. 16th, 1863. Reenlisted in the 58th Regiment, State troops, in July of same year; discharged when the troops were discharged.

"William T. Glenn enlisted when not quite sixteen years of age in Company F, 48th Pennsylvania Infantry, on August 1st, 1861. Was sent to Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe, and in October to Hatteras Island, N. C., in the vicinity of which his company remained until July, 1862, when the 48th was ordered to join the Potomac Army, with which it was identified till after the sanguinary conflict at Fredericksburg under General Burnside, when it was ordered to Kentucky. On its way through Baltimore he was left in the hospital, having been suffering for some time with inflammatory rheumatism, resulting from the exposure in the Fredericksburg campaign, and for which he was discharged on the 8th of April, 1863. During the enlistment he participated in the following general engagements: Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, together with numerous others of less note. Though not fully recovered he could not resist the temptation to enlist in the State service, when Pennsylvania was invaded in July. Was discharged when the troops were disbanded; again reenlisted for three years in Company M, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, in March, 1864; subsequently transferred to Company K, as a supernumerary, and promoted to

corporal; followed his regiment through all its vicissitudes about Richmond, participating in numerous engagements, and recommended on account of meritorious conduct for commission as second lieutenant, but before it was issued Lee had surrendered, and his old complaint compelled him to enter the hospital again. At the consolidation of the 2d and 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry he was mustered out as a supernumerary non-commissioned officer, but was not able to be removed home till several months afterwards, and he never fully recovered; while making several narrow and almost miraculous escapes was never seriously wounded.

"George L. Wheatcroft, business partner, enlisted in the absence of all the sons in August, 1863, in Company B, 78th Pennsylvania Infantry; was discharged August, 1864, by reasons of wounds received in service, and from which he never has and probably never will recover.

"John S. Oyler, only son-in-law, enlisted in August, 1864, in the 206th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Heavy Artillery), which was sent to garrison the defenses at Washington City. Discharged when the troops were disbanded in 1865.

"The situation of this family in the spring of 1862 strikingly exemplifies the manner in which families are scattered by the fortunes of war. Though not yet a year in service they were distributed thus: A. R., at Bowling Green, Kentucky; E. C. T., near Nashville, Tenn.; J. A., in eastern Virginia; A. D., in Louisville, Ky.; W. T., in Hatteras, N. C. Notwithstanding the number in service not one ever received a furlough to return home after leaving the State except A. D., to await discharge, not having his descriptive list with him. All except W. T., in his last enlistment, enlisted without local bounty, or any other incentive aside from patriotic impulse; while few families can boast an equal service in rank and file, perhaps still fewer were favored with the preservation of the lives of all its members. The father was equally imbued with the spirit that animated his offspring, and had not his age, which was fifty-one at the commencement of the war, precluded it, he too would have enlisted. As it was, and with all his sons in the army, he was only prevented from entering the State troops when Pennsylvania was invaded by the earnest dissuasions of his friends. At home he was a staunch friend to the Union, and ever ready, when opportunity offered, to aid those whose friends were absent battling for the right."

William T. Glenn, on account of inflamma-

tory rheumatism, was unable to return home until six months after the close of the war, subsequently enlisted in Company L, 2d U. S. Cavalry, spent several years in the Rocky Mountain region, and returned home much broken in health. He died at Eddyville in April, 1875.

JAMES ALEXANDER GLENN, son of Archibald, was born near Glade Run, about two miles north of Dayton, on Oct. 12, 1836. After the Civil war he followed lumbering in Armstrong and Jefferson counties, this State, during the greater part of his active life. In 1891 he removed to Dayton, this county, where he has since had his home. During the twenty or more years of his residence at that place he has proved a valuable citizen. He has been active in its official circles, having served as councilman, school director, tax collector, constable and assessor, and its various interests have received his encouragement and substantial support, he being a stockholder of the Dayton Normal Institute and of the Dayton Fair Association. Mr. Glenn's excellent war record entitled him to membership in the G. A. R., and he is a prominent worker in J. Ed. Turk Post, of which he is a past commander. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1875 Mr. Glenn married Mary E. Brumbaugh, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Sharrer) Brumbaugh, formerly of Huntingdon county, Pa., later of Armstrong county. Their only daughter, Iva May, died aged sixteen years.

Mr. Glenn's son, Alfinas A. Glenn, was a well-known business man of Crookston, Minn., where he died at the age of fifty-two years. He was married, and left a wife and family of ten children, three sons and seven daughters.

ARCHIBALD DAVID GLENN, son of Archibald, was born Jan. 30, 1842, while his parents were living at Camp Run, about three miles from Dayton. He attended public school at Milton, the Dayton Union Academy and the Iron City College. When between fifteen and sixteen years of age he commenced teaching, taking a place in Milton which the directors had left vacant. Subsequently he taught in Red Bank and Brady's Bend townships, this county, at West Mahoning in Indiana county, and in Robinson township, Allegheny county, where he was engaged four consecutive terms of seven months each. When he gave up teaching he was principal of the Woods Run school in Allegheny city. After his army service, which has been fully mentioned above,

he traveled as the representative of Wilson, Hinkle & Co. (later Van Atwerp, Bragg & Co.), of Cincinnati, one of the largest school-book publishing firms in the United States. He remained with this house from April, 1868, to July 1, 1870, having his headquarters successively at Pittsburgh, Crestline (Ohio), Cleveland (Ohio) and Meadville. After quitting the agency he was engaged with his father in the mercantile business at Eddyville. In 1872 he was elected over six competitors to the office of superintendent of public schools in Armstrong county, to which he was re-elected with comparatively little opposition in 1875 and 1878, serving nine years—the longest continuous term served by any incumbent since the establishment of the office. At his first reelection his salary was increased. Mr. Glenn's services were very valuable in the way of elevating the standard of public instruction, and were generally so recognized, a fact which was attested by the offer of a fourth election, which, however, he declined. He was editor of the *Kittanning Union Free Press* from June, 1879, to April, 1881, and ably conducted that well-known journal. He served as district deputy grand master of the I. O. O. F. of Armstrong county for two terms and was urged by several lodges to continue longer in that capacity. In 1882 he was nominated without opposition by the Republicans of Armstrong county for the Assembly and was elected by a majority of 180 votes, while his colleague on the ticket for the same office had a much smaller majority. Here he found the broad field of usefulness that his intellectual and moral merits entitled him to. He served through the regular session in 1883, also the special session called to meet the day after the regular session adjourned, June 6, 1883. The special session is frequently called "the long parliament," as the house being Democratic and the Senate Republican a deadlock on apportionment ensued which continued until the final adjournment, Dec. 6, 1883, so far as the apportionment of the State into Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative districts was concerned, a Judicial apportionment alone being made. In 1884 he was reelected representative by over a thousand majority, and served during the session of 1885, being chairman of the committee on Education. He introduced and had charge of a bill to provide for instruction in the public schools of the State in the subjects of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system. This bill was introduced at the instance

of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State under the leadership of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, Mass., a gifted lady and talented orator, general superintendent of scientific temperance instruction in the United States. The bill was carried in the House against much opposition and was subsequently passed in the Senate and signed by the governor, and remains on the statute books to-day substantially the same as when first passed.

In April, 1886, Mr. Glenn bought a half interest in the *Union Free Press* in Kittanning, and edited that paper until April, 1887, when, being appointed statistical clerk in the department of public instruction at Harrisburg, he sold his interest in the paper. In 1889 he was appointed financial clerk in the same department and continued in that position until July, 1906, during which time he made the calculations and drew the warrants for the distribution of about ninety million dollars (\$90,000,000) of State appropriations to schools. In 1906 he was promoted to the position of deputy superintendent of public instruction, in which position he still serves at this writing. April 1, 1914. He has his office at Harrisburg. Whatever Mr. Glenn has attained is due to his own exertions. Enjoying only limited advantages in his boyhood, he nevertheless obtained a thorough education, and has made his way in the world by close application and energetic manly endeavor. He is a member of John F. Croll Post, G. A. R., Kittanning, Putneyville Lodge, No. 735, I. O. O. F., Kittanning Lodge, No. 244, A. Y. M., and Harrisburg Consistory, A. A. S. R., N. M. J. U. S. A.

HON. J. FRANK GRAFF, part proprietor of the Buffalo Woolen Mills at Worthington, Pa., was born Aug. 12, 1857, son of Peter and Susan (Lobingier) Graff.

J. Frank Graff attended the public schools at Worthington, prepared for college at Steven's Hall, Gettysburg, Pa., and then entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, where he was graduated in 1879. After returning home he became manager of the company store connected with the Buffalo Woolen Mills, near Worthington, and continued this superintendence for ten years, when he became a partner. He has numerous other business interests, being president of the Althom Sand Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a director in the P. McGraw Wool Company, of Pittsburgh, a director in the Merchants' National Bank of Kittanning, Pa., a stockholder in the Safe Deposit Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., a stockholder in the First National Bank of

Parker, Pa., and a stockholder in the Kittanning Telephone Company, of Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Graff has served in both local and State offices. He has always taken an earnest interest in educational matters, has served on the school board and was the promoter of the graded school system at Worthington. For some years he served as a justice of the peace. In 1900 and 1902 he was elected a member of the General Assembly, the third of the family to be so honored, and continued in office until 1904. He was State elector for Theodore Roosevelt in 1908. In 1912 he was elected to the State Senate to serve until Jan. 1, 1917.

Mr. Graff was married in 1881 to Carrie L. Brown, who died in 1902, a daughter of Rev. J. A. Brown, D. D., and they had six children: James B., Peter, J. Frank, Jr., May F., Edmund B. and Richard M. In 1904 Mr. Graff was married to Martha Stewart, and they have two sons, Grier S. and Smith S. Mr. Graff and his family are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has been an elder for twenty-one years and for the same period superintendent of the Sunday school, succeeding his father in both offices.

Mr. Graff is a Mason of high degree, a Knight Templar and Shriner, belongs to the Blue Lodge and Orient Chapter at Kittanning and to the Consistory and Commandery at Pittsburgh. He is associated also with the Elks, Odd Fellows and Royal Arcanum.

SHARRON M. QUIGLEY, one of the oldest residents of Armstrong county, has lived at his present home in Boggs township for sixty-seven years, having settled there in 1847. Few citizens have been more thoroughly identified with the life of their times than has Mr. Quigley. As farmer, business man, public official, church worker, he has taken an interest in the affairs of his locality which has left a permanent impress upon its welfare. Though in his ninety-first year, Mr. Quigley has never used a cane and can read without the aid of glasses.

Mr. Quigley was born June 30, 1823, in East Franklin township, this county, son of John P. Quigley and grandson of James Quigley, a farmer of Cumberland county, Pa. John P. Quigley was born in Cumberland county, and coming to Armstrong county in 1810 located in East Franklin township, along the Allegheny river, opposite the present home of his son Sharron M. Quigley. He brought with him abundant means to establish himself

in the then wild country, still infested with wild animals, and worked industriously to make the most of his land. But he died in his prime, when forty-nine years old. He was of English descent, and his wife Esther, who lived to the age of seventy-two was of German extraction. Their children were as follows: James S., who was formerly a merchant of Kittanning, Pa.; William C.; John A.; Robert; Sharron M.; David C.; Jonathan; Benjamin C., who crossed the plains to California in 1849 and died there; Mary M., Mrs. Cochran, Rosanna, Mrs. Laird, and Hettie J., Mrs. Wylie.

Sharron M. Quigley, now the only surviving member of his family, was educated in the common schools of the home locality, attending under John P. Davis, whose fame as a speller and spelling teacher was widespread in that day. In 1847 he came to the place in Boggs township, overlooking the Allegheny river, which he has since occupied. The property consisted of fifty-eight acres, on which there was a one-story frame house 24 by 16 feet in dimensions, in which he kept bachelor's hall. While attending to his duties as superintendent of the Brown and Mosgrove furnaces he saw to the clearing of his land, which he subsequently cultivated throughout his active years. However, he did not by any means devote all his time to his farming interests. He had large coal and iron interests which proved very profitable, and he gave considerable attention to public affairs. Originally a Whig, he eventually became a member of the Democratic party, with which he has since been identified. He has been honored with many important positions, serving as auditor of Armstrong county for six years from 1852, was justice of the peace for five years, and auditor of his home township. He was also active in his earlier days in the establishing of churches and schools and placing their affairs on a sound basis, and has been a prominent worker in the Presbyterian Church, which he has served as elder.

In 1848 Mr. Quigley married Mary Mateer, daughter of Sharron and Jane (Reed) Mateer, old settlers of Armstrong county, and she died in 1882, the mother of six children: Jane, now the widow of D. F. Hull; Eliza, Mrs. James Heilman; Margaret, Mrs. Andrew Starr; Mary, Mrs. A. C. Houston; John, of Columbiana, Ohio; and Sharron Blair, who died in infancy. In 1888 Mr. Quigley married (second) Mrs. Minerva (Walker) Lewis, widow of Reuben Lewis, by whom she had one child, Lola Jane, Mrs. Beatty, who died

in 1883, leaving one child, Myrtie Jane. Mrs. Quigley's parents were James and Jane ("Jennie") (Bigham) Walker, the latter the daughter of Isabella (Potter) Bigham. Isabella Potter was captured by the Indians when ten years old. The women were visiting together at a neighbor's while the men were out working in the field. The Indians, coming upon them suddenly, killed three or four of the children at play. Little Isabella ran and hid in the brush. Entering the house, the Indians captured her mother and another woman. The latter begged them not to kill her infant, and the party started for the Indian camp. Isabella, seeing her mother leaving, came out of hiding and was taken along. The infant set up a crying which its mother was unable to stop, and the Indians, taking it from her, dashed it against a tree and carelessly threw the body across a branch, where it was found later. The captives were exchanged after a lapse of eighteen months, during which they led a life of drudgery among the Indians.

Mr. Quigley's family all received excellent educational advantages and a good start in life, and all are valuable members of the community and creditable representatives of the name.

ANDREW ARNOLD LAMBING, A. M., LL. D., pastor of St. James' Roman Catholic Church, Wilksburg, near Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in Manorville, Armstrong Co., Pa., Feb. 1, 1842. He is the son of Michael Anthony and Anne (Shields) Lambing, the family being of German extraction on the father's side, and Irish on the side of the mother.

Christopher Lambing emigrated from Alsace, Germany, and landed at Philadelphia, from the ship "Edinburgh," James Russell, master, Sept. 15, 1749. After spending some time in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, he settled in Bucks county, four miles west of the Delaware river and sixteen miles south of Easton, Pa., the spot being called Nockamixon, an Indian word meaning "Where there are three cabins." Here Christopher married Anne Mary Wanner, his second wife. He died in 1817 at the advanced age of ninety-nine years. He had a numerous family, one of the sons, Matthew, being grandfather of Father Lambing.

Matthew Lambing drifted down into Adams county, Pa., where he married Mary Magdalena Kohl, reared a family and then moved to Armstrong county, in September, 1823. He settled finally at Manorville, where he died

in 1851. His son, Michael Anthony, married Anne Shields, great-granddaughter of Thomas and Mary (O'Neill) Shields, who emigrated to this country from the southern part of County Donegal, Ireland, about the year 1745, and settled in Amberson's Valley, thirty-five miles north of Chambersburg, Pa. Her father, William C. Shields, came to Armstrong county in 1798, and soon after married Mary Magdalene Ruffner, of Westmoreland county.

Of their family of nine children two were priests, one a sister of charity, and three were soldiers in the Civil war.

Andrew Arnold Lambing, the third son and child, was born in Manorville Feb. 1, 1842, and had but four months of schooling each year, being obliged to work on the farm, in a brick-yard and an oil refinery during the intervals. After a term in Kittanning Academy and much private reading and study he entered St. Michael's Preparatory and Theological Seminary, at Glenwood, Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1863. Here he made a brief course, owing to the great need for priests at the time, frequently rising at three o'clock in the morning to pursue his studies, and spending four of his vacations at hard work to defray the expenses of his education. He was ordained in the seminary chapel by Bishop Domenec, August 4, 1869, and sent to St. Francis' College, Loretto, Pa., to teach, with the additional obligation of attending the little congregation of St. Joseph's, Williamsburg, Blair county, forty miles distant, one Sunday in the month, and assisting the village pastor on the others.

On Jan. 5, 1870, Father Lambing was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in the eastern part of Indiana county, where he remained till April of the same year, when he was transferred to St. Mary's Church, Kittanning, with its five monthly out-missions, ranging from two to twenty-two miles distant. Here he made considerable improvement and also built the little Church of the Holy Guardian Angels, eight miles across the river in South Buffalo township. On Jan. 17, 1873, he was appointed to St. Mary's Church, Freeport, with the additional charge of the congregation at Natrona. In July of the same year he was named chaplain of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Pittsburgh, but the advent of the panic prevented any bettering of the financial condition of the institution. He was accordingly made pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Consolation at the Point, in Pittsburgh, where he placed the school in charge of the Sisters of Mercy and remodeled a Protestant

church, which was later dedicated under the invocation of St. Mary of Mercy. He also built a pastoral residence and was for some years president of the Catholic Institute, the forerunner of the present Duquesne University. In 1885 he was placed in charge of St. James' Church, Wilkinsburg, and has done much for the parish, having erected the present church and school building, which replace those destroyed by fire shortly after his appointment to the charge.

Father Lambing has written innumerable articles for newspapers and magazines on historical and religious subjects, and has been the author of eight works of great value to students of our history. He wrote a considerable part of the "History of Allegheny County," part of the "Standard History of Pittsburgh," and was the founder of a Catholic historical monthly. He is at present at work on a history of the deceased priests of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, part of which has been published. For a long term of years he was president of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, is a trustee of the Carnegie Institute and the Carnegie School of Technology, Pittsburgh, was president of the board that prepared the school exhibit for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and is at present censor of books for the Diocese of Pittsburgh. Notwithstanding these many duties and labors he has never been two Sundays successively absent from his congregations. In 1883 the University of Notre Dame conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts and three years later that of Doctor of Laws.

ROBERT GRAHAM RALSTON, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Cowansville, Pa., was born Jan. 22, 1830, in South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, son of James and Jane (Graham) Ralston.

James Ralston and his wife were both natives of Ireland, and coming to the United States at an early day settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., where they farmed. After the Civil war the father moved to Slate Lick, Armstrong Co., Pa., bringing with him his five surviving and unmarried children, three of whom now survive: Mrs. James Hunter, Mrs. Isabell Juck and Dr. Robert G. Ralston. The father of these children died on the last day of the year 1876, and the mother passed away ten years before. Both were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder. In politics he was a Democrat. At one time he served as captain of militia.

Dr. Ralston attended public school until eighteen years old, when he entered Elder's Ridge Academy. Following this he took his degree of A. B. from Jefferson College, being graduated therefrom in 1855. He then read medicine for three years, and entering Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, took a three terms' course. Being then qualified, he began the practice of his profession at Cowansville, where he has continued fifty-one years. He is one of the oldest practitioners in Armstrong county, and in spite of his years has a large and lucrative practice, in the western part of East Franklin township, which he built up many years ago, and has since continued to hold.

On Jan. 19, 1865, Dr. Ralston was married to Martha J. Templeton, of Clintonville, Ill. The following children have been born of this marriage; Nancy Bell, Mrs. J. Ambrose; Nettie May; Jennie; Myrtle, Mrs. N. J. Leslie; Ina, Mrs. O. V. Davidson; Virginia; Dr. William James, of Slate Lick; John T.; Robert S. Few men in Armstrong county are as universally respected as Dr. Ralston, who holds the friendship of all with whom he has come in contact, whether professionally or in a social way.

CAPT. JAMES M. HUDSON, of Kittanning, is a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., whither the family removed from Lancaster county. He is a son of Thomas Hudson and a grandson of James Hudson.

James Hudson was reared in Lancaster county, married there, and in the early part of the nineteenth century brought his family to Westmoreland county, making the journey by wagon. Here he was engaged principally at the carpenter's trade, taking contracts for houses and various other buildings, and also speculated quite successfully in land. He bought land in the Crab Tree Bottom for seven dollars an acre, the coal on which alone is now worth five hundred dollars an acre. He lived to the age of seventy-eight years, his death, in 1863, being caused by cancer on the hand. His wife, whose maiden name was McCauslin, was a native of Lancaster county and of Irish descent. She died at the age of fifty-five years in Westmoreland county. They had a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters. Mr. Hudson was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Whig in politics.

Thomas Hudson, father of Captain Hudson, was born in 1806, in Lancaster county, Pa., and passed his youth there, being fourteen years old when he moved with the family to West-

moreland county. He learned the trade of cabinetmaking, and afterward also engaged in farming. He continued to live in Westmoreland county for some years following his marriage, in 1855, coming to Armstrong county, where he followed his trade for a time. In 1863 he engaged in farming, settling on a place in South Buffalo township, where he spent the rest of his life. He became quite well known in the community, serving as overseer of the poor and in other township offices. Mr. Hudson married Mary Kunkle, who was born in 1811, in Westmoreland county, of German parentage; she could not speak English at the time of her marriage. To this union were born six sons and two daughters, of whom James M. is the youngest. The father died at the age of seventy-five years, the mother at the age of eighty-six, in Kittanning, and they are buried in the McVill cemetery. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was a Democrat on political issues.

James M. Hudson was born March 15, 1852, at Garvers Ferry, in Westmoreland county, opposite Freeport. He was but a young child when the family settled in Armstrong county, where he received his schooling. He was only a boy of nine years, however, when he commenced work on the river, beginning as a cook and working up until he became captain and pilot of steamboats, in which capacity he has been engaged for twenty-six years, for twenty years of this time on the Allegheny river. He has been a resident of Kittanning since 1901, and has long had his business headquarters there. He is now in partnership with his sons, the firm name being J. M. Hudson & Sons, and they deal extensively in sand and gravel. They have several barges, one steamboat, hoisting apparatus and sand dredge, being well equipped to handle the large business they have built up. Captain Hudson is indeed a self-made man, and a representative member of a family whose operations on the Allegheny river have made them well known over all this part of Pennsylvania. From 1864 he and his brothers were interested in oil boating, and they have all acquired extensive interests on the river, owning so much stock in craft of all sorts that it is said their investments constitute two thirds of all on the river outside of Pittsburgh.

Captain Hudson married Catherine Bowser, daughter of Noah Bowser, an early settler of Armstrong county, and to them were born six children: Charles T., Thomas Noah, Herbert P., Mabel Gertrude, Grover Cleveland and Henry Arthur. The mother died Jan.

19, 1901, and is buried in the McVill cemetery. In June, 1909, Captain Hudson married (second) Mary Brodhead, who was born in Kittanning, daughter of Frank and Sarah (King) Brodhead, and granddaughter of George Brodhead, being a descendant of General Brodhead. By this union there is one child, Paul Brodhead. The family home is at No. 225 Maple street, where Captain Hudson owns a fine modern brick residence. He is a prominent member of the First M. E. Church, with which he has been connected for thirty-nine years, and has served faithfully as trustee and steward. Politically he is a Democrat.

CHARLES JAMES JESSOP, M. D., founder and organizer of the Kittanning General Hospital, at Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., a physician and surgeon of eminence, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 2, 1851.

The Jessop family, from which he is descended, was among the earliest settlers in America. There are as many as twenty-five ways of spelling the name, that used by this branch of the family being considered the older English form.

In recalling the notable deeds of members of the family, it is interesting to know that the first public railway in England was established by William Jessop and that the principal law adviser of the ministry during the reign of Queen Anne was Judge William Jessop, whose writings may be found among the Harleian manuscripts. To Richard Jessop of Broom Hall, son of William Jessop, of Rotherham, was granted a coat of arms July 17, 1575. The same has been in the possession of and used by the descendants of Edward Jessup in their various and widely separated branches for a century or more. It is a shield with six transverse bars, alternately silver and blue, each silver bar with three red stars. The crest is a dove standing on an olive branch, in natural colors. For the reason that the Jessops of Maryland spelled their name the same as Richard Jessop of Broom Hall, using the older English form, they reason that their earlier ancestors very likely came from the same part of England as he to whom the coat of arms was granted, and so claim an equal right to the use of the same.

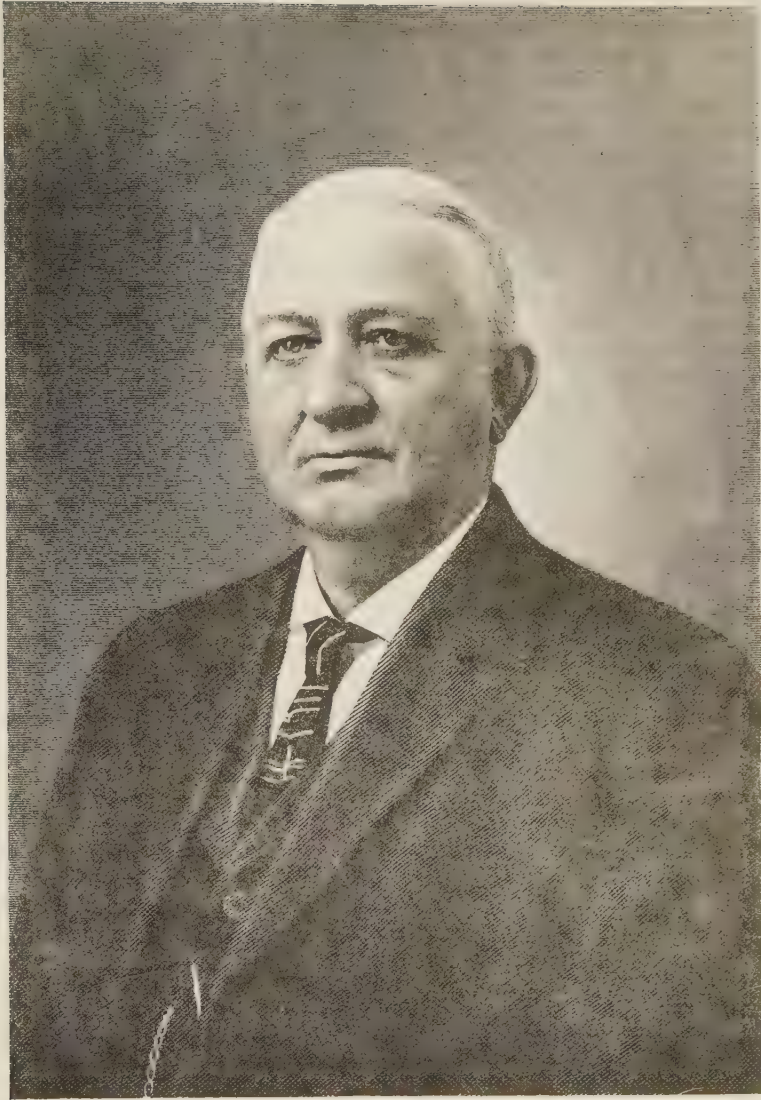
John Jessup was the first of the name in America. He came here prior to 1641 and was a landed proprietor in Wethersfield, Conn., where his name appears on the record as John Gossopo. With about twenty others he founded the town of Stamford, which he helped to build. It is probable that he came

from Yorkshire, England. Prior to 1649 an Edward Jessope settled in New England. Thirty years later William Jessop established himself in Maryland. One of the friends of William Penn bore the name of Joseph Jessop; he was of great assistance to Penn during his dealings with the Indians. A Thomas Sidney Jesup, Major General of the United States Army, was born in 1788, and although too late to take part in the Revolutionary war participated in the war of 1812. Gen. Winfield Scott said of him after the battle of Chipewawa, "He deserved everything which conspicuous skill and gallantry can win from a grateful country."

William Jessop, great-great-grandfather of Dr. Charles James Jessop, probably came from Manchester (although it is also stated that he came from Sheffield), England, to Maryland while the latter was still a colony. He was a collier and so described himself, and became manager of the iron works of the Baltimore Company. This company owned extensive tracts of land in Baltimore county. In 1753 and by deed of June 11, 1756, he acquired title to two parcels of land on which he erected a dwelling. He married Margaret Walker, of Dorchester county, Md., who with six children survived him. He is described by his grandson as being tall and athletic, and of an impetuous nature. William and Margaret Jessop were the parents of six children: Elizabeth, born Sept. 17, 1750, married to George Teal in 1770, died Sept. 12, 1814; William, the date of whose death is unknown, was born July 28, 1755; Nicholas, born July 5, 1757, died Sept. 12, 1807; Charles, the great-grandfather of Dr. C. J. Jessop, and of whom more will be said later, was born Nov. 6, 1759; Esther, born May 21, 1762, married John Ford, and died May 11, 1803; and Abraham, born March 18, 1768, died July 30, 1831.

Charles Jessop, the great-grandfather of Dr. C. J. Jessop, the subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 6, 1759, and is described as being a man of remarkable beauty of the manly type. He married April 13, 1786, Mary, daughter of David and Elizabeth Gorsuch, and died April 2, 1828, survived by eight of fifteen children, the issue of the marriage. His widow died in 1830, at the age of sixty-five years. Of the eight children, Charles, the eldest, was Dr. C. J. Jessop's grandfather. He married Jemima Buck, by whom he had eight children. He died about 1884.

Charles Christopher Jessop, the eldest of these children and the father of the Doctor, was born March 20, 1817, in Baltimore, Md.



W. D. Dwyer, Jr.

On May 6, 1847, he married Eliza Sin Clair, who was born in Carlisle, England, Dec. 30, 1823. He spent his youth and early manhood in Baltimore, later locating in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the tannery business at a place adjoining the present site of Mercy Hospital. Here he remained in business until 1854, when he came to Kittanning, where he bought property, the present home of his youngest son, Dr. S. A. S. Jessop. The remainder of his life he lived in practical retirement from active business affairs. His death occurred Nov. 7, 1887, when he had reached his seventy-first year. He was survived by his wife and three children, Mrs. Jessop dying June 12, 1895. Charles Christopher and Eliza Jessop were the parents of five children, four of whom were born in Pittsburgh, viz.: Mary J. and Samuel, who died in early infancy; Dr. Charles James Jessop, the subject of this sketch, born in Pittsburgh Dec. 2, 1851; Mary Jemima, born April 30, 1854, who died in Kittanning Dec. 21, 1909; and Dr. Samuel Adams Sin Clair Jessop, born in Kittanning Sept. 10, 1856. The latter is practicing medicine with his brother. The father of these children was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, while the mother was an Episcopalian.

Through his mother, Eliza (Sin Clair), who was a native of Carlisle, England, Dr. Jessop is related to one of the oldest families in the United Kingdom. She was a daughter of Samuel and Bettie (Adams) Sin Clair, the latter of the distinguished Adams family of Carlisle, England, where she was born. She was drowned at sea, in a shipwreck in the English channel, and six weeks later her body was found and identified on the coast of Scotland, where she was buried. Samuel Sin Clair was a great historian, a polished and cultured man, and a gentleman farmer of wealth and position, owning a large landed estate in County Derry, Ireland, known as the "Six town lands." He was a member of the Church of England. His brothers remained at the old manor house in County Derry, Ireland, near Tubermore, which is still standing, but he came to this country at an early day, first to Pittsburgh and thence to Armstrong county, Pa., where he bought several hundred acres of land near Kittanning at what is known as Blanket Hill. There he lived to vigorous old age, dying of pneumonia when ninety-three years old. He left a large estate, and was survived by six children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to old age. A prized heirloom, a facsimile of the Sin Clair

arms and crest done in gold and colored enamels, and which had been willed to him as a lineal descendant of the knight to whom the arms were granted (before the Conquest), was sold by an unappreciative son to a Pittsburgh jeweler, who had so little idea of its value that he destroyed it to use the material. Thus a rare and finely wrought specimen of the ancient craftsman's art was lost forever to those who esteemed it most.

We find that "Of those athletic figures in armor on horseback around William, Duke of Normandy, on that famous October day, 1066, nine at least were Sin Clairs. They moved in the inmost circles of his gallant surroundings." Dr. Jessop is a member of the St. Clair family of Scotland which was founded in the middle ages by Sir Walderne de St. Clair, a Norman knight, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy. Their second son, William, became prince of the Orkney Islands under the king of Norway, and high chancellor of Scotland under the royal house of Bruce. The St. Clairs were among those who wrested the Magna Charta from King John. In 1741 the St. Clairs exchanged their lofty title and island domains for the earldom of Caithness, which they still hold under the anglicized name of Sin Clair. Two of the descendants of one of these earls, through a younger son, were Gen. Arthur St. Clair and his cousin James St. Clair, Sr., the former of whom was president of the Continental Congress in 1787 and commander in chief of the United States Army in 1791.

James St. Clair, Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier and grandfather of former Senator St. Clair, of Pennsylvania. His parents were natives of the North of Ireland, and he was born in 1741 in eastern Pennsylvania. He lived nine miles from York, Pa., where he owned a valuable farm and mill, and he was not only a prosperous citizen of his time but an earnest sympathizer with the Colonial cause, serving throughout the Revolutionary war. His wife's maiden name was Miller. James St. Clair, Sr., died in York county in 1806, at the age of sixty-five years.

Dr. Charles James Jessop has thus far spent the greater part of his life in Kittanning. He received most of his earlier education in the public schools and academies of that place. Having decided upon entering the medical profession, he went to Pittsburgh, where he studied medicine with Dr. John Dickson. Following this he entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, where he was graduated with high honors March 11, 1874, taking the

capital prize in anatomy. Dr. Jessop has specialized in this branch of his work, and as an expert is the equal of any anatomist in the State. After graduation, he spent one year as resident physician of Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, where he gained much valuable experience, and he is now the oldest surviving resident physician of that hospital. He began the independent practice of his profession in Kittanning in 1875, and has been unusually successful. Six years later he took his brother, who had lately taken up the profession, into the office with him, thus carrying out plans cherished by them for years. Kittanning General Hospital, now a very important institution of this part of the State, was founded by Dr. C. J. Jessop May 8, 1898. Dr. Jessop has been chief surgeon since the organization of the hospital, a well-merited honor, and his brother is also on the surgical staff. He was formerly president of the Armstrong County Medical Society; acted as president of the United States Pension Board for thirteen years; and also as president of the Board of Health for many years. He has likewise been surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for eighteen years. Always a public-spirited man, he exerted himself to secure the abolishment of a toll over the Allegheny river, which resulted in the bridge being condemned and made free. Dr. Jessop is one of the five who donated the property upon which the Nealon Brick Works now stands; the company which operates same (Kittanning Brick and Fire Clay Company) manufactures the finest grade of bricks, which find a ready sale in all the States of the Union.

On June 5, 1895, Dr. Jessop married Emily Clark Campbell, daughter of Judge James Campbell, of Clarion county, Pa. (now deceased). Two children were born to them: Emily Mary, born Aug. 4, 1896, and Charles Hallock, born Nov. 2, 1898. The latter died two days after birth, being followed by the mother Nov. 12, 1898.

Fraternally Dr. Jessop is a member of the Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., and Orient Chapter No. 247, R. A. M., both of Kittanning, and also of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in the same city. He presented this latter order one of the finest, if not the finest, collections of Indian relics in the State of Pennsylvania. This collection was secured by Dr. Jessop through untiring efforts and the expenditure of much time, money and energy. The Kittanning lodge is deservedly proud of same.

Both as a professional man and as a citizen Dr. Jessop has always had in view the betterment of humanity, and those who have come within the range of his influence have been benefited thereby. It is such men as he who maintain high standards of efficiency in medical circles and the professional work generally.

Aside from his professional interests Dr. Jessop is very fond of hunting and fishing. He is an enthusiastic sportsman in every sense of the word, and being one of the best shots in Pennsylvania is always sought after by all sportsmen at the various shooting tournaments, local and State.

OSCAR SLOAN MARSHALL, attorney at law at Rural Valley, was born Nov. 25, 1858, in Wayne township, three miles south of Dayton, son of William W. and Jane (Cochran) Marshall.

William Marshall was the great-grandfather of Oscar S. Marshall.

Joseph Marshall, son of William Marshall, was born May 20, 1780, near Ebenezer, Indiana Co., Pa., where he lived until 1802, when he moved to Glade Run, in Wayne township. Here he cleared a field, and the following year built a cabin on it. This same field is now the site of the Dayton fair grounds. Joseph Marshall became a heavy landowner, and cleared off nearly all of his property. In 1822, with his brother James and George McComb, he built a mill which was one of the first in this section. Later Mr. Marshall bought the interests of his partners, and continued to carry on the mill alone until 1832, when he traded the property for a farm in the same township. He was very well known in his day. He was a great hunter, and later in life was fond of telling stories of his deeds of valor while hunting bears, panthers, wildcats, deer and other wild animals. On March 18, 1806, he married Margaret Marshall, daughter of James Marshall, of Indiana county, and she died July 26, 1842. On March 10, 1846, he married (second) Jane Ewing. His children were all born of his first marriage, and were as follows: Elizabeth W., James, Katie, William W., Margaret J., Joseph T., Maria C. and John Lewis. The father died Nov. 1, 1859.

William W. Marshall, son of Joseph Marshall, was born Aug. 3, 1813, and in young manhood engaged in milling, but in 1840, he settled on a farm in Wayne township which he had previously purchased, and lived upon this property until his death, which occurred in April, 1885. A strong Democrat, he was

often called upon to represent the principles of his party in various township offices, serving as auditor, constable, assessor and tax collector. In addition to his other interests he was agent for farm machinery, and traveled through Armstrong county in behalf of the company he represented. In 1860 he was the nominee for commissioner of Armstrong county, but his being a Republican district was not elected. Mr. Marshall was a well-educated man, and during his younger life taught school to some extent during the winter months, becoming very popular as an educator. His services were often required in the settling up of estates, and he was frequently made administrator. During 1870 he made a trip to Iowa, but was not sufficiently interested to invest in land there, foreseeing that a long period must elapse before returns could be made. Mr. Marshall rendered a number of public services to the people of Armstrong county, and in 1846 was one of a committee appointed by the State Legislature to locate a road from Indiana, Pa. to Clarion, Pa., a distance of over fifty miles. The work of selecting the proposed route consumed thirty days. It was he who conceived the idea of writing a history of the Marshall family, which work was carried out by his son, O. S. Marshall. Without doubt William W. Marshall was one of the foremost men of his period and locality, and always led in any enterprise he undertook.

On April 5, 1838, Mr. Marshall married Jane Cochran, who died July 16, 1907, and both are buried in Glade Run cemetery in Wayne township, where their useful lives were rounded out. Their children were: Lucinda C., born May 6, 1840, married John H. Kells, who died soon thereafter, and she married (second) James Newcom, and they reside in Kansas; David F., born March 20, 1842, a tanner, enlisted for service during the Civil war, and died in the army, Feb. 11, 1863, at Camp Humphreys, near Falmouth, Va.; F. P., born Dec. 4, 1844, served in Company G, 22d Pennsylvania Infantry, enlisting in the State service Sept. 16, 1872, for State defense, and now lives at Rural Valley, Pa., (he is unmarried); Robert M., born Jan. 5, 1848, a farmer, died in January, 1906; Mary J., born July 17, 1850, married Asbury M. Leas, and died in 1883; Oscar Sloan is the youngest.

Oscar Sloan Marshall attended the township school, and Glade Run Academy during the sessions of 1875, 1876 and 1877, and in the fall of the latter year went to Iowa, where he remained five years, during which time he was graduated from Lenox College, at Hopkinton,

Iowa. He taught school for five terms, three of them in Iowa and two in Armstrong county. Following this he entered the law office of ex-Judge Calvin Rayburn, of Kittanning, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1886. Politically Mr. Marshall is a Democrat, like his distinguished father, and served as postmaster of Kittanning from 1895 to 1899. He then established himself as a newspaper man, owning the *Record*, which he published for two years, and then consolidated with T. G. Hosick, who had founded the *Advance*, at Rural Valley, on Jan. 1, 1901, the plant of the former paper being moved to Rural Valley. Eventually the *Record* was discontinued, the *Advance* being issued by the firm of Marshall & Hosick, and later by Marshall & Keeler. In 1908 Mr. Marshall disposed of his interest in the paper and plant.

For eighteen years he made Kittanning his home, and during that time was active in civic affairs. In 1889 he was elected burgess of the city, and served for one term. Since 1908 he has confined himself to the practice of his profession and the writing of insurance at Rural Valley, representing the Rural Valley Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he is secretary, the president being J. J. Johnston.

Oscar Sloan Marshall married Hannah E. McIntire daughter of George W. McIntire, of Echo, Pa. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall: Nora B., who married C. C. Farren, cashier of the Rural Valley National Bank; W. W., who is an electrician; and Lucile C., who is attending school.

Since settling in Rural Valley Mr. Marshall has been prominently identified with its history, for he has been councilman and president of the board, and has served as solicitor for the borough. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks, and Odd Fellows of Kittanning, and is much interested in the development of these orders.

In 1884 Mr. Marshall published a history of the Marshall family of this section, which is very valuable and interesting, not only to members of this connection, but to outsiders who can trace the various lines, and appreciate the care and work given to this production.

JOSIAH W. KLINGENSMITH, one of the best known citizens of Parks township, Armstrong county, was born there June 20, 1841, on the farm where he now lives.

The Klingensmith family is of German origin, and was founded in this country by

Peter Klingensmith, great-grandfather of Josiah W. Klingensmith, who on coming from Germany settled in Armstrong (then Westmoreland) county, in what is now Gilpin township. He was one of the pioneers in his section.

George Klingensmith, son of Peter, was born in 1779 in Westmoreland county, and in 1830 removed to Armstrong county, being one of the pioneer settlers in what is now Parks township. He built a log house in the woods and cleared his land for agricultural purposes, continuing to follow farming until his death, which occurred in 1857. He and his wife, who was also a Klingensmith, of Westmoreland county, were members of the Forks Church, where they are buried. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy.

Adam Klingensmith, son of George, was the only one of his parents' family to reach maturity. Born in Westmoreland county, he was only eight years old when brought by his parents to Armstrong county, and was all his life engaged in farming in Parks township, where he died Sept. 8, 1874, aged sixty-one years, eight months, twenty-six days. He was an active member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Bethel, which he served officially as deacon. In politics he was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. His wife, Anna M. (Kirkland), born Aug. 20, 1806, in McKeesport, Allegheny county, was a daughter of John Kirkland, a native of Scotland, who came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania, where he followed boating on the Monongahela river between McKeesport and Pittsburgh. In 1812 he fell overboard from a flatboat on which he was employed as poler and was drowned. Mr. and Mrs. Adam Klingensmith had the following children: William, Mary L., Josiah W., Nathaniel K., Eden, John and Caroline E.

Josiah W. Klingensmith grew to manhood on the farm and obtained his education in the local public schools. During the summer of 1857 he engaged in boating on the old Pennsylvania canal, continuing that work for the season. During the next five years he was employed as a farm hand, working for ten or twelve dollars a month. In 1862 he entered the Union service, becoming a private in Company C, 139th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years. He saw much active service, taking part in every battle in which his regiment was engaged. He helped to bury the dead who had lain for eleven days upon the battlefield of Second Bull Run. His regiment then moved on to Sharpsburg, Md., joining the 6th Corps of the main army, and

marched to Antietam, where they took part in the battle. They were also at Fredericksburg (both engagements), the Wilderness and Gettysburg, in which Mr. Klingensmith took part after a forced march of thirty-six hours, during which time his company was not allowed to cook any food. He was under fire and in action there for the greater part of twenty-four hours. On May 5, 1864, at one of the Wilderness fights, he was wounded in the left hand by a musket ball, and was sent to Lincoln hospital at Washington, where he remained until August. On Dec. 24, 1864, he was discharged on account of disability, and he has never fully recovered the use of his hand.

After returning from the army Mr. Klingensmith took up farming, to which he devoted all his time until 1874, when he opened a store on his farm. It soon became a prosperous business center, and he continued in the business until 1892, when he sold it to his sons. Meantime, in 1881, Dime postoffice was established at the store, and he received the appointment as postmaster. From February, 1886, until Mr. Klingensmith's reappointment in 1889, the place was filled by a Democrat. Since retiring from the mercantile business he has given all his time and attention to his farm property, which has increased to such an extent that he now owns about twelve hundred acres in Armstrong county, including a number of farms besides his home place in Parks township of fifty-six acres, another of ninety-eight acres in that township, and one of 180 acres in Kiskiminetas township. Two hundred and seventy acres of his land is underlaid with a vein of coal 4 feet 10 inches thick. His interests are very extensive and ably managed. Though he had nothing to start with except his energy and ambition, he has done unusually well, and he has, moreover, maintained high standing for honor in all his dealings with his fellow men.

Mr. Klingensmith has long been active in local politics as a member of the Republican party, for whose success he has worked efficiently. He was elected assessor of Parks township when it was formed, serving three years. In religious connection he holds membership in the Boiling Springs Evangelical Lutheran Church, and for sixteen years served as a member of the church council.

On Feb. 20, 1866, Mr. Klingensmith married Lucinda Knappenberger, daughter of John Knappenberger, and they have had eight children, viz.: Mary A., who died Oct. 21, 1911, was the wife of William Ayers; John A., who resides at Mateer, Pa., conducting a store at that place, married Lavina Brown; William

Francis, who now conducts his father's old store at Dime, married Vivian Elliott; Nancy I. married Charles Bortz; Susan M. married Harry Gilchrist; Josiah W., who died in November, 1910, was married to Nellie B. Riggle; Olive L. married Harry Lafferty; Sarah Myrna married Frank Riddel.

The first of the Knappenberger family in this part of the State was Conrad Knappenberger, who came hither from central Pennsylvania. Philip Knappenberger was the grandfather of Mrs. Josiah W. Klingensmith. His son John Knappenberger came to Armstrong county in 1837, and died at the age of seventy-eight years. He is buried at Spring Church in Kiskiminetas township. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Anna M. Hill, daughter of John Hill, of Westmoreland county, Pa., and they had the following children: Daniel, Jacob, Augustus, Henry C., and Lucinda (Mrs. Josiah W. Klingensmith).

DAVID P. TROUT, D. D. S., of Leechburg, Armstrong county, one of the oldest practicing dentists in this part of Pennsylvania, has been located there for over fifty years. As one of the first dentists to settle there he is one of the most widely known, and his high reputation has been maintained by conscientious and satisfactory work which places him among the foremost practitioners of his profession in this section. Dr. Trout was born Oct. 22, 1839, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pa., and is a great-grandson of the founder of his family in America.

The Doctor's great-grandfather came to this country from Germany, in company with one of his brothers, and first settled at Germantown, near Philadelphia. They separated, and the family never afterward succeeded in locating the brother mentioned. The great-grandfather married in Philadelphia, and after living there some years went to the Colony of Virginia, where he died. His son, Baltzer Trout, grandfather of Dr. Trout, was born at Germantown and went with his father to Virginia. He was a stonemason by trade. During the Revolution he served as a soldier in the Colonial forces, was with Washington at Yorktown, and in his later years received a pension for his services. He was married in Virginia, his wife's maiden name being Ritinour, and in 1806 removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., among the pioneers of that region, settling in the woods three miles from Delmont. There he cleared a tract of land and continued to make his home for eighteen years; his place is now known as the Branthouver farm. His family consisted of

five sons and two daughters, all born in Virginia; Henry, who died in Illinois; John, who died in Westmoreland county, Pa.; Jacob, who died in Westmoreland county; Baltzer, who died in Greenfield, Pa.; Daniel, who died in Westmoreland county; Catherine, wife of Philip Walters; and Elizabeth, wife of John Jonston. The father of this family died July 5, 1837, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pa., and the mother died in December of the same year; they are buried in the Poke Run churchyard. Mr. and Mrs. Trout were members of the Methodist Church.

Jacob Trout, son of Baltzer Trout, was born Jan. 28, 1798, in Virginia, and came with his father to Westmoreland county, where he followed farming in Allegheny township from 1832 until he retired because of his advancing years. He owned 137 acres, and had a well improved farm, which he cultivated intelligently, the place showing the result of his good management. Outside of his farm work he was not particularly active in the community except in his connection with the Lutheran church, of which he was a prominent member, taking a leading part in its work. He died June 5, 1868. Mr. Trout married Mary A. Hawk, daughter of Daniel and Magdalena (Bricker) Hawk. A large family was born to this union: William R.; Baltzer, who is deceased; Jacob, deceased; Daniel, living in California; Henry, living in Iowa; David P.; Mary A., who married George H. Goodsel; Harriet, deceased; Jennie, unmarried; Melvina R., who married Cochran Vantine; Jemima, unmarried; and Caroline E., who died young.

William R. Trout, eldest son of Jacob, was born Sept. 26, 1829, in Washington township, Westmoreland county, Pa., and was reared upon the farm, where he remained until twenty-four years old. He was educated in the common schools and at Leechburg Academy, and taught school for fourteen years, for six terms of that time being engaged in Armstrong county, the balance in Westmoreland county. For several years he followed farming on part of the old homestead in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and since he retired from agricultural pursuits, in 1904, he has made his home at Vandergrift, Pa. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Leechburg, and teaches in the Sunday school. He was made a Mason at Freeport, Pa., in 1866. Mr. Trout has made a special study of Indian times and history in this section, on which subject he has become an authority. He married Maggie Lang, daughter of John Lang, and they had five children; Judson L., who is a resident

of Leechburg; Mary, unmarried; Cora, who married N. H. Slonaker; Anna, who married H. E. Walthour; and Malvina R., unmarried. Mrs. Trout died in 1891, and is buried in Pleasant Hill cemetery, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county.

David P. Trout began his education in the common schools and later attended Leechburg Academy. He then entered the medical department of the University of Wooster, at Wooster, Ohio, after which he took his course in dentistry under a private preceptor, at Leechburg, as there were but two schools of dentistry in the United States at that time. He began practice in 1862 and has continued without interruption since, for the long period of fifty years maintaining his standing as one of the leading dental practitioners in this locality. Dr. Trout owns a fine farm one and a half miles west of Leechburg, in Westmoreland county. He has been a useful citizen in the borough, giving good service upon the school board for a period of ten years, and has always given his aid and influence to progressive movements in the community.

On Oct. 21, 1879, Dr. Trout married Mina Cooper, daughter of John Cooper, who resided at Oakdale, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and died March 10, 1914, aged ninety-four years; he was able to read the daily papers without the aid of glasses. He was a nephew of James Fenimore Cooper, the famous historian and writer of Indian stories. Dr. Trout and his wife have two daughters, Maude and Maria, both of whom live at home. They have had the advantages of extensive travel.

Dr. Trout is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Socially he is a Mason, having belonged to Leechburg Lodge, No. 377, F. & A. M., for the last forty-five years.

REUBEN A. McCULLOUGH, attorney at law, and one of the eminent men of his profession in active practice at Kittanning, was born in Wayne township, this county, July 7, 1859. He is a son of David and Frances (Hoffman) McCullough.

Alexander McCullough, his great-grandfather, was a pioneer in eastern Pennsylvania, and served two years in the American army during the Revolution.

David McCullough, Sr., paternal grandfather of Reuben A. McCullough, came from Lancaster county to Westmoreland county, Pa., settling near Salem.

David McCullough, Jr., was born in 1820. About 1845 he moved to Mahoning township, Armstrong county, and worked as a wheel-

wright and farmer. In the year 1878 he went to Cedar county, Nebr., where he devoted himself exclusively to farming. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company A, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and at the expiration of his term of service reenlisted, serving until the close of the war. He entered the service as a private, but when discharged held the rank of lieutenant. Having been connected with the Army of the Potomac, he participated in every battle the 61st Pennsylvania was engaged in during the war, and had the misfortune to be slightly disabled at Fair Oaks and the Wilderness, and also in the charge at Mary's Heights, before Fredericksburg. Originally a Democrat, before the close of the war he became a Republican, and affiliated thereafter with the party. In his after life he served as justice of the peace for a number of years. Having been baptized in the faith of the Reformed Church, he attended services held by that denomination. His wife was a daughter of George Hoffman, who came from eastern Pennsylvania, and settled near Harrison City, Westmoreland county. Her paternal grandfather, Goode, was a commissioned officer in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. David McCullough had twelve children. She died in 1867, and her husband later married a Mrs. Conger, of Clarion county, Pa. The eleven children of the McCullough family who grew to maturity (for one died young) were: Margaret, wife of John Doverspike; Sarah, wife of William Shields; Lavina, wife of Robert Montgomery; Susan, wife of David Walton; Nora, wife of Clark Olsen, of Nebraska; Rev. Charles, now deceased, a minister of the United Brethren Church; David; Hiram; John, deceased; Reuben A., and William.

Reuben A. McCullough attended public school in Mahoning township, and Oakland Academy, from which after a four years' course, he was graduated in 1882. He then studied law under Edward S. Golden, and edited a country paper for a livelihood, and was admitted to the Armstrong county bar in 1887. That same year, he began the practice of his profession. In 1904 he entered into a law partnership with H. A. Heilman, of Kittanning, under the firm name of McCullough & Heilman. After four years this partnership was dissolved, and since then Mr. McCullough has continued alone. He has for some years been solicitor for Kittanning borough. In 1909 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for county judge. Mr. McCullough was sent by his district as a delegate to the

Democratic national convention held at Chicago in 1896, and was one of the two Pennsylvania delegates who refused to bolt that stormy convention after the free silver platform was adopted, contending the right of the majority to rule. For several years he served as chairman of the Democratic county committee. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, and for several years has been an elder in same. Not only is he active in church work, but is teacher of the John Orr Bible class, consisting of about 160 members. Mr. McCullough is recognized as one of the most efficient and interesting Bible class teachers in the State, and the people of Kittanning take deep pride in the standing of this very remarkable class.

In 1889 Mr. McCullough was married (first) to Susan Heeter, daughter of George Heeter, of Clarion county. Three children were born of this marriage: Ruby, Ward and Charles. Mrs. McCullough died in 1894. In 1898, Mr. McCullough married (second) Ada M. Brown, daughter of Robert E. Brown, of Kittanning, a prominent attorney and successful iron manufacturer of that city.

BOYD H. PUTNEY, the leading merchant of Putneyville, is a member of a representative family of that section, members of which have been conspicuous citizens of the locality, having been the means of building up that town and aiding in bringing it to its present flourishing condition.

David Putney, grandfather of Boyd H. Putney, was the first of the name to settle here. He was born in Connecticut Oct. 18, 1794, and before he reached his majority located at Pittsburgh, Pa. Here on Sept. 29, 1818, he married Lavina Stevenson, who was born Jan. 7, 1796. Shortly after his marriage he removed with his wife to Freeport, Armstrong county, and in 1833 purchased a thousand acres of land from the Holland Land Company at a dollar and a half an acre. This land surrounded and included the present village of Putneyville, which was named in Mr. Putney's honor. Soon after this his sons James T. and George S. settled on this spot, where the village of Putneyville now stands. Mr. Putney worked here a year on a headrace and dam, and taking out timber for a grist and saw mill, employing from ten to twelve men. In the meantime he had established a store stocked with a limited assortment of staple merchandise brought from Freeport and Pittsburgh, and later he erected a frame dwelling of a story and a half, the first of the

kind in the neighborhood. In 1836 he had completed his gristmill which he successfully conducted until 1840, during which period he had also cleared considerable land and built several tenement houses. About this time he contracted to furnish a large amount of timber for the completion of dam No. 1 on the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh, which he expected to fill with the aid of his son George S. Through unforeseen circumstances there was a loss of timber which hindered them from carrying his contract to completion, and Mr. Putney became involved financially. In 1842 he was obliged to effect a sale of the greater part of his property to meet his indebtedness, and he then turned his grist and saw mill over with about 190 acres of land surrounding it to his sons James T. and George S. by the request of his creditors for the sum of \$4,000. However, David Putney lived to see the county in which he settled developed and become well settled, and to enjoy the sight of a well ordered village, which he and his family had done much to accomplish, this village being on land he took up in 1833 in its virgin state.

David Putney was honored by election to the Legislature in 1854, and was prominently identified with every movement tending toward the welfare of the community in which he lived. He and his wife were the parents of these children: James T.; George S.; David T.; Mary Eleanor, who married Absalom Smullin; William N.; Samuel B.; Nelson O., and Ezra J. He died Aug. 31, 1879, and Mrs. Putney passed away April 20, 1872.

Samuel B. Putney, born in Freeport in 1828, came to Mahoning township with his parents in 1833. Here he grew to manhood assisting his father in conducting the business, and he was identified with Putney business interests until his death, principally in the boating department. His death occurred in 1862, at the early age of thirty-four, from illness contracted while running boats to Pittsburgh. His wife, who was Harriet A. Williamson, was a daughter of Robert C. Williamson, who was a pioneer foundryman of Freeport, where he operated a foundry for several years. He was an early settler of Mahoning township, settling near Oakland and engaging in farming. He finally moved to New Bethlehem, where he died in 1878 at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Putney were the parents of three children: David W., who died in 1881; Boyd H.; and Harry E. J., of Kittanning.

Boyd H. Putney was born in Putneyville Oct. 7, 1858, and was there reared to man-

hood, and educated in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he began life for himself as a bark peeler in the lumber woods of Elk county, remaining there one winter, and in 1877 went to Perrysville, in what is known as the Park Oil Fields, where he embarked in the coal business and general teaming. This he continued for four years, in 1881 returning to Putneyville where he was engaged in various lines of business as contracting painter, and leasing oil and gas property, until the year 1902. At this time he purchased the Putney Store property and has since conducted it with marked success, having the largest stock of general merchandise to be found in this section of his county. He is up-to-date and progressive and his courtesy and enterprise have won him most complimentary results in his business.

Mr. Putney married Sept. 24, 1884, Cornelia M., daughter of John F. and Eliza (Burd) Gearhart, of Mahoning township, and their children are: Lena G., wife of T. J. Orr; Verda V.; Edna B.; Nellie H.; Dee A.; Paul Edwin; Walter Samuel and Owen Eugene. Mr. Putney and his family are members of the M. E. Church. In fraternal connection he is a member of the K. of P. and A. O. U. M. He has followed the attitude of his fathers before him in his duty toward his locality and has served as school director, treasurer of the school board, and treasurer of the township. He has given his best efforts to aid in the betterment of conditions in his township, and is much esteemed by all his fellow citizens. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL STOREY (deceased), who spent his latter years in retirement at Wickboro, Kittanning, was for a number of years a successful business man of Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, and was also prominent in public life, having served a term as county commissioner.

Though a native of Brady's Bend Mr. Storey passed his early life in Butler county, Pa. His father, Alexander Storey, was a native of that county. For a number of years he was engaged as a mill man at Brady's Bend, but when he had saved enough he bought a farm near Petrolia, in Butler county, upon which he passed the remainder of his life, dying there at the age of seventy-five years. He was buried in the Fairview cemetery in Butler county. His religious connection was with the Baptist Church, and in politics he was a Republican; he never held public office. His wife, Julia (Campbell), was also born in But-

ler county, and died there at the age of sixty-two years. The following family were born to them: William Campbell, James, Hannah, Webster, Raymond, Elmira, Cora, and another daughter, deceased.

William Campbell Storey was born March 4, 1840, at Brady's Bend, and was reared principally in Butler county, where he received all his schooling except a business course at Iron City College, Pittsburgh. He became a fine penman, and taught school for several years, being engaged in teaching both before and after his marriage. After this event he went into business at Brady's Bend, at which place he became a leader, as a builder of tanks and oil well derricks or rigs. He was three times elected justice of the peace of Brady's Bend township, holding that office for a period of fifteen years. In 1862 he settled on his farm, the place his widow still owns in Perry township, living there while engaged in business at Brady's Bend. He was also engaged in farming. While living on his farm Mr. Storey was elected on the Republican ticket county commissioner, in which office he gave highly efficient and creditable service for the term of three years. Retiring from his farm and business interests Mr. Storey moved to Kittanning, where he passed the rest of his life. He died, suddenly, March 6, 1902, at Wickboro, of heart trouble, to which he had been subject, and was buried in Kittanning cemetery. Mr. Storey belonged to the I. O. O. F., and was a prominent member of the Baptist Church, in which he held the office of deacon. A man of many sterling qualities, he had the high character and strength of purpose which typify the substantial citizen to whom his fellows may look for good service in any capacity, and he was a worthy and highly respected member of his community.

On Feb. 23, 1861, Mr. Storey was married to Elizabeth Crawford, who was born in Perry township, Armstrong county, daughter of William and Jemima (Berford) Crawford, and six children were born to them, namely: James B., who is a resident of West Virginia, married Elizabeth Shott, and their children are Emma, Harrison and Ruth. William A., who died Sept. 6, 1913, also lived in West Virginia, near Mannington, and married Lydia Copenhaver; they had Mabel, Walter, James, Lottie (deceased), Elizabeth, Julia May, Robert and another child. Lottie married Chamber Bowers, of Queen street, Kittanning, and has four children, Wilbert, Mildred, Ruth and George. Elizette is the widow of Mac. Mildren and has five children,

John, Arthur, Horace, Frank and Chester. John S., proprietor of a restaurant and confectionery at Wickboro, where he resides, married Olive Siebert, and they have one child, Sharon. Mary (deceased) married J. D. Cuffman (no living children). Mrs. Storey continues to make her home in Wickboro, living at No. 1102 Orr avenue. She still owns the farm in Perry township, a tract of forty-two acres.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, father of Mrs. Storey, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he spent his early life and received his schooling. When a young man he settled in Armstrong county, buying a farm at Cresswell, in Perry township, where he passed the rest of his long life, dying there at the advanced age of eighty-six years; he is buried in Perry township. He became a large land owner, his holdings including considerable oil lands, and was widely known, having served twenty years as a justice of the peace. This section was all wild when he settled here, bears and other wild animals being still numerous, and he cleared the property on which he continued to make his home until his death. Energetic and progressive, he was always a leader in movements for the well-being or advancement of his township, and was a notably good citizen. In politics he was a Republican, in religion a member of the M. E. Church.

Mr. Crawford married Jemima Berford, a native of Armstrong county, daughter of Reuben Berford, who was of English parentage. She died at the age of eighty-two years and was buried in the same cemetery as her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford became the parents of twelve children, five of whom are now living, and Mrs. Storey was the fifth of this family in the order of birth.

URIAH OURY HEILMAN, M. D., who has practiced medicine at Leechburg for over a quarter of a century, is an honorable representative of a family which has been settled in Armstrong county for almost one hundred and twenty years. He was born Sept. 23, 1853, on the old homestead farm of his father, Solomon Heilman, and near the old farm of his grandfather, Daniel Heilman.

The Heilmans are of German origin, and the name dates from 1305, when a German Palatine, "Veit the Heilman," was knighted by the Emperor Albrecht and given a nobility diploma, his descendants calling themselves Heilman. The name is found in the German Genealogical Register from that time down to the sixteenth century. The name is variously

spelled, Heilman, Heylman, Hileman and Hyleman in old records.

Peter Heilman, Sr., the Doctor's great-grandfather, was born in 1750 in Alsace-Lorraine, and was two years old when he came to America with his father, Christian Heilman; his mother, the wife of Christian Heilman, died during the voyage. They settled in Northampton county, Pa. It is not known whether Christian remarried or not, but Peter said he had a brother or half-brother named Michael. Peter Heilman learned the trade of weaver. According to some accounts he and his wife, Elizabeth (Harter), came to what was later Kittanning township, Armstrong county, in 1795-96, and (according to his grandson, John Heilman, 1913) died in 1833, at the age of eighty-two years. His son Jacob, who was eighty-six years old in 1882, was according to one account born there. In another Jacob's birth is given as occurring in Northampton county, Pa., in April, 1791, and in that account he is said to have died Jan. 27, 1877 (or December 27, 1876), aged nearly eighty-six (if he had lived to April 12th following he would have been eighty-six.) At any rate, the Heilmans were among the pioneer families of Kittanning township, and of the substantial class of early settlers. Various members of the family were recorded in the assessment lists of 1807 as owners of mills, distilleries and large tracts of land, and the Heilman whiskey, made by Jacob Heilman, was celebrated in its day.

Peter Heilman, Sr., occupied a high position in his community, was an active Lutheran, and was one of the two who were most active and liberal at the time of the organization of the first church here. He and his wife were both noted for their worth as Christian workers and neighbors. She, too, was a weaver, famed all over this section for her skill, and she was a remarkable woman in many other ways. She was strong physically, handsome of feature and finely built, her small feet and hands, with their tapering fingers, being much admired. She and her husband were noted for their health and wholesome good nature, which made them universally loved, and bequeathed to their descendants a heritage which has made them average well with any family in the county, for strength, independence, honesty and intelligence, for their posterity have shown many of their excellent characteristics. Their family consisted of twelve sons and daughters: Gertrude married Jacob Beaser (or Pieser) and had a family; Christina married Joseph

Beaser (or Pieser), brother of her sister Gertrude's husband; Mary (Polly) married Frederick Tarr; Susanna married John King, grandfather of the present judge elect; John married Elizabeth Yount; Daniel married Lydia Yount; Solomon married Hannah Yount; Frederick married Margaret Ehinger; Robert died in boyhood; Margaret married John Stitt; Elizabeth (who was a cripple) died; Jacob married Susanna Waltenbaugh.

Daniel Heilman, son of Peter Heilman, Sr., was the Doctor's grandfather. He lived in Kittanning township, following farming until his death, which occurred in 1852, when he was fifty years of age. His wife, Lydia (Yount), was a daughter of Daniel Yount (Yunt or Aundt), and belonged also to a family of pioneers of this township whose members were among the large land holders there. The name is written Yundt in old records, and in German Aundt. Mr. and Mrs. Heilman had the following children: Solomon, Daniel, George, Samuel (born Aug. 29, 1822, died June 27, 1888), Isaac, Simon, Harry, Eve (married George Sheaffer), and Lydia (Mrs. George Eimon), and Susie and Elizabeth, who died young.

Solomon Heilman, son of Daniel, married Elizabeth Schreckengost, who was the daughter of Benjamin and Susanna (Oury) Schreckengost, and came of honored and substantial pioneer stock of Armstrong county. Her father was a large landowner. The Schreckengosts claim descent from the German nobility and were entitled to a large landed estate in Germany.

Uriah Oury Heilman, son of Solomon, began his education in the common schools and later attended Elderton Academy and Thiel College, at Greenville, Pa. Then he taught school for three years, during part of this time also reading medicine with Dr. James Carnahan, at Cochran Mills, in Burrell township, and he continued his medical studies at the University of Wooster, Ohio; then he read with Dr. M. Alter, of Kittanning, son of the great Dr. David Alter, of Freeport, taking a special course in chemistry and microscopical work. Entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., he was graduated therefrom in April, 1881, and received a special diploma from Prof. John S. Lynch, of that institution, for work in diseases of the heart, throat and lungs. Locating in Parks township, Armstrong Co., Pa. (Dime post-office), he remained there engaged in practice for five and a half years, at the end of the period removing to Philadelphia, where he at-

tended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and Jefferson Medical College under Samuel Gross, Sr., Bartholow, Da Costa, Agnew, Ashhurst, Pepper and Wood, taking a post-graduate course at Jefferson. In 1887 Dr. Heilman came to Leechburg, where he has ever since been actively engaged in practice. His success has been won by hard work and conscientious devotion to the needs of his patrons. Personally and professionally his standing is the highest.

On April 7, 1881, Dr. Heilman married Esther M. Heckman, who was born in what is now Parks township, Armstrong county, daughter of Gideon and Sarah (Schumaker) Heckman and granddaughter of Abraham Heckman, a pioneer of Armstrong county, who married Esther Klingensmith, a member of another pioneer family.

Daniel Schumaker, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Heilman, was also a pioneer settler in Armstrong county, and had children: Josiah, who died aged twenty-four, unmarried; Eliza, who married Thomas Young; Sarah, Mrs. Heilman's mother; Rev. Isaiah W; Margaret, who married Josiah Schaul; Lucinda, who married Isaac E. Shumaker; Mary, who married Charles W. Webster; Rev. L. J.; Rev. Albert; John; and Joseph, who was a soldier in the Civil war.

Seven children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Heilman; Rena May graduated from the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, and practiced at Leechburg for nearly seven years, until her marriage to Alexander P. Lindsay, an attorney of Pittsburgh, Pa. (they have one son, Alexander H.); Marlin W., a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, now engaged in practice at Tarentum, Pa.; married Martha Grant, of Franklin, Pa.; Grace Goldie is a graduate of Bryn Athyn Seminary, near Philadelphia, and of the Western Conservatory of Music, Pittsburgh, and is now engaged in teaching music in Pittsburgh and Leechburg; Otho Ward graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in Arts and Science (B. S.) and is now engaged in teaching in the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pa.; Bessie, a graduate of the Bryn Athyn Seminary, took a three years' course under Prof. Wilber H. Green in literature and vocal music, and is engaged in teaching; H. Glenn is attending Leechburg high school, from which his brothers and sisters also graduated; Carroll Vernon died when eleven years old, of rheumatism of the heart, brought on by exposure.

Dr. Heilman and his wife are members of

the General Church of the New Jerusalem, East End, Pittsburgh.

JOHN F. WHITWORTH, corporation deputy secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has held that position continuously since 1901, but has maintained his home at Kittanning, where he had practiced law for a number of years.

Mr. Whitworth was born Feb. 12, 1854, at Apollo, Armstrong county, where he received his early education in the common schools. He also studied under private teachers, and took his professional course at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Armstrong county bar in 1878 and has been in practice ever since, having long made a specialty of corporation law, in which branch he is a recognized authority. He has written six works on corporation law which have had a wide circulation and a number of semi-legal works on the Bible. Until 1901 Mr. Whitworth practiced at Kittanning, where he acquired a wide patronage, and he has since been engaged at Harrisburg, having in that year accepted the position of corporation deputy secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He has continued to maintain his home, however, at Kittanning, his residence being at No. 403 North McKean street, where he spends his weekends with his family. Mr. Whitworth has always been a stanch Republican and active in the work of the party, and before entering upon his work at Harrisburg served as county chairman. On June 26, 1884, Mr. Whitworth married Maude Reynolds, daughter of Thomas Hamilton Reynolds and granddaughter of Richard Reynolds. A full sketch of the Reynolds family appears elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth have been born the following children: Henrietta, a student in Damrosch Conservatory, New York, and John Ford, a student in high school at Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

John F. Whitworth is a descendant of George Whitworth, who was minister from England to France at the time of the Napoleonic wars, and came from an English family of distinguished capacity, many of whose members have become known as successful professional men and manufacturers. The family history in England can be traced back to an early period. Samuel Whitworth, great-grandfather of John F. Whitworth, was an eminent civil engineer. Richard Whitworth, grandfather of John F. Whitworth, was born in England, where he became engaged in business as a manufacturer of cotton goods; continuing thus for

a number of years. He was a friend of the father of John Bright, also a cotton manufacturer. After he had been in business for some years in England, Richard Whitworth came to the United States, in 1812, settling in Baltimore, where he erected and operated two large mills, and also owned twenty-two brick houses there. Some trouble arising with his employees, strikers burned all his property to the ground the eve before Christmas, 1837. Before he left England he married Mary Butterworth, also a native of that country, whose father was a prominent squire of the county in which he resided, and whose brother was a captain in the English army and fell in the battle of Corunna, in Spain, under the celebrated Sir John Moore. Many of her ancestors were members of the medical profession. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Whitworth had four children: Richard, Smith, Alice and Sarah. Mrs. Whitworth died in America. Mr. Whitworth married for his second wife a Miss Grant, of Baltimore, who bore him two daughters, Anna and Elizabeth, both born at Baltimore.

Smith Whitworth, father of John F. Whitworth, was born in Lancashire, England, and was two years old when he came to America with his parents in 1812. He was educated at Baltimore. About 1840 he came to Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa., where he was extensively engaged in the boating business for some years. He then turned his attention to the manufacture of flour and the mercantile business, and in 1858 became a member of the firm of Cass, McClintock & Co., who purchased the works of the Kiskiminetas Iron Company and manufactured nails and iron for several years. In 1885 Mr. Whitworth retired from active business life, and he died at Apollo in 1893. He was a stanch Republican and a strong temperance man. He never would accept any office except that of school director, which he held for many years. His business life was a very successful one, and he continued his interest in commercial matters throughout his life. He was a great reader, had a retentive memory, was well versed in history and literature, and followed closely the current news of the day. He was one of the oldest members of the Apollo Lodge No. 437, F. & A. M., in which he took a deep interest. Mr. Whitworth married Henrietta L. Ford, daughter of John and Jane (Sanson) Ford, the latter a sister of Rev. James G. Sanson, a noted minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. John Ford, father of Mrs. Henrietta L. (Ford) Whitworth, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his son J. J. Ford, as well as

other close relatives of John F. Whitworth, served in the Union army during the Civil war. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith Whitworth: Alice married Rev. David K. Nesbit, now deceased, a Presbyterian minister, located at Peoria, Ill.; Richard S., a physician and surgeon of Saltsburg, Pa., married Sadie Wilson; John F. is mentioned above; James S., attorney at law, residing at Vandergrift, Pa., married Carrie Orr, daughter of Samuel Orr, of Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pa.; Mary died Sept. 25, 1890, at the age of twenty-five years, and is buried at Apollo.

JOHN HARVEY MATEER has lived at his present home in Boggs township for over forty years, having settled there in the spring of 1872. He is a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser, has held the office of tax collector of his township, and is a citizen who commands the highest respect of all who know him. Mr. Mateer was born July 31, 1846, on the old Mateer homestead in Boggs township, and belongs to a family of Scotch-Irish origin which has been in Pennsylvania for several generations.

James Mateer, the founder of this branch in America, was born in Ireland and was of Scotch-Irish parentage. Crossing the Atlantic with his wife, Mollie (Sharon), and family, he settled in the Cumberland valley in Pennsylvania, seven miles from Harrisburg and one mile from Mechanicsville, obtaining land from the Penns on which he made his home and devoted himself to farming. There he reared his family. He served in the Revolutionary war.

Samuel Mateer, son of James and Mollie Mateer, always followed farming, remaining on the old home place, where he died in 1805. He married Rosanna Quigley, and they reared a family.

John Mateer, son of Samuel, was a native of Dauphin county, Pa., thence removing in 1806 to Armstrong county, settling in Franklin township, close to what is now Montgomeryville, on land now owned by the Shawmut Railway Company. He obtained 250 acres of land in what is now Washington township, then all in the woods, and developed a desirable property, putting up a substantial brick house and frame barn, and making many improvements which added to its value. In 1855 Mr. Mateer left Armstrong county, moving out to Wayne county, Ill., where he died in 1866. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Margaret Montgomery, and they

had the following children: Washington, Samuel, Robert, John, Margaret, Nancy Jane, Rosana, Montgomery and Anthony.

Samuel Mateer, son of John, was born in November, 1818, in what is now East Franklin township, Armstrong county, and was raised there. Later he located in what was then Pine (now Boggs) township, where his son Samuel S. Mateer now lives, and there passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1900. Farming was his principal business throughout life, but in his early years he was also a drover, dealing extensively in stock, which he drove to the eastern markets. He bought the place of 200 acres in Boggs township now owned by his son Samuel at a time when there were neither roads nor bridges in the vicinity, and the tree under which he pitched his tent the first winter, while he cleared a place for his house, is still standing. In the spring he went for his young wife, whom he had married the previous August, 1843, and they worked together to improve the property, in time being able to build a fine house and barns. Mr. Mateer was a Democrat and took a prominent part in the public affairs of the locality, holding the office of justice of the peace for many years and serving faithfully in various township offices, including that of school director. Being a carpenter, he in 1859 built the schoolhouse which still stands on the farm and is known by his name. He also contributed liberally toward the building of the Concord Presbyterian Church, and was one of the trustees of that congregation. He helped to secure good roads in his neighborhood. He was the promoter of Pine Creek Furnace, and in company with James E. Brown, of whom he purchased his farm, established the furnace where the station of that name now stands. Thus he was associated with many movements which marked the progress of his community. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In August, 1843, Mr. Mateer married Elizabeth Ambrose, who was born April 2, 1823, daughter of Benjamin Ambrose, a farmer of Westmoreland county, who came to Franklin township, Armstrong county, where he reared his family of four sons and three daughters. Mr. Ambrose was a Whig and a Presbyterian. Mrs. Mateer died in August, 1903. She and her husband had the following children, all born on the home farm in Boggs township where their son Samuel S. now lives: James E. B., born May 24th, 1844, is a farmer of Boggs township (he married Esther S. Lowry) John Harvey, born July 31, 1846, is a farmer of Boggs township; Robert M.,

born Oct. 5, 1848, graduated from Jefferson Medical College and was a prominent physician of Elderton, this county, until his death, June 18, 1900 (he married Mary Donly); Benjamin Franklin, born Dec. 25, 1850, is a retired farmer living in Kittanning; Samuel S., born May 1, 1853, married Mary Houser; Annie Jane, born Oct. 25, 1855, married William W. Calhoun, a farmer of Boggs township; Margaret, born March 18, 1858, married Findley P. Wolff, an attorney of Kittanning, and died June 24, 1910; Mary Elizabeth, born in December, 1860, is the widow of Joseph Banks, and is living in Kittanning; Ambrose M., born July 16, 1863, is a merchant at Ford City, this county; Alexander Montgomery, born Oct. 26, 1867, is a farmer of Boggs township. Besides their own large family Mr. and Mrs. Mateer raised Daniel Cogley, who was born Sept. 7, 1839, and whom they took into their home as an orphan boy of nine years. He still resides on the old homestead with Samuel S. Mateer. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company K, 155th Pennsylvania Regiment, and serving three years with the Army of the Potomac; after his discharge he returned to the Mateer farm in Boggs township.

John Harvey Mateer was reared and educated in Boggs township, where he has passed all his life. In the spring of 1872, shortly before his marriage, he came to the farm he has since owned and occupied—a fine tract of 196 acres to which he has added seven acres since he settled upon it. The improvements, including the commodious and substantial buildings, are practically all his own work, and the fine condition of the property is the best comment on his up-to-date and intelligent management. Besides carrying on general farming, he raises fine dairy stock and Percheron Norman horses, in which latter he takes particular pride. Though he has not sought public honors he has been elected tax collector and served with the greatest satisfaction to all concerned. In political connection he is a Democrat, in church connection a Presbyterian.

On Jan. 30, 1873, Mr. Mateer married Clara L. Calhoun, who was born Sept. 26, 1846, daughter of James Robert and Nancy (Cochran) Calhoun. Five children were born to this union: (1) Robert C., born Jan. 3, 1874, is unmarried. (2) Samuel Lee, born March 19, 1877, now resides in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, on the farm formerly owned by O. N. Wilson. He married May Sechrist, daughter of Andrew Sechrist,

and they have two children, Evelyn Cleda, born April 25, 1909, and Ivan Lloyd, born Feb. 28, 1912. (3) Iva Blanche, born March 7, 1882, is a teacher in Kittanning. (4) Delbert H., born Jan. 29, 1884, married Olive Roney, daughter of George Roney, and their children are Clair Franklin, born Oct. 28, 1906, and Harry Elmeyer, born Jan. 29, 1907. Their home is in Kittanning. (5) Finley Ambrose, born April 30, 1888, married Beulah Orr, daughter of John Orr, and has one child, Mildred Genevieve, born Aug. 28, 1910. They reside in Kittanning.

James Calhoun, Mrs. Mateer's great-grandfather, was a native of County Donegal, Ireland. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His first settlement in this country was in Lancaster county, Pa., but soon after the close of the Revolution he removed to Indiana county, remaining there, however, only a few years; he was one of the early school teachers of that county. Thence he removed to Boggs township, Armstrong county, where he passed the remainder of his life. In religious belief he was a Seceder. In Lancaster county he married (first) Ellen Templeton, by whom he had two children, Ellen and William. In Indiana county he married (second) Mrs. May (Abrams) Walker. He reared a large family of children.

Mrs. Mateer's grandfather, Hon. John Calhoun, was born Jan. 16, 1784, in Indiana or Armstrong county, Pa., spent nearly all his life in Wayne township, and died in May, 1874. He was long one of the most respected citizens of Armstrong county. In early life he was a carpenter, but in his later years engaged in farming. For thirty years he held the office of justice of the peace in district No. 7, being first appointed in 1822 under Governor Hiester, and he was three times commissioned assistant judge, first in 1840 to serve out an unexpired term, in 1842 for a full term by Governor Porter, and again by Governor Shunk, in 1848. He was active in public matters and political affairs during the greater part of his mature life. He was a Whig until late in life, when he became a strong supporter of the Democratic party. He was one of the first militia captains in the State, commissioned March 30, 1813, by Governor Snyder; on Aug. 30, 1811, he had been commissioned lieutenant colonel. In early life a Seceder, he later joined the Presbyterian Church and was among the founders and elders of the Glade Run and Concord Churches. Mr. Calhoun was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth Anthony, whom he

married in 1806, died Sept. 1, 1827, the mother of eight children, born as follows: Noah A., Dec. 26, 1806 (died in 1889); William J., July 22, 1809 (deceased, a carpenter and farmer of Wayne township); May (Mrs. Thomas Ritchey, of Wayne township), Jan. 15, 1812 (deceased); Nancy (wife of Samuel H. Porter), Sept. 18, 1814 (deceased); James R., March 25, 1817; Sarah (Mrs. James Calhoun, of Boggs township), Oct. 4, 1819; Samuel S. N., March 22, 1823; John K., Feb. 26, 1825. All the daughters married farmers, and all the sons became farmers except John K., who was an attorney. Six of the grandchildren of John Calhoun were in the Civil war, Ephraim (son of James R. Calhoun), James Robert (son of William J. Calhoun), William D. Porter, John A. Ritchey, John A. Calhoun and John C. Calhoun. On Jan. 1, 1828, he married (second) Catherine Marshall, who was born Oct. 8, 1788, and died April 26, 1865. They had one child, Elizabeth C., born Oct. 30, 1830, who married Robert Anthony, of Frostburg, Pa., son of Levi and Mary (Miller) Anthony.

James Robert Calhoun was born March 25, 1817, in Armstrong county, and settled there, on a farm in Wayne township, where he lived until 1882. He then retired and removed to the borough of Dayton, where he died Feb. 15, 1904. Mr. Calhoun was one of the most progressive farmers of his day, and took particular pride in his valuable live stock. He was one of the managers of the Dayton A. M. Association. In his day he was a prominent supporter of the Democratic party in this section of the county, served as tax collector, school director (twelve years), road supervisor (four years), one term as councilman of Dayton and several terms as burgess. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church for over fifty years. He married April 8, 1841, Nancy S. Cochran, daughter of William and Mary (Marshall) Cochran, and their children were: Ephraim A., born July 5, 1843, and who in 1862, became a member of Company K, 155th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Elmira A., born Jan. 6, 1845; Clara Lavina, Mrs. Mateer; Jefferson C., born in May, 1849; and Leander S., born Oct. 25, 1850. Mrs. Calhoun was born Dec. 20, 1816, and died May 12, 1906.

WILLIAM A. PATTON, county superintendent of public schools of Armstrong county, and one of the desirable citizens of Kit-

tanning, was born in Kittanning township, this county, Sept. 8, 1864, son of John M. and Elizabeth (Stark) Patton.

John M. Patton was born in Armstrong county, where he was reared, and developed into a farmer. In 1864 he enlisted in the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but later was transferred to the 109th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. His death occurred in January, 1890, and his widow survived until 1904. They had eleven children: Mary E., deceased; Sarah, deceased; Margaret, deceased; Elizabeth E.; John S.; Dr. James M., a physician of Vandergrift, Pa.; Rebecca, widow of Dr. A. E. Heilman, deceased; Howard, deceased; William A.; Thomas S., deceased; and Samuel M.

William A. Patton attended the public schools of Kittanning township; Elderton Academy, and Edinboro normal school, from which he was graduated in 1889. In 1897 he entered Grove City College, from which he was graduated in 1899. In the intervals between his academic courses he taught school, in order to earn the money to carry on his studies. Among other places, he was stationed in Kittanning township, at Utica, Pa., Cochran, Crawford Co., Pa. and Parker City, Pa. In 1900 he was appointed principal of the Elderton Academy, and served as such for eight years, bringing that institution up to a high standard. In 1908 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Armstrong county, and was reelected to the same office in May, 1911. Fraternally he is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Sons of Veterans. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

In 1889 Mr. Patton married Emma G. Kline, daughter of George W. and Susan Kline. Mrs. Patton died March 20, 1911.

ELLERMEYER. The Ellermeyer family has been identified with business life in the borough of Kittanning for a half century or more, two brothers, William and Charles Ellermeyer, conducting what is now the oldest meat market there, and another brother, Harry I. Ellermeyer, having a large hardware establishment and department store.

Albert Ellermeyer, the father of these brothers, was a native of Germany, and came to the United States in young manhood. He was a cabinetmaker, and worked at his trade for several years after settling at Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., subsequently opening a meat market on North Jefferson street. He

built up a large business and carried it on for many years. Mr. Ellermeyer married Eva Kron, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, who when eighteen years old came to this country with her sister, Mrs. Nicholas Rau, arriving at New York. They came west to the home of their uncle, George Kron, in Kittanning. Mr. and Mrs. Ellermeyer became the parents of eight children, six of whom survive, viz.: Anna M., wife of Charles Gura; William; Charles; Harry I.; Edward; Mary, wife of Howard Smith; John, deceased; and Albert, deceased.

William Ellermeyer was born Sept. 6, 1862, in Kittanning, and was educated there at the public schools. When a boy he entered his father's shop to assist him in the meat business, and his whole life has been devoted to this line of work. In time he became a partner, and since the death of his father he and his brother Charles have continued together. They have increased their trade steadily, and are conducting their establishment along modern lines, following a policy which has proved profitable and has placed them among the most enterprising merchants of the borough. Their methods and equipment are up-to-date, and they have a reputation as substantial, progressive business men second to none in the community.

Mr. Ellermeyer is a member of the Catholic Church, and socially he affiliates with the Elks, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Columbus.

Charles Ellermeyer, son of Albert and Eva (Kron) Ellermeyer, was born June 2, 1866, in Kittanning and there received a public school education. Like his brother, he assisted his father in the meat business in youth, and later became a partner, and as previously stated these brothers have continued the market their father established, and have widened the scope and extent of the trade until it is a credit to their ability and energy, and a credit to the borough in which it is conducted. Mr. Ellermeyer is a member of the Elks, Modern Woodmen, Heptasophs, Knights of Columbus and C. M. B. A., and in religion is a Catholic. He has been twice married, his first wife being Julia Linnan, daughter of Patrick Linnan, of Kittanning. She died in 1903, the mother of six children: Margaret, James, Catherine, Charles, and two that died in infancy. In 1905 Mr. Ellermeyer married Sarah B. McConaughy.

Harry I. Ellermeyer, son of Albert and Eva (Kron) Ellermeyer, was born in 1873 in Kittanning, and had the educational advantages

afforded by the public schools of the borough. When he went to work he entered the hardware store of McConnell & Luker, of Kittanning, as clerk, and there learned the details of the business so thoroughly that within a few years he felt qualified to embark in that line on his own account. His business career has been successful. In 1901, in partnership with his brother Edward, he bought the business of E. E. Hileman and two years later acquired his brother's interest, by purchase. Since then he has carried on the store alone, and he has enlarged the business to such proportions that his establishment is now one of the leading places of the kind in Armstrong county. His stock of hardware is large and complete, and in addition he carries a line of queensware, furniture, pianos, organs, buggies, wagons and farm implements which draws trade from a radius of many miles. His store is six stories in height, 25 by 100 feet in dimensions, and the large warehouses adjoining enable him to handle an extensive supply of goods, which is a distinct advantage to his customers as well as to himself. The business is conducted on a large scale, the trade now amounting to one hundred thousand dollars annually. Though one of the younger merchants of this region he has been one of the most successful, and he is one of those progressive spirits whose enterprise advances the welfare of the whole community.

In 1904 Mr. Ellermeyer married Margaret Fleming, daughter of John M. Fleming of Kittanning, the latter of whom served as commissioner of Armstrong county and as justice of the peace. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellermeyer, Eva Perle and Anna Margaret. Mr. Ellermeyer is a member of the Catholic Church.

JAMES C. WALLY has been for years closely associated with the heavy oil and gas interests of the State, and is a man of wide business connections. Born Feb. 26, 1861, at Queenstown, in Perry township, Armstrong Co., Pa., he is a son of Thomas and Sarah Ann (Crawford) Wally, and grandson on the maternal side of William Crawford, a successful farmer, and owner of large tracts of land in Armstrong county. He was of Irish descent.

John Wally, paternal grandfather of James C. Wally, was a farmer and one of the early settlers of Perry township. He was of French descent, his father having come from France to America. He married Charlotte Truby, and the children were: William; Thomas;

John L.; James M.; Catherine, wife of Boyd Miller; Polly, wife of Benjamin Eavens; Carrie, wife of John Eavens; Nancy, wife of Frank George; Anna, wife of Reuben Heger-son; and Lucretia, wife of O. A. Knox. John Wally was one of the most successful farmers in his day, owner of a large tract of land.

Thomas Wally, father of James C. Wally, was in early life a farmer, but later was contractor engaged in rig building in the oil fields, being one of the pioneers in this line of business. He was closely identified with the early history of the discovery and development of oil and gas wells in Pennsylvania, and actively engaged in contracting, and operating for oil and gas, from 1865, in the early days of Oil Creek, until 1900, when he retired. Both he and his wife are deserving of much credit, having reared a family of seven boys, all moral, temperate and successful business men. Mr. and Mrs. Wally were consistent members of the Methodist Church from childhood, and he is an Odd Fellow and Granger. They had children as follows: James C.; Perry L.; Alexander Mackworth; Ollie, deceased; William; Rebecca; Charlotte; Jemima, deceased; John; Jane, wife of Albert Calhoon, deceased, and Thomas O.

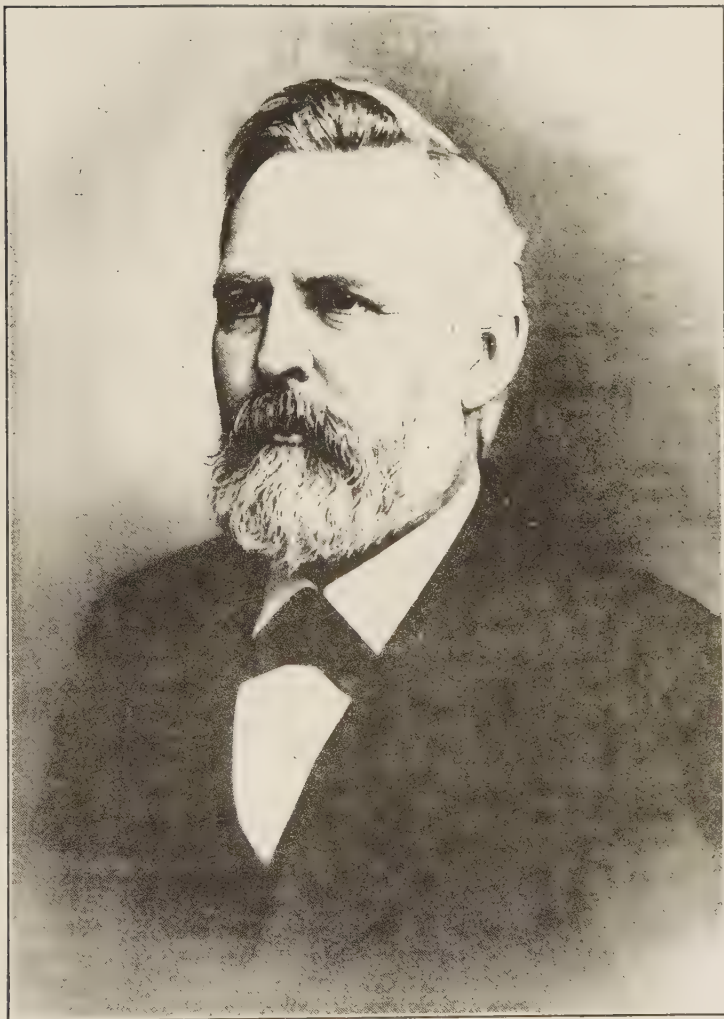
James C. Wally attended schools at Queens-town, and worked on the farm until nineteen years old, when he went into the oil fields and became a tool dresser, continuing thus for four years. He then became a driller, developing into a contractor for drilling, and has been unusually successful in this line of work, which he has pursued for a quarter of a century, as a contractor, and also as a producer of oil and gas. He is one of the leaders in his line in this part of the State. Since he began he has drilled over one thousand oil and gas wells, the majority of which are productive. He is the inventor and patentee of a valuable appliance known as the Wally Splice, connecting a wire drilling cable and a Manila cable, a splice worked without a tuck, and guaranteed not to slip. This invention has been used exclusively in the deepest well drilled in the United States, this well being now 6,500 feet deep, and drilling going on yet. The splice is in great demand in every section of the country where deep drilling is required, and the first and only successful way to drill with a wire cable was due to this invention, in all fields where oil and gas wells are to be found. Mr. Wally is a stockholder and promoter of the Fort Pitt Powder Company, in Armstrong county, Pa., a stockholder in the Armstrong County Trust Company, the Kittanning Na-

tional Bank, and a stockholder and director in the Kittanning brewery. He is a director of the Armstrong County General Hospital and a life member of the corporation. At present he is a member of the Kittanning council.

On Oct. 6, 1886, Mr. Wally was married to Cora Steel, daughter of Jacob Steel, of Queenstown, who was for a number of years a superintendent for the Brady's Bend iron works; when this shut down he started in the oil business. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wally: Earl, Pearl, Wesley, Hannah, Carrie, Charlotte, Eva, Beulah and William T. Mr. Wally is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Maccabees. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Church, and are earnest workers in that organization.

EDWARD SULLIVAN GOLDEN, for thirty years one of the eminent practitioners at the bar of Armstrong county, made a name which for years was an honor to the legal profession all over western Pennsylvania. A resident of Kittanning from boyhood, his live interest in the welfare of the borough made him one of its most public-spirited citizens, and though he held no public office except that of school director he was active in the promotion of every good movement.

Mr. Golden was a native of Indiana, Indiana Co., Pa., born Sept. 22, 1830, son of John and Eleanor (O'Sullivan) Golden, the father an Englishman, the mother of Irish birth. John Golden was a soldier in the war of 1812. He moved with his family to Kittanning about 1840. Although Edward S. Golden obtained a place of foremost distinction among the most intellectual men of his day it was not because of any advantages of birth or early education. As his parents were in moderate circumstances he had only such schooling as the boroughs of Indiana and Kittanning then afforded, and after leaving school worked industriously to obtain the start his ambitious nature desired. How earnestly he persevered even in his youth may be gathered from the fact that he gained admission to the bar of Armstrong county in 1849, before he reached his majority. His studies were carried on in the office of the late Judge Joseph Buffington, and the promise of his student days was more than fulfilled in the successes of his long career at the Armstrong county bar. The memorial of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Armstrong County, December Sessions, 1890, says: "From the time



EDWARD S. GOLDEN

he tried his first case he took high rank as a lawyer, showed an aptitude for his work and a love for his profession. . . . No member of our bar has ever gained a wider reputation than did Mr. Golden. He was known solely as a lawyer and as a lawyer his success was in the trial of causes. . . . For nearly twenty years he was on one or the other side of almost every case on trial and his services were eagerly sought on all sides not only in our own county but throughout this section of the State." Few lawyers of this bar have given evidence of such natural fitness for the legal profession. His marvelous gifts of memory enabled him to put to actual use the learning he absorbed, so that he had more resources than most lawyers when it came to digging out law applicable to the work in hand. His clear mind and faculty for analyzing cases allowed him to master the facts readily and judge their importance; and his fluency of speech, a command of language effective, sufficient, concise, with no unnecessary verbiage to obscure the ideas he wished to convey, enabled him to present them to the best advantage. At the height of his practice the development of the oil industry in this section brought up many legal questions of entirely different character than had ever been dealt with here previously, and as the fate of much valuable property and the rights of many different people hinged on arguments hitherto untried and depended on decisions which were awaited with eagerness as precedents, it was natural a lawyer of Mr. Golden's standing was called into an unusual number of important cases. It is a fact that "many of the principles which are now settled and have become a part of the law of the State have become so by reason of his clear reasoning and untiring energy in the preparation of his causes." Thus his work has the permanent value it deserves. Mr. Golden was zealously devoted to his profession. No details were ever so exacting, nothing apparently so trivial, that he found an excuse to neglect anything. He covered every possibility of a case and met emergencies before they arose. To the research and mental labor necessary in preparing his cases for trial was added the actual physical work of writing and rewriting his briefs, and there is no doubt that the mental and physical strain, continued through years of unrelenting application to his profession, contrived to bring about the physical decline which made it necessary for him to relinquish all his activities for about ten years before his death.

Orr Buffington, a leading attorney of Kit-

tanning, writes of Mr. Golden: "Edward Sullivan Golden was one of the most prominent lawyers of western Pennsylvania. He and Jackson Boggs and John Gilpin were leaders and rivals, and were always found joined or opposed to each other in every important case. Mr. Golden was remarkable for his fertility of resource, alertness of mind, his general knowledge of law, and for his combativeness; no embarrassment in the trial of a case, however distressing, would find him unready to extricate his client from the difficulty. Defeated at one point, he had the skill to turn the attention of the court and the jury to some other feature of the case, and thus snatch victory from defeat. He had the happy faculty of recognizing the vital points of his case and throwing the emphasis where it would do the most good. These three men and others of less prominence of this bar worked not only in the daytime but long into the night. Their practice covered the period of the exploitation of oil in the northern end of the county; litigation was very extensive in consequence and many legal principles were read into the law through their labors. Before the days of the stenographer they were obliged to do most of the writing of contracts and briefs—the practice of law at that period was made difficult by the many technicalities since swept away in the preparation and trial of cases. From 1870 until 1890 the legal business of this county was at its height and these three practitioners with others gave this bar an unusual prominence for one of the smaller counties."

Mr. Golden had been admitted to practice in all the courts, his work taking him to Pittsburgh and other large cities of the State. One of the most noted cases in which he appeared was that of Dougherty against the Commonwealth, a famous murder trial of 1871, an account of which is given in 69 Pennsylvania State Reports, page 286. The case was appealed, taken to the Supreme court, and when the verdict was reversed it was again tried in Armstrong county, and the prisoner acquitted. Another famous case was that of Karns et al. vs. Tanner, given in 66 Pennsylvania Reports, page 297, and in 74 Pennsylvania Reports, page 339.

Some time after his admission to the bar Mr. Golden entered into partnership with H. N. Lee, and the firm of Lee and Golden lasted until Mr. Lee's retirement in 1855. His next association was with J. Alexander Fulton, and they practiced under the name of Golden and Fulton until 1862, when Mr. Ful-

ton gave up practice and moved to the State of Delaware. Then he became a partner of Hon. J. B. Neale, as Golden and Neale, Mr. Neale retiring from the firm in 1871 to make a visit to Europe. At that time W. D. Patton was a student in the office, and after his admission to the bar began practice with Mr. Golden, as Golden and Patton, this partnership lasting until 1879. It was a severe trial for Mr. Golden when his physical breakdown obliged him to give up all work, his health being enfeebled ten years before his death, which occurred in Kittanning Oct. 4, 1890. But his interest in the law and court matters never waned, and he continued to visit the office of his son Lee after he ceased to attend court, and kept track of proceedings through his friends. Lawyers had great respect for his mastery of legal principles, and his memory of decided cases was so accurate almost to the last that he was often consulted as an authority. Though he was not strong enough physically for practice his mind remained clear until his last illness, from nervous prostration. Though all of his work was in the line of his profession, Mr. Golden did not limit his reading and study to legal literature, his well chosen and much used library showing how wide was the range of his interest.

Outside of his practice Mr. Golden was active in church work and in the matter of public education, and in spite of his busy life he served faithfully as a member of the school board of Kittanning for many years. Its affairs had the benefit of his best thought, and he was influential in obtaining adequate housing and all the necessary facilities which he felt should be extended to the young to give them a proper start in life. With strong sympathies toward all in sorrow or want, he was always ready to extend a helping hand to the deserving, and aided worthy charities by his influence and means.

Mr. Golden was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church at Kittanning, and was a regular attendant at its services, and served many years as vestryman. Fraternally he was a thirty-second-degree Mason. For several years he was chairman of the county committee of the Democratic party, was once his party's candidate for county judge, and was at one time mentioned for judge of the Supreme court.

Mr. Golden married Sarah Gates, and to this marriage were born the following children: Horatio Lee; William, who is deceased; Gertrude, wife of George G. Titzell,

cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Kittanning; Charles H.; Edward S.; Edith, deceased, wife of Arthur Jones; Percy G.; Herbert L., deceased; and Walter W. and Harry C., twins. The sons Horatio Lee and Harry C. Golden, both now practicing lawyers in Kittanning, are worthy successors of their distinguished father.

This biography may be fittingly closed with the sympathetic and appreciative tribute of St. Paul's Episcopal Church:

The Rector, wardens and vestry of St. Paul's Church desire to extend to our dear friend and her children their heartfelt sympathy in the trouble that has come to their home in the death of husband and father and our long-time associate, Edward S. Golden, which occurred on Saturday evening, October 4th, 1890.

In so doing they deem it fitting to note some things in the life of their late associate which it will be a pleasure to his family to read and of which they desire to preserve some memorial in the archives of this Parish.

The story of his life has been fittingly told by others in the public prints after his death, and is known to all. The report books of this State for the last forty years are a standing witness to his distinguished position at the bar, to his marked ability, his deep knowledge and to his varied and extensive work in his chosen profession. Without the aid of wealth, influence or early educational advantages, he hewed out for himself a place in the front ranks of his professional associates and maintained his position among men of strong intellect and unquestioned ability. His capacity for doing work was unbounded; he seemed to know no such thing as fatigue, and his industry and close application made him a wonder to those about him. To these he added a naturally quick and bright mind, a marvelously retentive memory, unflinching boldness and courage in the advocacy of his cause, and with all these his success at the bar was pronounced from the first.

Those who came to him with a story of trouble or need he was always ready to assist, and this readiness to aid was so well known that his kindness was often abused.

He was an ardent friend of education and all that concerned our public schools. His own hard struggles in that line when a young man made him especially ready to extend a helping hand to the ambitious and deserving young men and women who were trying to get an education. There are many living today who can attest the material help he thus extended. His interest in the subject was well evidenced by his long connection with our public schools; for years he was a member of the board and in the busiest days of an engrossing practice he gave to them his time and interest. In their management he was progressive and fully abreast with the spirit of the times. It was largely owing to his influence and to this progressive spirit that years ago the then very advanced step was taken of purchasing the present site for our school and erecting the large building which was afterwards burned.

In this Parish he was deeply interested and

concerned for upwards of forty years. In his younger days he was a teacher in the Sunday school and afterwards for years its superintendent. He encouraged the young to attend by his advice and the force of his example, and for years never failed to be present at its sessions, although doubtless often worn out by the exacting work of his unusually busy life.

In the affairs of the Parish he took an active interest, giving freely of his means, his time and his hearty co-operation in all its work and filling for years a position as member of the vestry. In him the rector always found a cheering and sympathizing supporter, and, while others might falter or complain, he was always ready to encourage and sustain. His home was open to them and theirs and to him they could look for cordial and hearty support and co-operation.

His was in every sense of the word a busy life; the amount of work he did was simply enormous. His extensive practice and the responsibility and care carried for years would have broken down most men far earlier than it did him—but his will power and endurance kept him up long after many another would have sunk under the load. Gradually, however, an over-taxed body had to give way, and to him who hardly knew what the words vacation and rest meant, came a long and enforced period of inactivity. Who can tell how sore a trial it must have been for this busy worker to feel he could work no more? At times, almost constantly, he was subject to the severest physical pains; but all these, his suffering, his enforced idleness, he bore in an uncomplaining spirit, never growing restive under it but with a meekness and patience which betokened that the discipline of pain and sorrow was working out its chastening mission.

To those who are left and will miss him, to his life companion who will instinctively turn to seek him in the places that once knew him and know him no more, we extend our earnest sympathy, feeling sure that in their sorrow they will not be left alone, but that He who visits "the fatherless and widow in their affliction" will be to them what He has always been to those who seek Him, "A very present help in time of trouble."

St. Paul's Rectory, 27th October, 1890.

W. FRED TURNER, member of the firm of S. Turner & Son, merchants, at Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., was born April 28, 1864, at that borough, son of Samuel and Margaret Jane (Clark) Turner, a grandson of Samuel Turner.

Samuel Turner came to Armstrong county in 1836 and located at Leechburg, where he followed his trade of saddler and harnessmaker until his death, in 1856. His widow survived until 1872. They were members of the Lutheran Church and worthy and estimable people in every relation of life. They had four children.

Samuel Turner (2), son of Samuel Turner, was born in Washington county, Pa., July 8, 1828. His educational opportunities were somewhat meager, for at that day school facili-

ties were not afforded as at present, and he had not reached manhood when he had completed an apprenticeship of four years at the cabinet-maker's trade. For some years he worked for others in the same business and then started for himself, beginning in a small way in the line of furniture and undertaking, at Freeport, Pa. Although he many times enlarged the scope of his business and increased his facilities, he continued at the same location in which he started. In 1885 he admitted his son, W. Fred Turner, to partnership, and the business was so continued until his death, Jan. 11, 1913, under the firm style of S. Turner & Son. This is the only store at Freeport that carries a complete line of furniture, and a large amount of business is done. Mr. Turner was a busy man all his life. In politics he was a Republican, and formerly served in local offices at times, was overseer of the poor, and was elected burgess of Freeport, at one time against his wishes, and refused to serve. He was a charter member of Lodge No. 237, Royal Arcanum, at Freeport. He married Margaret Jane Clark, who died Dec. 29, 1883.

W. Fred Turner attended the public schools at Freeport until he was sixteen years of age and in 1884 was graduated from the Actual Business College, Pittsburgh, Pa. At that time his father offered him the means with which to equip himself for a profession, or a half interest in his own business, and the son chose the latter, becoming his father's partner in 1885. He now has full charge of the business and never has regretted the choice he made. For some years he has been very active in Republican politics, having cast his first presidential vote for Hon. Benjamin Harrison, and for years was a member of the Armstrong County Republican committee and frequently a delegate to county and State conventions. He was elected burgess of Freeport when twenty-two years of age, and served in the Pennsylvania State Legislature in the sessions of 1907 and 1909, during this time being a member of the investigating committee concerning the destruction by fire of the old State House and otherwise proving his efficiency as a public official.

On Jan. 20, 1887, Mr. Turner was married, at Freeport, Pa., to Lida Bricker, and they have two daughters, Margaret and Dorothy. Mr. Turner has filled all the chairs in the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he is a member at Freeport, belongs to the Consistory and Commandery at Pittsburgh, and is a Shriner. He is identified also with the Odd Fellows, American Mechanics, Elks, Eagles and the Loyal Order of Moose.

CAMDEN C. COCHRAN, justice of the peace and a prosperous farmer, residing in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born on the farm on which he lives July 4, 1853, son of John Cochran, grandson of William Cochran and a great-grandson of William Cochran.

William Cochran, the great-grandfather, came to America from Ireland and was one of the pioneer settlers in what is now Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in old age.

William Cochran, son of William, may have accompanied his father from Ireland. He was married in Armstrong county, in 1814, to Mary Marshall, a daughter of John and Jane (Scott) Marshall. Mr. Cochran died Nov. 1, 1876, and the death of his wife occurred Aug. 3, 1878. They had twelve children, as follows: Nancy, born Dec. 20, 1816, married James Robert Calhoun; Jane, born July 3, 1818, married W. W. Marshall; Eliza M., born Jan. 23, 1820, married Watson S. Marshall; John, born Jan. 16, 1822, married Martha E. McComb; Mary died unmarried; William M., born in 1826, married Martha J. McGaughey; James L., born Aug. 12, 1828, married Mary C. Bricker; Samuel never married; Robert, born Oct. 2, 1832, married Mary Adair; David S., born Feb. 19, 1835, married Lois C. Marshall, Oct. 29, 1867; Levi, born in 1837, died when eleven months old; Sarah Ellen, born June 19, 1839, married R. L. McGaughey. The father of the above family cleared a tract of land in Cowanshannock township and built his log cabin around stumps of trees in order to utilize them as seats after the house was completed. The family lived on that farm and did considerable improving as the years went by, until 1831, when they sold and bought a farm at Glade Run, which later came into possession of their son Samuel. William Cochran cleared the native forest growth from this land and developed a good farm, and it was here that both he and his wife passed away. They were quiet, worthy, virtuous people, respected and esteemed by all who knew them, ancestors to whom their descendants may refer with pride.

John Cochran, son of William and father of Camden C. Cochran, was born in Cowanshannock township, Jan. 16, 1822, near the present borough of Atwood, and accompanied his parents to Wayne township in 1831, there spending the rest of his life, remaining at home until his marriage. In 1850 he settled on a farm near Dayton, Pa., which he had pur-

chased, and followed farming as his main occupation, although he also did some carpenter work, being skillful in the handling of tools. In the spring of 1878 he established a dairy, disposing of his milk in the town of Dayton, and continued this industry for some time. He was an honest and upright business man and was well known all over Wayne township. He was a Democrat in his political views. On Dec. 21, 1848, he was united in marriage with Martha E. McComb, who was born Nov. 14, 1825, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Marshall) McComb. George McComb was born Oct. 1, 1783, and was a son of General McComb, of Revolutionary fame. He married Elizabeth Marshall, the second and youngest daughter of James and Elizabeth (Whitesides) Marshall. They lived in Indiana county, Pa., until 1815, when they moved to near Glade Run, Armstrong county, where George McComb followed farming until 1823, when he built a tannery on his farm, having learned the tanning business in his youth. He conducted it for some years and it was operated later by his sons. Mr. McComb served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a useful and representative man, for many years a justice of the peace, and an elder in the Glade Run Presbyterian Church. His death occurred Feb. 17, 1859, and that of his wife on May 26, 1857. They had the following children: Margaret T., James H., Nancy J., John C., Joseph W., Eliza J., Maria E., Martha E., Sarah A., Robert N., Cynthia S. and Marshall.

To John and Martha E. Cochran two children were born: Camden C. and a daughter who did not survive infancy. John Cochran died Sept. 6, 1884. He was a Democrat in politics, and for many years was a member of the Glade Run Presbyterian Church.

Camden C. Cochran was educated in the township schools and Glade Run Academy and remained at home, assisting his father on the homestead near Dayton, which is now his own property. He became associated in business with his uncle, Samuel Cochran, and together they opened a coal mine on the home property and did a coal business for twenty or twenty-five years, when they sold out to the Dayton Coal Company. Since when Mr. Cochran has given his entire attention to his agricultural pursuits. For many years he has served as secretary of the Dayton Fair Association and as one of its managers. From early manhood he has been more or less interested in public matters, especially in local affairs, and has frequently been elected to office on the

Republican ticket, having served with the utmost efficiency as township auditor, secretary of the school board as roadmaster, and in the fall of 1911 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace for Wayne township. With other representative men of this section, he is a stockholder in the Dayton Normal Institute. A natural as well as trained musician for twenty or thirty years Mr. Cochran was prominent in the borough's musical concerns, teaching singing and serving as leader of the Dayton Cornet Band. For seventeen years he has been an elder in the Glade Run Presbyterian Church and for the last nineteen years has led the church choir, and he still takes an active part in the Sunday school.

Mr. Cochran has been twice married. On June 15, 1882, he was united in marriage to Stella Wilson, who was born April 5, 1863, and died May 2, 1901, survived by four children, viz.: Charles W., who is a student in the Western Theological Seminary, preparing for the Presbyterian ministry, married Dessie Shields; Edna is the wife of John P. Stockdale, residing in Wayne township; John L., who resides at home, married Alice Hawk, and they have a daughter, Arabelle Jane; Alfred M., who is a farmer in Illinois, married Nora Dooling. Mr. Cochran's second marriage took place February 28, 1907, to Mrs. Arabelle (Kirkpatrick) Marshall, widow of Robert M. Marshall, formerly a justice of the peace in Wayne township. She is a daughter of James C. and Mary (McMillen) Kirkpatrick, and the venerable Mr. Kirkpatrick resides with Mr. and Mrs. Cochran.

PHILIP W. SHUMAKER, M. D., who is a practicing physician of New Bethlehem, Pa., is a descendant of an old and respected family of western Pennsylvania, members of which have taken part in the several wars of America, giving valuable service to their country, and being representative citizens in their various communities.

John Shumaker, his great-grandfather, a native of Germany, came to America prior to 1770 with six brothers, namely: Solomon, Adam, George, Simon, Samuel and Daniel. Of these George Shumaker was the founder of a well-known branch of the family in western Pennsylvania; they settled first in Loudoun county, Va. John Shumaker was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving in the American army, and also took part in the Indian wars of western Pennsylvania. He was an early settler of Westmoreland county, Pa., where he purchased a large tract of land and

cleared it up, making a homestead there. Here his death occurred, resulting from wounds received during his service in the wars. His wife was Mary Ann Baker, and they had two sons and three daughters, among them a son Philip.

Philip Shumaker was the grandfather of Dr. Philip W. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Jan. 25, 1784, and died April 10, 1860. He settled in what is now Mahoning township, Armstrong Co., Pa., in 1814, taking up 400 acres of land. In 1824 he sold 200 acres of this tract to a favorite cousin, Peter Shumaker. He cleared up his farm, which gradually became a fine homestead, and there spent the rest of his life, his death occurring there. He married Elizabeth Rose, who was born Nov. 18, 1790, and died June 12, 1863, and they reared a family of nine children, as follows: Mary, who married Adam Smith; John; Sarah; Joseph, a minister of the German Baptist Church; Isaac; Philip; Susan, who married Robert Ferguson; Elizabeth, who married M. N. Hetrick; and Samuel.

John Shumaker, son of Philip, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Oct. 22, 1813, and spent practically all his life in Mahoning township, where he was a prominent farmer in his day. He improved a farm of 320 acres, now owned by his sons Simon A. and Philip W. Retiring from active work in 1883, he made his home with his son Philip W. until his death, which occurred in November, 1901. He married Ruth Davis, daughter of Bernard and Sarah (McClain) Davis, natives of Ireland and pioneers of Armstrong county, and they were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Eliza, who married Thomas W. Marshall; Joseph T.; Simon A.; Susan, who married George Balsinger; Philip W.; Emily C., who married Samuel Balsinger; Davis G.; Amanda M., who married Jacob Johnson; William T., who is deceased; Mary M., who married Dr. Harry Sadler; and James K.

Philip W. Shumaker, a son of John and Ruth (Davis) Shumaker, was born in what is now Mahoning township, this county, Nov. 6, 1844. He attended the common schools of his locality, and later the Dayton Academy and Reid Institute. In 1866 he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Criswell, of New Bethlehem, and in 1868 entered Cleveland Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1870. The same year he began the practice of his profession at Rochester, Lorain Co., Ohio, where he remained for two years, paying a government tax of ten dollars for the privilege. In 1872 he located at Oak-

land, Armstrong Co., Pa., engaging in the drug business, as well as in the practice of his profession, and he continued here until 1884. At this time he opened an office in New Bethlehem, where he has since resided, and he has here established an extensive and lucrative patronage. He was also engaged here in the drug business until 1901, but he now gives his entire time and attention to his patients.

Dr. Shumaker married Sept. 26, 1876, Susie, daughter of Tobias and Barbara (Brenizer) Kimmel, natives of Westmoreland county, Pa., and early settlers of Plum Creek township, Armstrong county. By this union there was one son, Edgar Kimmel, who is associated with his father in the practice of medicine. Dr. Shumaker is a member of the Clarion County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and keeps well informed on all matters and up-to-date methods which relate to his profession. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a Republican.

EDGAR KIMMEL SHUMAKER, M. D., only son of Dr. Philip W. and Susie (Kimmel) Shumaker, was born at Oakland, this county, March 14, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of New Bethlehem, at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., in the Pharmaceutical department of the University of Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899, and graduated from the medical department of the same university in the class of 1902. After serving as interne at St. John's Hospital, in Pittsburgh, one year, since 1903 he has been associated with his father, practicing medicine in New Bethlehem. Both father and son have been most successful in their work and have the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

Dr. Edgar K. Shumaker married Dec. 31, 1902, Emma, daughter of William M. and Mel-da (Truitt) Andrews, of New Bethlehem, and they have one son, Philip W., born Nov. 25, 1903. The Doctor is a member of the Baptist Church at New Bethlehem, fraternally is a member of Stuckreth Lodge, No. 430, F. & A. M., of Pittsburgh, and professionally is connected with the Clarion County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at New Bethlehem. In political sentiment he is Republican.

WILLIAM P. LAUSTER, proprietor of the Yatesboro Roller Mills, at Yatesboro, Pa., was born March 21, 1874, in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, son of Henry and

Christena (Koch) Lauster, and a grandson of Ernest Martin Lauster.

Ernest Martin Lauster was born in 1800, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where he followed milling until he came to America in 1848. He was accompanied by his family and they landed at Baltimore, Md., from there proceeding to Pittsburgh, Pa. Shortly afterward he secured land in what is now East Liberty and followed gardening until 1855, when he moved to Armstrong county and bought a farm of 150 acres from Samuel Beers, in Kittanning township. Mr. Lauster remained on this farm until 1866, when he moved to the farm of a son in another part of the township, living there until 1881, at which time he removed to his son Henry's home in Cowanshannock township, where he died in 1888. His wife was also long-lived; born in 1799, she died in 1885. They were interred in St. Paul's cemetery, in Armstrong county. They had three sons: George, residing on the old homestead in Kittanning township; Peter, formerly a successful business man of Pittsburgh; and Henry.

Henry Lauster, son of Ernest Martin Lauster, was born Feb. 7, 1837, in the town of Axel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. When eleven years of age he accompanied his parents to America and was about nineteen when his father bought his farm in Armstrong county. Henry learned the milling business about this time and later was associated with J. A. Boyer, under the firm name of Boyer & Lauster, the firm later becoming Lauster, Sowers & Co., and the North Star mill was erected, three miles southwest of Yatesboro. In April, 1889, the business of the mill became very poor, and Henry Lauster together with his brother, Peter Lauster, then of Pittsburgh, bought out the interests of the other partners and remodeled the mill to the roller system. Henry Lauster was in charge of the mill business and it prospered under his management, which continued until 1903, when he retired, and what was widely known as Lauster's mill was sold. After a year of rest on his farm in Kittanning township, he built a comfortable residence at Rural Valley, and was about ready to move into it when he sustained an injury to his foot, which, after much suffering and a surgical operation in the hospital at Kittanning, Pa., caused his death, Nov. 13, 1906. He was buried in the cemetery connected with St. Paul's Reformed Church, near Blanco. Among his fellow citizens generally, Mr. Lauster was held in very high regard. It was said of him that he was a kind-hearted, generous man, of unimpeach-

able integrity, a good husband and a loving father.

In 1858 Henry Lauster was married to Christena Koch, of Kittanning township, Armstrong county, and four children were born to them, three sons and one daughter. In 1882 the family was stricken with typhoid fever and on Oct. 18th two of the children succumbed, the only daughter, who was seventeen years old, and the son John, who had reached his twenty-second year. Two other sons survived the epidemic, Henry F. and William P.

Henry F. Lauster was born Nov. 13, 1862, and was associated in the milling business with his younger brother, William P., until he died, Feb. 7, 1908. He married Narcissa Wagner, and three sons survive him: John B., Wilbert E. and O. Elsworth.

Mrs. Christena (Koch) Lauster was born May 11, 1839, and resides at Rural Valley. She took possession of the new residence while her husband was at the hospital, hopefully preparing the home to which he never returned alive. Her parents were John and Anna (Reichert) Koch.

William P. Lauster attended the public schools and then took a summer business course at Kittanning, after which he learned the milling business with his father. Immediately after his father's retirement and sale of the old mill, Mr. Lauster, in partnership with his brother, the late Henry F. Lauster, erected the Yatesboro Roller Mills at Yatesboro. Under the firm style of Lauster Brothers the mills continued to be operated until the death of Henry F. Lauster, and in 1909 William P. Lauster bought the interest of his brother's heirs and since then has the business under his own name. The mills are modern in every way, being thoroughly equipped with improved machinery. The product is a high grade of spring and winter wheat flour, and a specialty made of high-grade buckwheat flour. The mills are headquarters for oats, corn, hay, straw, feed of all kinds and poultry supplies. The business is in a very flourishing condition.

Mr. Lauster married Ida McGregor, daughter of James McGregor, of Kittanning township, and they reside at Yatesboro. In politics Mr. Lauster is a Democrat, and in this connection is quite prominent, in 1910 serving as a delegate to the State convention, and at present is being a member of the council of Rural Valley. In the early spring of 1912 Mr. Lauster's many friends in the party throughout Armstrong county insisted on his becoming a candidate for the Legislature. For business reasons he could not see his way

clear to acquiesce and did not certify for the primaries, but there was a surprise when the result of the primaries was announced showing that he had been voluntarily nominated. After a spirited and clean-cut campaign he was defeated by a very close margin, in a county which hitherto had been overwhelmingly Republican.

WILLIAM A. LOUDEN, who occupies a high position among the prosperous and representative business men of Kittanning, was born July 10, 1853, in Clarion county, Pa., son of David and Lydia (Westner) Loudon.

David Loudon was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., but settled in Clarion county in 1850, and there reared his family of ten children, viz.: Francis, William A., Henry A., Jennie, George W., Mary, John, Elizabeth, Rena and Annie. The father of these children followed farming all his active life. He is now eighty-seven years old.

William A. Loudon attended public school at Cherry Run, Clairon Co., Pa., and worked on the homestead farm until sixteen years old, when he went to Oil City, Pa. For twelve years thereafter he was engaged in drilling gas and oil wells in that vicinity. He then went to the Clarion oil fields to work at tool dressing for five years, when he resumed his drilling of wells, spending twelve years more in this line. By this time he was able to buy an outfit, and began drilling wells under contract. Owing to his good judgment and experience Mr. Loudon is able to select fruitful spots, having only twenty dry holes against him, a most remarkable record, for he has drilled over six hundred wells in Pennsylvania alone, besides many in West Virginia, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. His record for Armstrong is about three hundred, and in nearly all of them he found gas as well as oil. For some years Mr. Loudon has been working with a partner, W. H. Smith, under the name of Loudon & Smith Company, this firm being one of the best known in this line in Pennsylvania. In 1906 the firm rented and subsequently bought out the Kittanning Tool Company, owners of a well equipped shop, furnished with all machinery for manufacturing and repairing all kinds of oil well tools and other appliances. Mr. Loudon has accumulated considerable valuable realty, and is building several houses in Kittanning, for he has great faith in the future of this city, from which he conducts his business operations.

In 1884, Mr. Loudon married Martha Dison, daughter of Robert Dison, of Monroe county,

N. Y. Six children were born of this marriage, three of whom died in infancy: William J., who is in business with his father, having charge of the repair shop at Kittanning; Clarence E., also engaged with his father, drilling wells; and Clara May. Mr. Louden belongs to the Masonic lodge at Bellview, Pa. In religious faith, he is a United Presbyterian, being a member of the church of that denomination at Kittanning, and serving it as trustee for several years.

JAMES B. SMAIL, chief burgess of the borough of Leechburg, to which office he was elected in 1909, is one of the leading business men of that place and a citizen whose influence for progress and good government are felt in all its activities. Mr. Smail was born in Burrell township, Armstrong county, June 8, 1857, son of Daniel Smail and grandson of Jacob Smail.

Jacob Smail came to America with his family from Germany and settled in Armstrong county, Pa., about four miles northwest of Leechburg. He engaged in farming, prospered, and became one of the well-known residents of the community, where he continued to live until his death. He is buried in the old Smail graveyard in Bethel township, this county. Though he had seventeen children he took up enough land to give each a tract of fifty acres. Mr. Smail was twice married, the second time to Nancy J. Elliott. His first wife was the mother of all his children, among whom were: George; Philip; Joseph; Peter; Daniel; Josiah; Phoebe; Priscilla; Leah; Hettie—all now deceased but Priscilla, who resides in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Smail, son of Jacob, was born in Germany, and was but a child when brought by his father to this country. He was reared in Armstrong county, and farming was his life work. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Elwood, of Pittsburgh, was wounded in battle by a shell and taken to a hospital, later being sent home, where he died from the effects of his injuries Jan. 3, 1863. He is buried at the Forks Church in Gilpin township, this county. By his first wife, Elizabeth (Altshouse), Mr. Smail had two children, both of whom died young. His second marriage was to Catherine Helery, who was born on a sailing ship coming from Germany, and by her he had four children: William, who died in 1863; Lucy, who married James Bruner; James B.,; and

Maria, who married William Irminger, of Missouri.

James B. Smail attended public school in his native township, and he was practically reared by W. H. Carnahan, with whom he remained until he was fourteen years old. The next three years he was in the State of Missouri, where he was employed at farm work and in a rope walk. Returning home he drove team for Schwalm & Carnahan, merchants, at Cochran's Mill, Pa., for one year, and then was with Major Beale for one year. After that he began farming in Parks township for Abraham Heckman, and later locating in Parkville, this county, engaged in the mercantile business. Under President Cleveland he was appointed postmaster at that point, the post office being known as Dime, and remained there for eight years. He was next employed at the coal mines by Capt. Alfred Hicks, now of Pittsburgh, first as weighmaster. Resigning from this position he went to the Duff College in Pittsburgh, where he took a commercial course, after which he returned to Mr. Hicks' employ, working in his store at Leechburg. Subsequently he was made general superintendent of mines on the Monongahela river and at Monongahela City, and also had charge as such at Neffs, Ohio, for some time. He then entered business at Leechburg as a member of the firm of Smail & Fiscus, general merchants, and in time became the head of the firm of Smail, Stull & Hill, hardware dealers, Mr. Smail erecting what is now known as the Smail building, on Second street, 60 by 53 feet in dimensions, for the accommodation of their business. By strict integrity and honorable methods, combined with efficient management, Mr. Smail has been very successful. He believes a man need not be rich before he invests, but must invest before he can expect to get rich, and he has proved the worth of his opinion. He has become deeply interested in western mining concerns, is general manager of the Pennsylvania Mining & Milling Company, located in Missouri, where the company has purchased seven hundred acres of land valuable for its deposits of coal, lead, zinc, etc., and is general superintendent of the Belmont Coal Mining Company; as a supporter of local enterprises he is president of the Leechburg Realty Company and of the Leechburg Board of Trade, was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Leechburg (of which he is a director), and is a member of the Leechburg Volunteer Fire Company. Socially he is affiliated with the local lodges of Elks and the

Royal Arcanum. Mr. Smail is regarded as one of the representative citizens of this section, and stands so high that though the borough is Republican and he himself is a Democrat he was elected burgess in 1909 by a very large majority, and has served continuously since. Mr. Smail is very well known and has the respect of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a member of the Methodist Church, which he is serving at present as treasurer:

In 1877 Mr. Smail married Mary E. Baker, daughter of Griffith Baker, and to this union were born four children, namely: Myrtle married Dr. J. H. Chessrown, of Youngstown, Ohio; Chrissie is at home; James Alfred (so called after Capt. Alfred Hicks) is a chemist, at Vandergrift, Pa.; William died in infancy. On Jan. 17, 1893, Mr. Smail married (second) Ella Mechling, daughter of the late Maj. Frank Mechling of Kittanning, Pa. They have no children.

JAMES S. CLAYPOOL, closely associated with much of the building in Kittanning and all over Armstrong county, and a man of wide business connections, was born Jan. 6, 1858, near Worthington, Pa., in West Franklin township, this county, son of Abraham and Mary Ann (Miller) Claypool.

George Claypool, the grandfather, was one of the early settlers of Armstrong county, developing a fine farm in this section.

Abraham Claypool was also a farmer. He and his wife became the parents of nine children: Mary E., wife of Samuel Bonner; John; Hattie J., wife of Harvey Claypool; George; Caroline, wife of William Forester; William H.; James S.; Sadie, who died unmarried, and one who died in infancy. The parents were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

James S. Claypool attended school in the old Bradford schoolhouse, and from childhood assisted his father. After the death of the latter he farmed the homestead, and paid off his father's debts. Until he was about twenty-eight years old he followed farming, and then became a huckster, buying and selling various kinds of articles. Within a short time he was able to buy a small tract. He operated it and also a small mine on his farm, for three years. Following this Mr. Claypool went to Kittanning to work as a carpenter at \$1.50 per day, and progressed so rapidly that he was soon made foreman. During the evenings he also worked drawing plans for buildings, and soon became proficient as a draftsman. In

1884 he began buying and selling lumber, and continued to operate along this line for a year, until he was able to establish himself in a general lumber business at Kittanning. He is now selling lumber both wholesale and retail. By the time he had built up a large business, he found that he had over-exerted himself and was obliged to take a period of rest. While at Punxsutawney, Pa., recovering his strength, he discovered a fine tract of land, which his keen appreciation of values showed him was a desirable holding, so he bought it, and soon had two sawmills in full running order, giving employment to sixty men and twenty-five teams. When he had it all in good running order he returned to Kittanning, built a planing mill, opened a lumber yard, and established himself as a general contractor and builder as well as lumber dealer. From that time on he has been one of the leading men in his several lines. He has had to fight combinations, but has always been equal to emergencies, and has come out successfully from all undertakings. He served one term as member of the council of Kittanning, and is a member and director of the Board of Trade. He is a self-made man in every respect, and his success shows what a man can accomplish if he is willing to exert himself. A deeply religious man he has had faith in his Creator and the Bible, and has always been a consistent member of the Baptist Church, to which his wife also belongs. He has been a member of its official board since its organization in Kittanning.

On Dec. 4, 1883, Mr. Claypool was married to Margaret J. Toy, daughter of James Toy. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Claypool: Finley S., deceased; Homer H., who was married Aug. 7, 1912, to Wilda D. Rowland, daughter of Rev. M. L. Rowland, of Plumville, Indiana county; and James G., deceased.

HENRY SHANER, of Gilpin township, Armstrong county, now living retired, has occupied his present home for over fifty years, and is one of the oldest residents of his district. He was born Dec. 6, 1834, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., son of Henry Shaner, and is a member of a family whose representatives are known for useful citizenship and honorable living, respected and esteemed in every community with which they have been identified.

Peter Shaner, who founded the family in this country, came to America from Germany before the Revolutionary war, and settled in

western Pennsylvania, along the Schuylkill river. After living there for some time he removed to Maryland, where he died. His family consisted of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, namely: Adam; Peter; Henry; Christopher; David; Daniel; John; Andrew; another son whose name is not remembered; Christian (daughter) and Catherine, whose husbands were both named Keefer; and another daughter who became Mrs. Ichus. All the sons except John and Andrew removed to western Pennsylvania about the year 1800, Adam and Henry settling in Butler county; some of their descendants are living in Pittsburgh. Christopher had the following children: William, Frederick, Joseph, Sampson, Katy (Mrs. Shafer) and Polly (Mrs. Henry Klingensmith); of these, Joseph and Sampson never married.

George Shaner, brother of Peter Shaner, the emigrant, fought under Washington in the American Revolution. He settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., and some of his descendants are now living near Turtle Creek, in Allegheny county, this State.

Daniel Shaner, son of Peter the emigrant, settled near Buena Vista, in Allegheny county, about 1807. The place was then known as Brown's Ferry. His children were John (the historian of the Shaner family), William, Daniel, George, Hetty and Peggy. Shaner's station, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was named after Daniel Shaner, of this family.

Peter Shaner, Jr., grandfather of Henry Shaner, was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died in Westmoreland county. He was killed at Adamsburg. His children were: Jacob; Eli; Henry; Margaret, who died unmarried; Mrs. Henry Brewer; and one daughter who died young.

Henry Shaner, son of Peter, Jr., was born in 1809 in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and owned two farms in that township. Besides following farming he was engaged during the winter season in making barrels, as well as flaxbrakes for his neighbors. He was an active man in his locality, served as tax collector, was a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics was identified with the Republican party. He died Nov. 6, 1881, and is buried in Pleasant View cemetery in Westmoreland county. His wife, Catherine (Cline), daughter of Peter Cline, died in March, 1887. They had a large family, viz.: John lives in Parks township, Armstrong county; Daniel lives in Gilpin township, Armstrong county; Henry is mentioned below; William, who now lives in Allegheny township, Westmoreland

county, served during the Civil war in Company C, 139th Pennsylvania Regiment, and was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House May 12, 1864; Catherine is the widow of John Kepel and resides in Parks township, where she has a farm; Peter enlisted June 8, 1861, in the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, and was killed at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862; Eli is living on the old homestead in Westmoreland county; Andrew, twin of Eli, died when five years old; David lives at Apollo, Pa. (he is the father of Sheriff Thomas Shaner, of Armstrong county); Thomas, a contractor, resides at Warren, Pa.; Caroline is the widow of Isaac Heckman and resides in Gilpin township; Rebecca, widow of William Frederick, resides in Westmoreland county; Solomon is living at New Kingston, Pa.; Zacharias is living at the old homestead in Westmoreland county; Elizabeth married Joseph McGeary, of Butler, Pennsylvania.

Henry Shaner was reared upon the home farm, remaining there until he reached the age of eighteen years. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a period of seven years. In 1857 he and his brother Daniel, with John M. Shaner, a cousin, went out to Kansas, where Henry Shaner remained for twenty-one months, during which time he had the privilege of casting his vote in favor of Kansas becoming a free State. In 1859 he bought his present farm, part of the property of the David Leech heirs, which then consisted of eighty-one acres lying along the Kittanning road. He has since sold off four acres to the Evergreen cemetery. Mr. Shaner had to clear most of the land himself, and he has made practically all the improvements on the property, put up all the buildings, etc., so that the place in its present condition is the work of his own hands. There are three profitable gas wells on the farm, and it is all underlaid with coal. Mr. Shaner has the coal deposits leased to a company, and mining was commenced in 1899; the find proved valuable, operations having been continued steadily ever since. Mr. Shaner has served as supervisor of Gilpin township, and he is well known in his connection with the Hebron Lutheran Church of Leechburg, which he joined in 1859, and which he has served in an official capacity for many years. He is a Republican in politics.

On Jan. 6, 1859, Mr. Shaner married Catherine Sober, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Spiker) Sober. She died Jan. 14, 1910, aged sixty-nine years, six months, twenty days, and is buried in Evergreen cemetery. Five chil-

dren were born of this marriage: (1) Frances B. is the widow of Thomas H. Moore and resides on the home place with her father. She has one son, William E. Moore, of McKee's Rocks, Allegheny Co., Pa. (2) Rev. Braden E., born Feb. 20, 1862, graduated from Gettysburg College in 1886 and from the theological seminary in 1889, and from that time until his death, Oct. 2, 1910, was engaged in the work of the Lutheran ministry, preaching for sixteen years. He raised large sums of money for the church at different places. His last charge was at Tarentum, Pa., where he did very good work, placing the church there upon a self-sustaining basis. He married Annie Dutterer, of Middleburg, Carroll Co., Md., and they had a family of ten children: Emma C., Harold E., Clarence, Anna Bell, Elizabeth S., Henry B., Ruth M., Helen, John and Alice. (3) Media married Charles Kelley and lives at Sheridan, Pa. They have one son, Chauncey V. (4) William H., born Jan. 10, 1866, died in Oregon April 9, 1890, and is buried in Evergreen cemetery, at Leechburg, Pa. (5) Elizabeth J. married Thomas Groves, who is living at Leechburg, Pa., and their children are Catherine, Gerald A., Henry M., Edgar W., Elizabeth, Thomas and Charles.

William Moore, father of Thomas H. Moore, who married Frances B. Shaner, was born in Woodcock valley, in Huntingdon county, Pa. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents emigrated from Ireland in the same ship while quite young, before their marriage. He was brought up in the faith of the old Seceder Church, and enjoyed such religious instruction and training as pious parents of that day could give. His early life was spent in Huntingdon county in rural pursuits. In 1835 he came to Pittsburgh, where he was employed for several years at rough carpenter work. In 1837 he married Mary Anderson, and they soon afterward moved to their farm near Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., where Mr. Moore resided until his death. Shortly after his settlement in Armstrong county he united with the Presbyterian Church at Freeport, Pa. Upon the organization of the Presbyterian Church at Leechburg he transferred his membership to the new body and was chosen a ruling elder, which position he held, and filled with rare fidelity, until his death. Mr. Moore was diffident, and retiring in his disposition, yet he was very social with those whom he knew well. He always extended a cordial hospitality to all who came under his roof, and his attachment to friends was warm and lasting. He was a man of piety and ac-

customed to secret devotion, and often, especially during his latter years, he was found alone in communion with his heavenly father. God's law was the guide of his life and His Sabbaths were a delight unto him.

As a citizen he was highly esteemed in the community in which he lived so long. As a Christian his character was beyond reproach. As a husband and father he was loved and revered in his home. As an officer of the church he was prompt and efficient to the extent of his ability. He was very prompt and careful in all his business relations and literally carried out the apostle's injunction "owe no man anything." His life was full of blessing and his end was peace. On Tuesday evening, May 28 (1877), after coming in from his usual work, he took suddenly ill. He was better, however, and continued better till Saturday evening, June 2d, when he was again seized, with a violent pain in the region of the heart. He now felt that his end was drawing near. He had no fear of death. After giving some directions about his business and pious counsel to all present, and bidding his wife and children an affectionate farewell, he gently fell asleep. He was survived by his wife and five children, all grown up. Mr. Moore was in his seventy-third year. He and his wife had the following family: James A., who has been a clerk in the Pittsburg post office for over forty years; Mary C.; Nancy J., deceased; Margaret, deceased; John Bracken, deceased; and Thomas H., who married Frances B. Shaner.

ROBERT M. TROLLINGER, president of the Rural Valley National Bank, was born at Rural Valley, Armstrong Co., Pa., April 25, 1866, son of Henry and Martha (McElroy) Trollinger.

Michael Trollinger, his grandfather, was born in Germany in 1801, and died in Rural Valley, Pa., in 1866, aged sixty-five years, nine months, seven days. His wife, born in 1812, died Oct. 8, 1865, aged fifty-three years, six months, seven days, and they are interred in the cemetery at Rural Valley. Michael Trollinger came to America in young manhood, locating first in Philadelphia, and in 1845 brought his wife and family to Armstrong county, settling in what afterward became Cowanshannock township. He and his wife had the following children: Susan, who married Reisinger Yount; Laanna, who married John Boyer; Henry; Isaac; and Elizabeth, who married Michael Reanch.

Henry Trollinger was born in 1837 at Philadelphia, where he began to learn shoe-

making with his father. In 1845 he came with the rest of the family to Armstrong county, and continued to work as a shoemaker. On Oct. 1, 1897, he was appointed postmaster at Rural Valley, and still held that office when death claimed him, on July 5, 1905, aged sixty-seven years, eight months, five days. His wife, Martha (McElroy), died April 9, 1895, aged sixty-two years, four months, twenty-eight days, and both are buried in the cemetery at Rural Valley. The children born to them were: Anna, who married John S. McFarland, postmaster at Rural Valley; Rebecca, who married Thomas B. Garden, of Vandergrift, Pa.; John A., with the Cowanshannock Coal & Coke Company, of Yatesboro, Pa.; Margaret, and Robert M. Mr. Trollinger was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The candidates of the Republican party had his hearty support, and he was active in politics. During the Civil war he served in the 105th Heavy Artillery Regiment of Pennsylvania, until the close of the conflict. After the formation of the Grand Army of the Republic he belonged to the local post.

John A. McElroy, maternal grandfather of Robert M. Trollinger, was one of the early merchants of Rural Valley. A well educated man, he taught the academy at that place for a number of years, and was a leading factor in his locality. His daughter Martha married Henry Trollinger.

Robert M. Trollinger attended public school and the Rural Valley Academy before he began clerking, at which he was engaged in various stores for several years, in Armstrong county. He was then in the county treasurer's office under George W. McNees. Following this he conducted a general store for two years, at Rural Valley, and for the next twelve years was superintendent in the gas fields. Mr. Trollinger next turned his attention to real estate and fire insurance, and when he deemed there was sufficient demand for proper banking facilities to justify his action he organized the Rural Valley National Bank, becoming its first president. This institution opened its doors for business Feb. 2, 1902, and in 1911 erected the present handsome bank building, which is one of the most thoroughly modern in the county. The present officers of the bank are: R. M. Trollinger, president; J. A. Bowser, vice president, and C. C. Farren, cashier. The board of directors is as follows: R. M. Trollinger, S. E. Ambrose, James Craig, W. S. Blaisdell, J. A. Bowser, J. A. James, F. C. Lang, S. A. Rinn and C. C. Farren. The bank is capitalized at \$30,000, and there is a

surplus and undivided profits fund amounting to \$24,606. Under the wise control of the officers this bank has gained an enviable position among similar financial institutions in the county, for it is their policy to administer its affairs conservatively, with due regard to the interests of depositors. A special feature is made of the attention paid to small accounts.

In addition to his affairs already mentioned Mr. Trollinger is a director of the Kittanning Telephone Company, and interested in a number of other large concerns. A strong Republican, he was one of the organizers of the borough of Rural Valley, and was one of the members of its first council. He takes an active interest in educational matters, and has rendered valuable service as a member of the school board, a portion of the time as its treasurer, and also as president.

Fraternally Mr. Trollinger belongs to Kittanning Lodge, No. 244, F. & A. M.; Kittanning Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., and Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, K. T. He is also a member of Rural Valley Lodge, No. 766, I. O. O. F. The Presbyterian Church has in him a generous and loyal member.

Mr. Trollinger married Margaret McKelvey, daughter of William McKelvey, of Rural Valley. They have one daughter, Dorothy, who is attending school.

The development of Mr. Trollinger from clerk to bank president has been gradual but steady. There has been nothing spectacular in his rise, for it has been but the natural outcome of well directed efforts along legitimate lines. With no special training for his work, he has applied himself diligently to it, and all of his transactions bear the imprint of earnest and intelligent foresight and integrity of purpose. Few men stand any higher in Armstrong county than he, and his community has every reason to be proud of him and what he has accomplished for it as well as for himself.

JOHN D. GALBRAITH, treasurer of the Kittanning Iron and Steel Company, was born in January, 1842, at Kittanning, a son of James and Margaret (Davison) Galbraith.

James Galbraith was born in Ireland, but was brought to the United States when only one year old, and reared and educated in Allegheny county, Pa., where he attended public school. He became one of the pioneer merchants of Kittanning, and for many years did an extensive business. During his latter years, however, he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. Being a man of high moral char-

acter, James Galbraith exerted his influence for good, and was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, as was his wife. Their children were: John D., Jane H., James R. (deceased), Lindsay, and Joseph (deceased). The father died in 1879, the mother surviving him until 1901. Her father, John Davison, the maternal grandfather of John D. Galbraith, was born, it is believed, in Armstrong county, where he was reared, and rounded out his useful life.

John D. Galbraith attended the Kittanning public schools, and the academy of that city, and when still a boy began clerking in his father's store. Later on he taught school in Armstrong county for several years, leaving that profession to become bookkeeper for the Monticello Furnace Company, Red Bank Furnace Company and Kittanning Iron and Steel Company. Remaining with this concern, he has risen steadily and since 1894 has been its treasurer. In addition he is a stockholder in the National Kittanning Bank, and one of its directors.

For many years Mr. Galbraith has been very prominent in the Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, for several years having been an elder, and all the time interested in Sunday school work. Like his father he exerts his influence toward moral uplift, and is a very desirable citizen.

WILLIAM M. HERCHE (deceased) was one of the pioneers of Parker's Landing, born Dec. 10, 1837, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, son of Henry Herche.

William M. Herche came to this country in 1855, and upon his arrival located at Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., which continued to be his home until 1871. During the period of his residence in that city he learned and followed the shoemaker's trade. In 1871 he was attracted to Parker's Landing on account of the excitement over the discovery of oil in that vicinity. Realizing the opportunity for a hotel man, he conducted the "Kittanning House" until 1875, when he purchased the "Mansion House," and operated it very successfully until 1910, which year he retired from active participation in business life. While engaged in hotel-keeping he was largely interested in oil business at Petroleum Center.

On Nov. 25, 1873, Mr. Herche was united in marriage with Barbara K. Blum, who was born Feb. 11, 1854, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Behm) Blum, of Hesse-Cassel,

Germany. She died Nov. 3, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Herche became the parents of seven children, five of whom survive: William F., Amelia E. (wife of Hope B. Cooper), Katherine (wife of Anton Conum), Dr. Jeanette B. and Fred C.

While residing in Kittanning Mr. Herche was connected with the German Reformed Church of that borough, and was one of the liberal contributors toward the erection of the new church edifice put up in 1870. Joining the Odd Fellows at Kittanning, he became a charter member of Lodge No. 179 of that fraternity at Parker City, and when he died had the distinction of being its oldest member. From the formation of his party he was a loyal Republican. This most excellent and representative citizen died Nov. 17, 1911.

REV. LEWIS EINSEL BAUMGARDNER, a clergyman, late of Rural Valley, where he was living retired at the time of his death, was born in Springfield township, Fayette county, Pa., March 29, 1847, son of Michael and Barbara (Long) Baumgardner.

The paternal great-grandfather came from Holland to the United States, locating in Dauphin county, Pa., where he was an early settler.

John Baumgardner, son of the original Baumgardner in this country, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., and became a pioneer of Bedford county, Pa., where he bought and developed a farm on Denning's creek, selling it in 1816. He then purchased another property, in Cambria county, Pa., and spent the remainder of his life upon it, there dying after a long and useful life, filled with hard work and constant endeavor. He married Barbara Sommel, and their children were: Jacob, who was a minister of the United Evangelical Church; Joseph; Daniel; John; Adam; Michael, and Samuel.

Michael Baumgardner, son of John Baumgardner, was born in Bedford county, Pa., Dec. 17, 1804, and married in Somerset county, Pa. He was a farmer, and owned 216 acres of land in Wharton township, Fayette county, Pa., which he cleared and improved. There he died, the father of the following family: Drusilla, who married William Bishoff; Daniel; Deliah, who married William H. H. Tattle; Nathan L.; Samuel; Lewis E.; Franklin; Aaron L.; and Mary S. All of the sons were ministers of the gospel, and remarkably good men.

Nicholas Long, the maternal great-grand-

father of Rev. Lewis E. Baumgardner, was a native of Montgomery county, Pa., and rounded out his days in his native county. He served in the Revolutionary war, participating in the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey.

Nathan Long, son of Nicholas Long, and father of Mrs. Michael Baumgardner, was born in Wyoming county, Pa., and was a pioneer of Springfield township, Fayette county, Pa., where he became the owner of wild land which he cleared before his death, which occurred upon that property.

Rev. Lewis Einsel Baumgardner, son of Michael Baumgardner, and grandson of Nathan Long, was reared in Fayette county, Pa., and after finishing his course in the public schools there entered upon a four years' course in theology under the instruction of a committee of his church. Following this he was actively engaged in ministerial work for twenty-eight years, serving from two to four years on his different appointments in the counties of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, retiring in 1898. From 1901 he was a resident of Rural Valley, where he passed away Jan. 27, 1914, just as the sun was sinking in the west. To occupy his time Mr. Baumgardner gave his attention to watch and clock repairing. He was a man of cheerful disposition, one who always looked on the bright side of things, and the home is lonely and quiet without his presence.

On March 30, 1875, Mr. Baumgardner was united in marriage with Rebecca Milliron, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Bradenbauch) Milliron, of Wayne township, and granddaughter of John Milliron, of Armstrong county, whose wife was a Doverspike. The Millirons and Doverspikes are both pioneer stock of this region. To Mr. and Mrs. Baumgardner were born three children: Mary L., who married Rev. Dr. F. E. Hetrick, a minister of the United Evangelical Church; Rudolph C.; and Vista, who married Rev. P. W. Baer, also a minister of the United Evangelical Church.

There are many interesting stories told of early days when the Baumgardners were pioneers in various parts of Pennsylvania. Mr. Baumgardner stated that when his grandmother, Barbara Sommel, was eighteen years old, she attended a husking bee, and while the harmless festivities were at their height the house was attacked by Indians, who killed the host and scalped him. The women of the party managed to escape, fleeing thirty-three miles to Cumberland for safety.

Mr. Baumgardner had a fine voice and even

late in life was noted as a splendid vocalist. He used this talent in his religious work with gratifying results, as the good old hymns sounded strikingly effective when sung by him. During his long service in the ministry he did much good, and he always continued to be greatly interested in church work.

JAMES HOWARD McFARLAND, deceased, formerly prothonotary and clerk of Armstrong county, Pa., was born April 6, 1868, in this county, a son of John and Martha J. (Stewart) McFarland.

John McFarland for many years engaged in contracting and building, but passed the closing years of his life on his farm. He was thrice married, the children born to his first union being: John; Malinda, who became the wife of John Morrow, and both are now deceased; Thomas, who served three years in the Civil war, being one of the youngest soldiers in the army, not yet twenty-one when his military term expired (he subsequently died at Alliance, Ohio); Matilda, who married Rev. William Porter; Maggie, the wife of William Hamilton; and Letitia, who married a Mr. Clauson. John McFarland's second marriage was to a Miss Lydick, and they had three children: Mason L., K. G., and Burdetta L., who married a Mr. O'Neil. Mr. McFarland's third marriage was to Martha J. (Stewart) McGranahan, and three children were born to them, namely: James Howard; George L., who is deceased; and Lucinda V., who is the wife of Dr. Robert Ambrose. The death of John McFarland occurred Jan. 8, 1892.

James Howard McFarland was a bright and ambitious boy. From the public schools he entered the Indiana State Normal School and later was a student in the university at Lebanon, Ohio, subsequently becoming a teacher, at the age of sixteen, and giving sixteen years of his life to educational work. He became one of the best known educators in the county. Immediately after leaving school, however, he went to Elk county, and was engaged there for eighteen months in the lumber business, and for some time afterward was interested in railroad construction. In 1895 he became deputy sheriff of Armstrong county and continued in office for three years, when he was appointed a mail carrier at Kittanning, and served in that capacity for six years. In politics a zealous Republican, he was justly considered when election to public offices of responsibility was a necessity, and in 1908 he was elected prothonotary and county clerk of

Armstrong county and served faithfully and efficiently until the close of his useful life, his death occurring Aug. 14, 1911.

In October, 1893, Mr. McFarland was married to Bessie Kennerell, daughter of James Kennerell, and they had four children: Genevieve K., Charles Howard, James Edward, and John Herbert, who died in infancy. Mr. McFarland took a great deal of interest in all outdoor sports and was a base ball enthusiast.

DAVID O. THOMAS, M. D., physician and surgeon, located at Johnetta, Armstrong county, Pa., was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 5, 1872, son of Owen D. Thomas and a grandson of David Thomas.

Owen D. Thomas, father of Dr. Thomas, was born in Wales, and came to America when he was twenty-five years of age. He found employment at Pittsburgh, Pa., in the iron industry, with which he has always been connected. He married Sarah A. Nicholas, of Swansea, Wales, and six children were born to them, namely: Demima, Margaret, Elizabeth, Catherine, Gomer L. and David O.

David O. Thomas had excellent educational advantages in the city of Pittsburgh and graduated from Curry Institute, later graduating from the Actual Business College at Pittsburgh. The young man then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became a student in the American College of Science, going from there to Baltimore Medical College, Baltimore, Md., where he was graduated with his medical degree in 1905. After a full year of experience in the Maryland General Hospital he traveled through the South for six months, and then opened an office at Mt. Oliver, near Pittsburgh, where he practiced until he established himself at Johnetta, in July, 1907. He commands a general practice which covers a wide territory and in addition is surgeon for the Pittsburgh & Buffalo Company, which employs a large force of men at this point. Dr. Thomas is a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society and in 1910 served as its president, and he is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, to which body he has been sent as a representative on three occasions.

Dr. Thomas married Josephine Scott, a daughter of Thomas O. Scott, of Monongahela, Pa. They attend the Christian Church. He is a member of Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M., and of many other fraternal organizations.

WILLIAM REUBEN RUMBAUGH, for many years identified with the oil fields of

Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Texas and Louisiana, was born at Hillville, Perry township, Armstrong county, Pa., April 7, 1864, a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Elder) Rumbaugh.

John Rumbaugh, his paternal grandfather, was born in Eastern Pennsylvania and was an early settler in Perry township. By trade he was a tailor and followed that calling during the larger part of his life. He married Betsey Truby, and seven children were born to them, namely: William B., Marshall, Simeon, George W., Christopher, Polly (wife of Andrew Grinder) and Eliza (wife of Harrison Risher).

George W. Rumbaugh, son of John, was born in Perry township, Armstrong county, and is a carpenter by trade. During the oil excitement in the sixties he built a large number of derricks in the oil fields of his native State and in West Virginia. In 1882 he moved to Grapeville, Pa., and in 1901 from there to Texas, and at the time of his death resided at Mooringsport, La., being engaged in contracting in the oil districts in that vicinity. He died there Dec. 1, 1913. He married Elizabeth Elder, daughter of James Elder, and eight children were born to them, as follows: John M.; Nancy J., who is deceased; William R.; Ida M., who is now deceased, was the wife of Daniel Jordan; Charles E.; Electa Lavina, who is the wife of William Baker; Rolandus C., and James E.

William R. Rumbaugh was reared in Perry township and received his education in the common schools, afterward working as a carpenter and driller in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Texas and Louisiana, up to January, 1910. In March of that year he purchased the farm of 222 acres, situated in Perry township, on which he still resides.

Mr. Rumbaugh was married Dec. 15, 1897, to Amelia Hardt, a daughter of Conrad and Theresa (Gipe) Hardt, of Allegheny county, Pa., but natives of Germany. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rumbaugh, namely: George E., William Floyd, Robert T., Bertha C., and Eddie and Edna, twins. Mrs. Rumbaugh is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Rumbaugh is identified with the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 1112, I. O. O. F., of Hoboken, Pa., and Lodge No. 85, B. P. O. Elks.

HARRY E. HIMES; managing editor of the Kittanning *Tribune*, at Kittanning, was born April 3, 1872, at New Bethlehem, Clarion

county, Pa., son of Joseph C. and Margaret (Rutherford) Himes.

Joseph C. Himes was a carpenter and builder, a good, practical business man. His death occurred when he was sixty-two years of age. The family consisted of six children: John R.; Mattie, deceased; Harry E.; W. Ed.; Mabel C (wife of H. S. Weckerly) and E. Roy.

Harry E. Himes obtained an excellent public school education, attending at New Bethlehem until he was fifteen years old, when he entered the office of the *New Bethlehem Indicator* to learn the printer's trade. He was earnest in his desire and continued in that office, advancing step by step, until in 1889 he was master of a useful and profitable trade. In 1890 he became foreman in the office of the *Daily Courier*, at Du Bois, Pa., where he remained six months, and then worked for one year in the office of the *Clarion Democrat*, the following three years being identified with the *Jeffersonian Democrat* at Uniontown, Pa. In 1896 Mr. Himes came to Kittanning as a compositor on the *Kittanning Weekly Tribune*, and in 1899 became its managing editor, in which position he has brought credit on the journal and won public confidence for himself. The readers of newspapers demand much in these modern days and a large amount of diplomacy, not to mention ability in almost every direction, is a requisite possession of the successful newspaper man. In 1896 the *Tribune* was incorporated and under Mr. Himes's able management is in a very prosperous condition. It is one of the leading weekly journals of the State.

Mr. Himes was married Jan. 26, 1898, to Huldah King, daughter of J. M. King, of Kittanning. She died Sept. 10, 1903, the mother of three children: Helen W., Harry E., and one that died in infancy. Mr. Himes was married (second) Aug. 25, 1909, to Anna M. Barnett, daughter of Samuel Barnett, of Elderton, Pa. They have one son, Robert T. Mr. and Mrs. Himes are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Chapter Mason and belongs to Blue Lodge No. 522, New Bethlehem, and also is prominent in the orders of the Maccabees and Heptasophs, representing the latter order at the Supreme Conclave which was held in 1911 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

LUCIEN DENT ALLISON, M. D., a distinguished member of the local medical profession, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Kittanning, was born in 1877, son

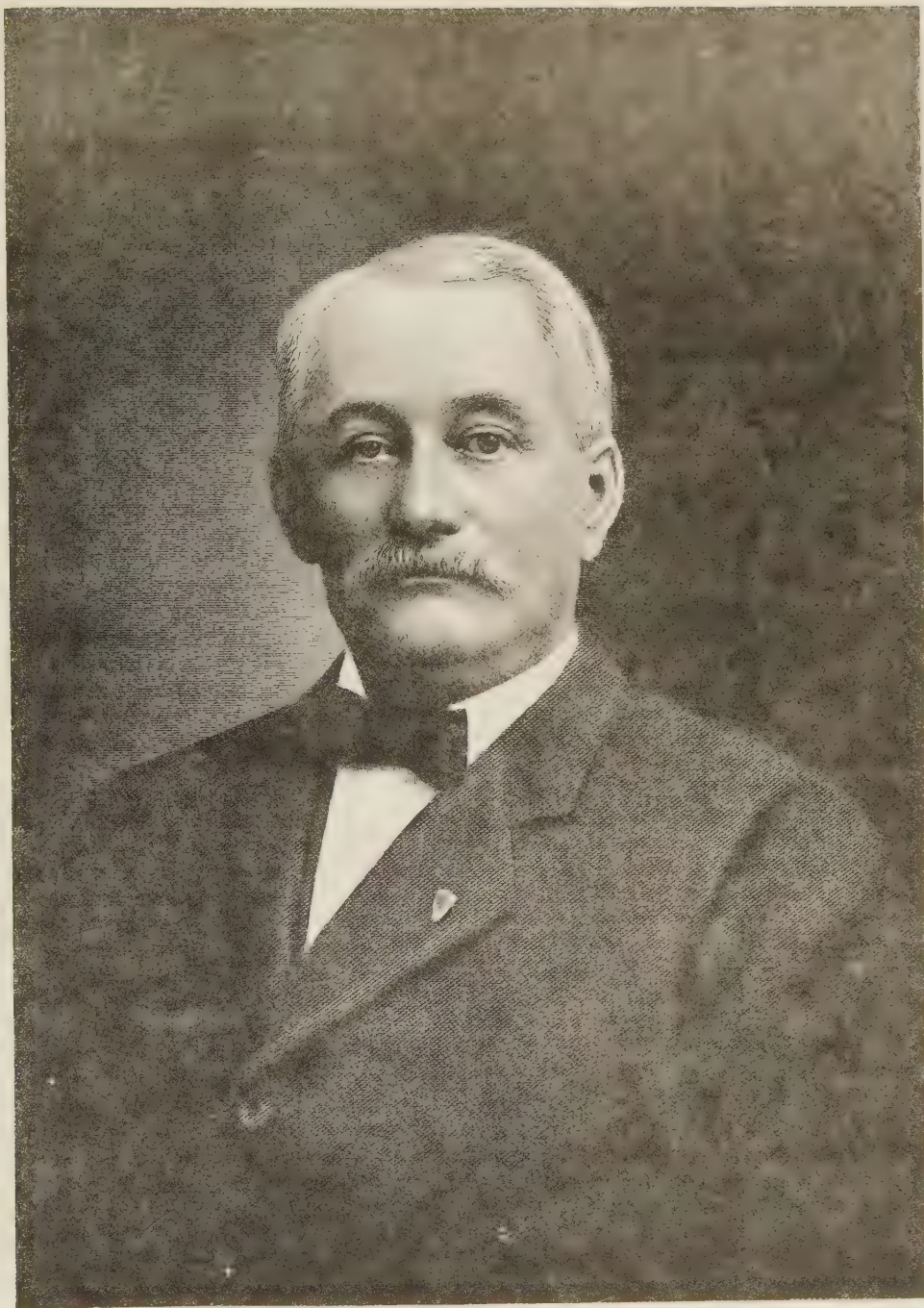
of Dr. Thomas M. and Margaret (Atchison) Allison.

Lucien Dent Allison attended public school at Kittanning and the preparatory school at Saltsburg, Pa., and was a member of the class of 1899, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., before he commenced to read medicine, in the office of his father. As soon as he was ready he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in May, 1903. Passing the State medical examination, he began the practice of his profession in Kittanning in the fall of that year, and has continued there ever since. He belongs to the Armstrong County Medical Society, and for one year was its president; to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and served for four years as one of the county censors, being still chairman of the county censors.

In January, 1906, Dr. Allison married Pearl E. Shaw, daughter of J. B. Shaw, of Clearfield, Pa. Mrs. Allison is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and is a trained nurse of some years' experience. She was in charge of several different hospitals prior to her marriage. Dr. Allison is a man of wide experience, thorough knowledge and a high order of ability, and keeps in close touch with the progress made in his profession. His practice is large and constantly growing, and he is well known not only in Kittanning, but throughout the county.

HON. JOSEPH GRANT BEALE, of Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., who represented his district in the Sixtieth Congress, has been one of the foremost business men of that part of Pennsylvania practically throughout the period of his residence there—over forty years. He has been associated with the most progressive undertakings of the region, has been a leader in public as well as in business life, and has developed various enterprises of the utmost importance in the advancement of his section. He is at present serving as president of the Leechburg Banking Company, now giving all his time and attention to his coal and banking interests.

The Beale family is of Norman-English origin and one of the oldest in the State. Its first ancestor in America, a Quaker, came to this country with William Penn, so the Beales claim to be thoroughly Pennsylvanian. As he was a civil engineer by profession, he was employed by the proprietary to lay out the city of Philadelphia. The family afterward settled in the Tuscarora valley, east of the mountains,



Josh Beale

where they engaged in agricultural and manufacturing pursuits. Washington Beale, grandfather of Joseph Grant Beale, crossed the mountains in the year 1800 and settled in what at that time was almost a wilderness, near Natrona, the site of the soda works in the northern part of Allegheny county. He accumulated a valuable property there and the family fortunes flourished, as was natural when the enterprise and intelligence of its members had adequate scope.

Washington Beale, Jr., father of Joseph Grant Beale, settled near the paternal homestead and engaged in farming and stock raising. To him the people of that section are indebted for at least one practical, noteworthy advance. Seeing the necessity for a better class of heavy draft horses in the manufacturing districts, he went to England in 1859 and purchased and imported into this country the first English draft horses ever brought into western Pennsylvania. From these horses descended the fine stock for which the locality has since become noted. His son, Joseph G. Beale, has also taken considerable interest in this matter, and in 1875, after a visit to Scotland with his father, imported a superb draft horse from that country. Washington Beale married Rosanna McCune, of Greensburg, Pa., who was of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock.

Joseph Grant Beale was born March 26, 1839, in Allegheny county, Pa., and was reared in his native township, upon his father's farm. He received a liberal education, attending the common schools and later graduating from the Caton Academy, at Turtle Creek, Pa., and from the Iron City Commercial College, of Pittsburgh. When the Civil war broke out he was drilling for oil in the Kanawha valley, engaged in his first business enterprise. Under the first call for volunteers he enlisted in the Iron City Guards of Pittsburgh, for three months. But before the term had expired he reenlisted, for three years, in what was known as the Friends' Rifles, being a member of Company C, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves. He was wounded on the sixth day of the seven days' fight, June 30, 1862, at Charles City Cross Roads, and was left on the battlefield, where he lay for seven days and nights, with no food but a few crackers, until taken prisoner. He was taken to Richmond and placed in confinement in Libby prison, was released on parole, and sent to Fortress Monroe, and while invalided by his wounds pursued the study of law, under the instruction of Samuel M. Purviance and Nathaniel Nelson, of Pitts-

burgh. After the engagement in which he was wounded he was promoted to captain; he never recovered sufficiently to return to active service.

Mr. Beale did not practice law long, leaving it to engage in 1865 in the coal business at what was at that time known as Squirrel Hill, meantime making his home at Hazelwood, Allegheny Co., Pa. During the time he was engaged in mining there he removed coal from underneath what are now some of the most aristocratic portions of the city of Pittsburgh. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Beale sold out and came to Leechburg, in Armstrong county, where he has ever since resided. Having bought the Leech property, he resolved to make the most of his purchase, and at once began a systematic course of development which has proved the wisdom of his ideas, not only advancing his own prosperity but encouraging others in their enterprises. Thus there is hardly a citizen that has done more for the material upbuilding of Leechburg. In 1872, by giving land and extending other aid, he succeeded in securing the establishment there of large iron works for the manufacture of fine sheet iron and tin plate. It was in this mill that natural gas was first used as a fuel, being obtained from a well put down by Mr. Beale in 1869-70. It was the first one used in this country, or in the world so far as is known, from which gas was used for metallurgical purposes. In 1875, the company which built the works having failed, Major Beale, with some others, bought the plant and carried on the manufacture of iron very successfully until 1879. In that year he sold out his interest and built the West Pennsylvania Steel Works, the first established in Armstrong county and the first steel works in the world in which natural gas was utilized, and he was the sole owner of this establishment. Although he had a number of other heavy interests, among them the ownership of a large body of land in the Shenandoah valley, in Virginia he devoted almost his entire time and energy to the management of the steel works, until the absorption of his plant by the United States Steel Corporation (See Leechburg chapter). In maintaining and building up this manufacturing establishment, which he founded, he did much for the business prosperity of the borough. He has since devoted himself to the management and development of his coal and banking interests. In 1906 he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent his district in Congress.

Mr. Beale has been a Mason since 1864,

when he joined Washington Lodge, No. 253, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master and is now the oldest living member; he is prominent in G. A. R. circles, belonging to J. A. Hunter Post, No. 123, of which he is a past commander, and he is a charter member of Camp No. 1, Union Veterans Legion, of Pittsburgh. After the war he was appointed major on Gen. Harry White's staff, and served in that capacity at the time of the Pittsburgh riots.

On Nov. 10, 1864, Mr. Beale married Margaret J. Harrison, daughter of John and Eliza (Sampson) Harrison, of Harrison township, Allegheny Co., Pa., and they have had the following children: Frank J. died in 1907, unmarried; Harry W. is mentioned below; Allison H., division superintendent of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, resides at Vandergrift, Westmoreland Co., Pa.; Charles G., who resides at Leechburg, has been admitted to the bar in Allegheny, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, and is now a practicing attorney; Edmund H. is mentioned below; Merta M. is the wife of S. J. McCabe, and resides at Leechburg; Clifford J. is engaged as superintendent of coal works for his father.

HARRY W. BEALE, son of Hon. Joseph Grant Beale, was born in Allegheny county Feb. 22, 1867, and attended the public schools and academies in Armstrong and Westmoreland counties. Later he was a student at Iron City College, in Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated, after which he entered the steel mill to learn the practical details of the business in which his father's great success had been made. He became a heater, later a sheet steel roller, and after following that work for some time became superintendent of the Beale and Valley Coal Companies, owned by his father. He was thus engaged until his untimely death, Feb. 3, 1905. He was injured at three o'clock on the afternoon of that day by an eastbound Pennsylvania railroad cattle train at Leechburg on the Westmoreland county side, was taken home, and died shortly after. He is buried in the Evergreen cemetery near Leechburg. Though a young man he had already made his activity felt in local affairs, and was serving as a member of the borough council at the time of his death. He was a Republican in politics, and a Mason in fraternal connection, belonging to Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On Oct. 28, 1887, Mr. Beale married Mary Blanche Armstrong, daughter of Dr. John A. and Amanda C. (McKallip) Armstrong, of

Leechburg, and to them were born three sons: John, who is learning the steel business at the plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Vandergrift, Pa.; Lewis, who is in the employ of the same company; and McCune, who is employed as paymaster at the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., at Leechburg. Mrs. Beale continues to make her home at the beautiful residence in Leechburg her husband built in 1901. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

EDMUND H. BEALE, son of Hon. Joseph Grant Beale, was born at Leechburg, June 29, 1873. He received his education in the local schools, and after working in his father's employ for a time was engaged in the mercantile business in his native place, four years as a member of the firm of Irwin & Beale and four years as a member of the firm of Beale & Richards. In 1897 he went back to his father's employ in the coal business, and he is now acting as superintendent of four mines near Leechburg, the Beale, Aladdin, Denny and Valley coal mines, all of which are owned by his father. He gives his entire attention to his work in this connection. A citizen of high character and proved worth to the community, he has served eleven years as auditor of Leechburg; is a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church, which he has served three years as treasurer and eight years as trustee; and is a high Mason, belonging to Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M., Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., of Kittanning, Pa.; and Tancred Commandery, No. 48, K. T., of Pittsburgh. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Beale's first marriage was to Maude McLaughlin. After her death he married Anna Lees, daughter of James Lees, and all his children are by this union, George E., Edith J. and Frank L.

DANIEL SLAGLE, of Templeton, Armstrong county, has been one of the most diligent officials of that village and Pine township for a number of years, having served faithfully in several trusts and shown his ability and public spirit in handling the various responsibilities which have devolved upon him. He is a native of Manor township, this county, born Sept. 16, 1843, and the family is of German descent, his grandparents, Hiram and Barbara (Hottenburg) Slagle, having been born in Germany.

Abraham and Christina (Bowser) Slagle, parents of Daniel Slagle, were both natives of eastern Pennsylvania. He was born in 1818, and came to Armstrong county, Pa., with his

parents, locating in Manor township. Later he settled in Pine township, moving thither in 1847 from the Bowser farm in Manor township, upon which he had lived for several years after his marriage. He put up a log cabin a half mile east of Templeton, and for eight years after settling there followed mining. He then took up farming. In 1856 he went to Orr Hill Furnace, working at the furnace, and later to the Patton farm in Pine township, upon which place he made his home for thirty years, dying there in 1896. He followed farming there, and also worked at cooping. Though he had little chance for schooling in his youth, Mr. Slagle was so industrious and ambitious that he made his enterprises prosper, and he became one of the substantial residents of his section. His wife, Christina (Bowser), whom he married in 1839, also died in Pine township, Aug. 31, 1908. They were members of the Church of God. They were the parents of nineteen children, two dying at birth, and thirteen growing to maturity. We have the following record of this family: George, who is now deceased; Ann, deceased; Daniel; Jacob, living at Wickboro, Pa.; Melissa, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Salathiel, deceased; Wilson, deceased; Washington, deceased; James, deceased; John, who lives at Templeton, Pa.; Mary, deceased; Jennie, of Wickboro, Pa.; Melindia, of Westmoreland county, Pa.; Emanuel, of Climax, Pa.; Smith, who is a miner in Pine township; Rose, who married John Johnson, of Templeton; and Alice, wife of M. Carl, a railroad foreman, of Wickboro.

Daniel Slagle had few educational opportunities in his youth. The school was three miles distant, and he attended only three months in all. But he has made up for early deficiencies by intelligent application and hard work. At the age of fourteen he started to work away from home, continuing thus until he was eighteen, at which time he enlisted in the Union army for service in the Civil war. On Aug. 14, 1861, he joined Company B, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, at Kittanning, this county, and was sent to Camp Wright, above Pittsburgh, remaining there two weeks. He then joined Gen. James S. Negley's brigade, going by boat to Louisville, Ky. The command then started through Kentucky and Tennessee, going to Chattanooga. While on skirmish duty at Elkton, Ala., in July, 1862, Mr. Slagle was wounded in the right eye, losing its sight, and on Jan. 2, 1863, at the battle of Stone River, he received an injury in his right forearm, being disabled until March

11, 1863. He was in the field hospital at Nashville, Tenn. Rejoining his company at Murfreesboro, he was in the campaign through Georgia, took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Deep Gap, Atlanta campaign, and Lookout Mountain, being under fire for forty-two days and nights, and after the battle of Atlanta went back to Chattanooga. They were engaged in guarding trains for three months, and Mr. Slagle's time then expiring he received his discharge, Nov. 2, 1864, and returned to his home. The whole regiment at Nashville went out to drive General Wheeler out of Tennessee, going to a point on the Tennessee railroad to Pulaski and other places, being thus occupied for two months, returning to Nashville. Then they went by boat to Pittsburgh.

After his return from the army Mr. Slagle followed mining for fourteen years, being thus employed at Parker, Armstrong county, and in Apollo, Westmoreland county, where for nine years he looked after the opening of mines for N. Beal. In 1882 he settled at Templeton, in Pine township, Armstrong county, and bought a home, and there he has since resided. He owns considerable real estate in the village, and has been thoroughly identified with its activities. For eight years he was justice of the peace. He has been township auditor several terms, was supervisor of the township three years under the new act, and was collector and treasurer for three years, resigning in the fall of 1910, when he went out to Oregon, purchasing a twenty-acre fruit tract near Rainier, in Columbia county, which he still owns. His intelligent services have won him the esteem of all his fellow citizens, and he has made a creditable place for himself among them. He has always been a stanch Democrat in politics, and has done good work for his party in the locality.

On Feb. 28, 1865, Mr. Slagle married Martha Jane Leisure, of Armstrong county, daughter of Washington and Julia Ann (Wyant) Leisure, natives of Pennsylvania. The Leisures are of French origin. In 1860 Washington Leisure and his family went to Ohio, where they remained for two years, returning to Pennsylvania because of sickness in the family. His children were: Martha Jane, Mrs. Daniel Slagle; Priscilla, who married Cham Bowser, a miner, and is living at Natrona, Pa.; Fried, deceased, late of Templeton, Pa.; Alexander, who is living in Allegheny county, Pa.; Catherine, who married Robert Huey, a miner, and is living at Natrona; William, of Kittanning, Pa.; Margaret, of New York City, wife of E.

B. Sproule, a real estate dealer; and Daniel, of Natrona. The mother of this family was first married to Harry Gould, who died in 1848 leaving her with two sons; Henry, now deceased; and John, who married Christine Adams and resides at Youngstown, Ohio.

During the Civil war Washington Leisure enlisted in Company D, 103d Pennsylvania Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, was captured at the battle of Fair Oaks, and was in Andersonville prison for fourteen months. He was discharged in 1865, and coming back to Armstrong county settled in Madison township. He died there in December, 1878, aged fifty-four years; his wife died in 1907, at the age of eighty-two.

Mr. and Mrs. Slagle had a family of nine children, namely: Florence, wife of Jack McGinbey, a bricklayer, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cora, wife of Frank Swigart, a railroad man, of Pittsburgh; Anna, wife of A. M. Hilty, who is employed in a sheet mill at Vandergrift; Blanche, deceased; Ney, who is employed in a sheet mill at Youngstown, Ohio, married to May Slagle (he served three years in the United States army in the Philippine Islands, joining Company B, 1st United States Infantry, and was honorably discharged in August, 1903); Daisy, wife of Morris Knighton, of Ambridge, Pa.; Lena, wife of C. C. Heasley, an oil field man, of West Virginia; George, who married Sarah Hobough, of Youngstown, Ohio; and Edna, married to Dale Hulings, a machinist, of Vandergrift, Pa. There are thirty grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Mr. Slagle and his family are members of the Church of God at Templeton.

A. WALKER KINTER, member of the firm of Kinter & Beck, merchants of Dayton, was born in that borough March 30, 1874, son of Robert C. and Margaret (Walker) Kinter.

The paternal great-grandfather of A. Walker Kinter resided at Georgeville, Pa., where his death occurred. He was a farmer, owning considerable land. Isaac, John C. and Peter are numbered among his children.

John C. Kinter was born in Indiana county, Pa., worked at various kinds of employment, and met his death by accidental poisoning, while manufacturing soft drinks. His wife bore the maiden name of Maria Jane Dickson, and both she and her husband are buried at Blairsville, Pa. Their children were: Catherine, who died at the age of twelve years; Robert C.; Eliza, who married James Shall,

and lives in Pierce county, Wash.; and John, who lives in the State of Washington.

Robert C. Kinter was born at Blairsville, Pa., April 22, 1845, and when four years old was taken by John Robinson, near Saltsburg, Indiana county, staying with him until thirteen years old, when he came to Armstrong county and worked for farmers about two years. He then began the harness making trade at Pine Creek, near Bryan, Armstrong county, and has followed this line of work ever since, locating at Dayton in 1870. His shop is in the store owned by his son and son-in-law. Mr. Kinter also spent a period at Leechburg, where he worked at his trade. The quality of his work has resulted in the building up of a large volume of business for him, and he is universally respected by those who know him. His wife is a daughter of Alexander and Margaret (McFarland) Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Kinter have had children as follows: Vianca J., born March 8, 1868, married John Pugh and lives at Leechburg; Albert O., born Dec. 23, 1870, who is engaged in the harness business at Leechburg, was married in 1913 to Ethel Kline, daughter of Peter Kline; Margaret, born Oct. 18, 1876, married Alonzo C. Beck, a member of the firm of Kinter & Beck; A. Walker is mentioned below; Darwin W., born Dec. 23, 1881, who is engaged in a plumbing, spouting and slating business at Dayton, married Mabel Pierce.

A. Walker Kinter was educated in the public schools of Dayton, and learned tinsmithing at Leechburg, Pa. After that he started in business for himself at Dayton, working at his trade until 1893, when he and his brother-in-law formed the firm of Kinter & Beck. This association has been very profitable, the firm handling a full line of merchandise, and controlling a desirable trade from the best people of Dayton and vicinity.

Mr. Kinter married Elizabeth McElwain, daughter of John McElwain, of Valley township, this county, and two children were born of this marriage, Craig M. and Frank Meade. After the death of his first wife Mr. Kinter married (second) Verna B. Prugh, daughter of Harry and Margaret (Sloan) Prugh, and to this marriage one son was born, Bernard Prugh.

Mr. Kinter is a member of the Union Presbyterian Church, which he is serving as trustee. For about eight years he was a member of the Dayton board of school directors. He is a stockholder in the Dayton Fair Association and the Dayton Normal Institute. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows.

Maccabees and Woodmen of the World. Both as a business man and citizen Mr. Kinter is held in high esteem, and his success has been fairly gained along legitimate lines.

BENJAMIN S. HAWK, contractor, has much good work to his credit in Armstrong county, principally at Ford City and Kittanning. He was born in Washington township, this county, Feb. 9, 1871, and is a descendant of one of the county's pioneers, his great-grandfather, George Hawk, having come to this region from Somerset county, Pa., before his marriage. He took part in the Indian troubles of the period. Settling four miles from Freeport, on Buffalo creek, he continued to reside there until his death at the age of eighty years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Democrat in political sentiment. His wife, whose maiden name was Colwell, was a resident of Freeport, of English descent, while he was of German extraction. They had a family of nine children, as follows: John, who was a shoemaker and resided on Buffalo creek, had two children, who are now deceased; Jacob, who was the father of five children, was keeper of the canal lock between Leechburg and Apollo until the canal was abandoned; David is mentioned below; Simon, who married Martha Iseman, resided three miles from Slate Lick (their children are Alfred, of Brookville, Ephraim, John, George, Mary and Priscilla); Betsy is the wife of Daniel Young and resides in Indiana county (no children); Susan is the wife of George Best, of Indiana county, and they have six children; Kate, Mrs. David Young, resides in Indiana county, Pa. (her children are Joe and Melinda, wife of Jesse Weaver); Delilah died unmarried; Julia is unmarried.

David Hawk, son of George, lived in Washington township, Armstrong county, after his marriage settling on a tract of sixty-five acres—the finest pine timber land in the county. He died very suddenly at the age of fifty-five years of heart trouble while attending a shooting match in Indiana county on Christmas day, and was buried in the Cumberland cemetery. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hawk married Esther Johns, who was reared in Washington township, daughter of Martin and Mary (Crissman) Johns, natives of that township; her father owned five hundred acres of land there. She survived Mr. Hawk, and married for her second husband Martin John, by whom she had no children. Her death, which occurred when she was sixty-eight years old,

was caused by a vicious cow, which horned her through the heart, while she was fixing the chain to the manger. By her marriage to Mr. Hawk she had a family of fourteen children, namely: Jacob, who resides at Curwensville, Pa., married Amanda Nicodemus, and they have had eight children; William, who resides on a 400-acre farm forty miles from Richmond, Va., on the James River, has a family of ten children, eight of whom were born in Armstrong county; John is mentioned below; Aaron is married and resides in Indiana county (he has six children); Elizabeth is the wife of Chambers King, an old soldier, and the oldest gunsmith in Armstrong county, and has one son and two daughters; Phoebe Jane, wife of Isaiah Davis, resides in Clearfield county (no children); Ann, wife of Clark Tigger, resides in Indiana county, and has five children; Emanuel, who resides at Plum Creek, Indiana Co., Pa., married Annie Mitchel, deceased, by whom he had one son, and after her death married (second) Frances Blue, by whom he had two sons (one served five years on the battleship "Texas" and cruised around the world); Kate, wife of Thomas Wolf, resides in Indiana county, and has three sons and two daughters; Simon, who resides in Medford, Oregon, where he has a timber tract of 160 acres, married Melinda McGregor, and has seven children; David, of Indiana county, who owns a planing mill, chopping mill and shingle mill, married Susie Spencer, who became the mother of three sons; Adam, who married Anna Lydick, resides at Punxsutawney, Pa., and is engaged as a patternmaker (they have eight children); Della, wife of Jake Hainey, has eleven children; Susan died when a small child, as the result of eating poison weeds.

John Hawk, born Aug. 6, 1848, in Indiana county, was only nine years old when brought to Armstrong county, where he was reared and educated. After his marriage, which occurred in 1868, he moved to Indiana county again, but remained there only one year, returning to Armstrong county, where he had his home for the next two years. At the end of that time he moved to St. Petersburg, Clarion Co., Pa., where his son, Dr. M. C. Hawk, was born, and from there to Buena Vista, Butler county, where he remained a year. Coming back to Armstrong county, he settled in Washington township, where he remained for fifteen years. He now lives in North Buffalo township, this county, one mile from Kittanning. He has followed the carpenter's trade all his life, and has done

well in that line. He is a prominent member of the First Baptist Church of Kittanning, of which he has been a deacon for seventeen years, is a member of Lodge No. 515, I. O. O. F., at Cowansville, Armstrong county, and politically gives his allegiance to the Washington party.

In 1868 Mr. Hawk married Ann Eliza Bowser, daughter of B. S. and Elizabeth (Yerty) Bowser, and they have become the parents of eighteen children, viz.: The eldest two daughters died in infancy; Benjamin S. is mentioned below; M. C., born in Washington township, attended Reidsburg high school and graduated in medicine from the West Penn Medical College, Pittsburgh, started to practice at Unity, Pa., as surgeon for Rogers, Farland & Hagerman, contractors, from there moved to Blue Island and then to Chicago, where he is located at No. 7857 South Halsted street (he married Therese Schmitt, after her death marrying Pearl Strayer, of Chicago; he has no children; he is a member of the Baptist Church); Jennie Rodeska, wife of Jerry Gumbert, resides in Verona, Pa., and has five children; Hattie May is the wife of Hays McDaniel, and they have two sons and two daughters (they reside at Applewold, Kittanning); William, a druggist, of No. 1601 Garfield Boulevard, Chicago, married Edith Vaughn, of Iowa (they have no children); Flossie is the wife of Harvey Waugaman, of Grove City, and they have seven children; John Herbert, who resides at Weston, W. Va., married Dolly Steinbeck, and they have one son and one daughter; Elizabeth Lucile, wife of Homer Ruff, resides at Lima, Ohio (they have no children); Rachel is the wife of Charles Simpson, of Verona, Pa., and has two children; Grace is the wife of Guy Albright, of Chicago, Ill., and has two children; Mervin Elmer, who is an osteopath, married Mabel Martin, and resides at Augusta, Maine (they have one child); Mildred Florence is the wife of Clifton Richards, of Manorville, Pa.; Anna Lee is the wife of David H. Boggs, of Ford City, Pa.; Zeller died when seven months old; Garnet died when five months old; Hyatt Lafayette is at home.

Benjamin S. Hawk, son of John, received his education in Washington township. After his school days he went to Kittanning, where he learned the trade of carpenter, and has been successfully engaged in contracting and in that line for a number of years. He has helped to build the greater part of Ford City, among his many responsible contracts being two churches,

and he acted as foreman for the contractor who built the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches in Kittanning. His work has been confined to Armstrong county, and has been of such substantial quality as to establish him in the confidence of all who have had dealings with him. He has enough work to keep an average of ten men busy.

On Sept. 6, 1889, Mr. Hawk married Catherine Caroline Craig, daughter of Alex and Elizabeth (Metzgar) Craig, of Madison township, this county. They have had six children: Evelyn Marie, J. A. Craig, Benjamin Stevens, Jr., Richard Carl (deceased), Mortimer Sherman, and Betty Allison (deceased). The family reside one mile from Kittanning, in North Buffalo township. Mr. Hawk is a member of the First Baptist Church in Kittanning, and socially he belongs to the Woodmen of the World.

PARKS. The Parks family, whose name is perpetuated in the list of townships—the one in which the founder of this line in Armstrong county settled being called after him, belongs to that class of reliable, responsible citizens who go to make up the real backbone of true American citizenship. Representatives of this family are to be found among the substantial people of the various communities to which they have gone, and none has failed in civic or private duty. The family history is interesting, and worthy a place in the record of Armstrong county.

The great-grandfather of Robert G. and John W. Parks, of Parks township, served as a valiant soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Robert Parks, their grandfather, born in Mifflin county, Pa., came to Armstrong county in 1814, making the trip with his wife and six children overland. Their entire earthly possessions were contained in a covered wagon, drawn by one horse. Arriving in this county, Mr. Parks took up 200 acres of land in what was afterwards to become his namesake township, and 150 acres in another tract. The first one is now owned by his grandson, Robert G. Parks, and lies along the Kiskiminetas river. The hardy pioneer cleared his land, on which he put up the log cabin in which the family resided until it was replaced, in 1841, by a substantial brick house, still the homestead residence. This house is in excellent condition, as is the barn, which is still in use, though erected in 1835. These buildings are a monument to the quality of work done in those early days, when materials and labor were much cheaper, and plenty of time was

taken for the construction of work which was designed to last for generations. Robert Parks rounded out a long and useful life, attaining his ninetyeth year, dying in 1858. His remains were interred in a private burying ground on the farm. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an upright, good man, one of the leading residents of his district, whose word could be relied upon implicitly. Politically he was a Democrat. His wife, Jane (Bratton) Parks, died Oct. 21, 1847, aged seventy-eight years. Their children were: John; James Bratton; William George; Margaret, who married Joseph Shields; Isabella, who married Andrew Arnold; Phoebe, who married James E. Brown; Elizabeth, who married Thompson Crawford; Sydney, who married Samuel LeFevre; Maria, who married James Fitzgerald; and Sarah, who married Alexander Gordon.

James Bratton Parks, born Nov. 1, 1810, in Mifflin county, Pa., was brought to Armstrong county by his father when he was four years old. After the demise of his father he took charge of the family, rearing the children, and lived on the farm the remainder of his days. His death occurred in 1892, when he was eighty-two years old. He married Lucinda Hill, born Nov. 19, 1824, died Jan. 27, 1878, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Ulam) Hill. Both Mr. and Mrs. Parks are buried in the private cemetery upon the farm. Mr. Parks was a Democrat, and served as school director of Allegheny and Parks townships, tax collector and auditor, always taking an active part in political matters. When the public schools were first established he taught school, and succeeded as an instructor, for he was a well-read man and intelligent thinker. A fine penman, he made his own copies for his pupils to follow, and was often called upon to engross various public papers. For many years he served as elder of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a consistent member. He and his wife were the parents of children as follows: Jane died unmarried at the age of twenty-four; Robert G. is mentioned below; Hannah U. died unmarried in 1909; Jacob H. is a druggist at Leechburg; Isabella, who married T. J. Elwood, died at Leechburg; John W. is a resident of Parks township; Phoebe married Samuel C. Boale, of Leechburg; Thomas J. is living at Apollo; Ella died young; Dr. William F. lives at St. Louis, where he is practicing dentistry; Sydney P. married and is living in Allegheny county; Ellis died young; Blanche died young; Edmiston died in Pittsburgh.

ROBERT G. PARKS, a retired farmer of Parks township, residing on the homestead taken up by his grandfather, was born July 9, 1843, on this farm, and was reared a farmer. After the death of his father he took charge of the property, where he has always had his home. A strong Democrat, he was elected justice of the peace in 1897 and reelected in 1902, serving in all a period of ten years. For twenty-eight years he has been school director of Allegheny and Parks townships, and president of the board for many years. Mr. Parks was one of those who secured the division of Allegheny township to form Parks, Gilpin and Bethel townships. Like his father and grandfather, he is a Presbyterian, and is now acting as trustee of his church.

Mr. Parks married Margaret J. Cline, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Jack) Cline. Six children have been born of this marriage: a son, born 1866, died in infancy; Frank B., who married Elizabeth Stegner, is now farming the homestead and conducting a milk business; Harry, who married Ida Truby and (second) Robrena Riggles, resides in Leechburg, where he is a roller in the Hyde Park mill; James C. died at the age of twenty years; Ellis G., who married Rebecca Riggles, sister of his brother Harry's wife, lives at Leechburg, where he too is a roller in the Hyde Park mill; a daughter died in infancy.

JOHN WALTZ PARKS, a farmer of Parks township, was born on the Parks homestead Sept. 11, 1850, son of James B. and Lucinda (Hill) Parks, and brother of Robert G. Parks. During his boyhood he attended local schools and Leechburg Academy, and then during the winter of 1868-69 taught the home school, known as the Hills school. Following this Mr. Parks went to the oil fields in Clarion county, Pa., where he spent ten years. Upon leaving there he worked along different lines until his marriage, when he located at Leechburg. In 1896 he returned to Parks township, and taking one half of the homestead has operated his 100 acres ever since, with profit to himself and to the further development of his valuable property, which is regarded as one of the best farms in his locality.

Mr. Parks is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as school director of his township, giving the board the benefit of his practical knowledge of educational matters.

On March 10, 1887, Mr. Parks was married to Enna M. Bladen, daughter of Thomas Bladen, of Armstrong county. They have had seven children: Melva C., a teacher in the

Leechburg schools; Tai Ulam; James Bratton; Pauline Waltz; Marie Bladen; Harry B., and Gladys D.

No men of Parks township are better known than Robert G. and John W. Parks. They have always been in favor of progression along all lines, especially those which would tend toward a betterment of educational advantages and the general moral uplift.

CHARLES E. KEELER, M. D., senior member of the firm of Drs. Keeler and Campbell, has been engaged in the general practice of medicine at Elderton, Armstrong county, since 1898. He is a native of Manor township, this county, born Feb. 6, 1869, son of John T. and Caroline (Rowley) Keeler. His grandfather and grandmother Keeler were of Holland Dutch and English extraction, respectively.

John T. Keeler, the Doctor's father, was born Oct. 4, 1843, in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, and passed all his life in that and Manor townships, following agricultural pursuits and building. By his first marriage, which took place in 1863, to Caroline Rowley, he had four sons, namely: Elmer E., a teacher, who lives at Ford City, Armstrong county; Anthony S., a manufacturer, of Marion, Ohio; Charles E.; and Harry Davis, a merchant, of Marion, Ohio. Mrs. Caroline Keeler died in 1872 at her home in Manor township. Her parents, Samuel and Katherine (Houser) Rowley, were both of German blood. By his second marriage, to Mrs. Clarissa Iseman, John T. Keeler had a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters.

Charles E. Keeler obtained his education almost entirely by his own efforts. He received his early instruction in the country schools in Manor township, and later attended the Clarion State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1892. He studied medicine at the Baltimore Medical College, Baltimore, Md., graduating in 1897, after which he taught school for one year before settling down to independent medical practice, at Elderton, in the year 1898. Since 1909 he has been associated in practice with Dr. J. W. Campbell, and they command a large patronage, the confidence which the people of the locality have come to place in their skill and judgment being a high indication of the success which has attended their labors. Dr. Keeler owns a fine farm of 145 acres in Plum Creek township, which is cultivated by one of his brothers.

On March 23, 1898, Dr. Keeler married Margaret K. Linsenbigler, of Elderton, daughter of V. T. and Nancy (Shaeffer) Linsenbigler, who had a family of five children. Dr. and Mrs. Keeler have had two children: Thelda J., who died when nineteen months old; and Vida G., born July 2, 1901. The family attend the M. E. Church. Dr. Keeler is a Democrat in his political inclinations.

PROF. WILLIAM W. IRWIN, superintendent of the public schools of Ford City, Armstrong county, Pa., was born May 27, 1875, in Butler county, Pa., son of John T. and Louisa (Thompson) Irwin.

John T. Irwin was born in Butler county, as was his wife. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, 137th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for a period of nine months. At the expiration of his term he reenlisted, and was transferred to the 199th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, from which he was honorably discharged in July, 1865. During his service he saw hard fighting, and proved himself a brave soldier.

William W. Irwin finished his course at the public schools of his native county, and then went to the normal school at Slippery Rock, from which he was graduated in 1896. Following this he entered Grove City College, and after leaving this institution taught school in Butler county three years. In that short time he proved his ability as a scholar and executive, and was made principal of the Mars public school at Mars, Butler county. After a successful career of two years there he was made principal of the Dravosburg public schools, continuing there six years, or until 1907, when he became superintendent of Ford City public schools. Professor Irwin has charge of both the grammar and high schools here, and under his capable direction the pupils are given expert instruction.

In December, 1900, Professor Irwin was married to Martha B. Brown, daughter of Joseph Brown, of Penn township, Butler county, Pa. She died Aug. 24, 1913. Dorothy Belle is the one child of this marriage.

Professor Irwin is very prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., of McKeesport, Pa., and the Royal Arch Masons of the same place; the Elks of Kittanning, being past exalted ruler of that order the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. His religious home is in the Presbyterian Church. A close student, a fine scholar, and a man who goes into everything thoroughly before forming an opinion, he is eminently fitted to have charge of the instruction of the

young, especially as he is himself still youthful enough to be in close sympathy with them, in spite of what he has already accomplished.

JOHN C. BUCHANAN, a successful farmer of Wayne township, Armstrong county, was born in Pine (now Boggs) township, this county, March 1, 1859, son of John Buchanan.

John Buchanan was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1848, settling first in Maryland, where he spent about eight years. Then coming to Armstrong, Pa., he followed iron work until about 1872, when he bought a tract of land in Wayne township, a portion of the old Robert Orr farm, later adding the Latimer farm to his holdings, this latter property comprising 125 acres. He died in Wayne township in 1885, and is buried in Boggs township. His wife was Margaret Campbell, daughter of Michael Campbell, and she, too, was born in Ireland, coming to the United States in 1856. The children of these parents were: Mary, who married John J. Stuart, deceased; and John C.

John C. Buchanan attended the township school, and remained with his father until he attained his majority, then going into the lumber woods, where he remained from 1880 to 1892. He then bought the old homestead, upon which he has since lived, developing it systematically. He has built a fine farm.

On Jan. 12, 1892, Mr. Buchanan married Margaret J. Brunt, daughter of James and Mary (Johnston) Brunt, both of whom were born in Ireland. Mrs. Buchanan was born in Rayburn township, this county. Two children have come to this marriage: Henry Grier, born July 14, 1893, who is attending the Dayton Normal Institute, and Mary Anna, born April 28, 1896, also a student in the Dayton Normal Institute. Mr. Buchanan is a Republican, and served very capably for three years on the township school board. The family belong to the Episcopal Church, and are active in its good work.

JOHN F. RABBITT, a general farmer of Sugar Creek township, was born at Kellersburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., April 20, 1851, a son of William Rabbitt.

William Rabbitt was born in Ireland, where he was reared, educated and taught the trade of shoemaker. He married in Maynooth, County Kildare, Ireland, Margaret Daley, a daughter of John Daley, also a native of Ireland. In 1848 William Rabbitt left his family and came to the United States to prepare a home for them. He located at Rimersburg, in Clarion county, Pa., where he worked at brick-

making until the spring of 1849, when he began mining at the old Red Bank furnace. By the following summer he was able to send for his family and they resided at Kellersburg, Pa. Later he moved to Colwell, working at the Mahoning furnace for twenty years. He and his wife had a family of ten children: James, who was born in Ireland; John F., who was born at Kellersburg; the following, all born at Mahoning Furnace: William, Patrick, Edward, Rose and Julia; and Josephine, Charles and Joseph, born on the property now owned by the son John F., to which the family came in 1861. Mr. Rabbitt had become mine foreman meantime, holding that position at Mahoning Furnace, Brady's Bend and Mosgrove. The farm was purchased of Patrick Redd and contained some indifferent buildings on the end opposite to the position now occupied by those standing. William Rabbitt built the present substantial buildings, including a brick residence, and put the 165 acres in excellent condition, his sons doing the farm work while he continued at his old occupation, giving it up in 1875. His death occurred on this property in 1880, when he was sixty-three years old, and he is buried in the Catholic cemetery in Sugar Creek township, having been a consistent member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. Politically he was a Republican, and held the offices of school director and supervisor. His widow survived until 1882, when she passed away, and lies by the side of her husband, having been a member of the same church as he.

John F. Rabbitt was educated in the schools at Old Mahoning Furnace and in Sugar Creek township, and then left the parental roof to work in coal and iron mines, which he continued for three years. Then he was in Lawrence county for Brown & Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., after which he went into the oil fields of Chicora or Millerstown, Butler Co., Pa., whence he went to the Bullion oil fields. Following this Mr. Rabbitt engaged with the Kittanning Iron & Steel Company as mine foreman at Sligo, Clarion Co., Pa., continuing as such for ten years. Mr. Rabbitt then returned to the old homestead and purchased the interest of the other heirs, since which time he has taken a pride in improving his property, among other things putting slate on the roof of his residence instead of shingles. With the exception of thirty-five acres in woodland, the property, which comprises 165 acres in the southwestern part of Sugar Creek township, is under cultivation, and there are two gas wells on it, as well as a four-foot vein of coal

which has been opened so that this place is very valuable.

In September, 1873, Mr. Rabbitt married Annie Smith, who was born in Lawrence county, Pa., daughter of James and Ann Smith, now deceased, natives of the same county. Mr. and Mrs. Rabbitt are the parents of the following children: Rose, who prior to her marriage was a teacher in Armstrong and Butler counties, is the wife of Charles Rimp, and resides in Summit township, Butler county, Pa., where Mr. Rimp is a farmer; they have three children, Charles, Gertrude and John. William, who died at the age of eight years, is buried in the Sugar Creek Catholic cemetery. Nellie is unmarried. Edward died at the age of thirty-two years at the old homestead, having been brought here after having been taken sick in California, and he is buried in the Sugar Creek Catholic cemetery. Josephine is unmarried. Charles died when four years old, and he is interred in the Sugar Creek Catholic cemetery. Maggie died in infancy. Mary died when two years old. Ruth died in infancy. Paul died when twenty-three years old.

The Rabbitt schoolhouse stands on a portion of the farm, and is the third building erected on this site, each one being an improvement over the other. Politically Mr. Rabbitt is a Republican, and has served as a school director. He has brought up the standard of his farm until it is far above the average, and is a recognized authority on agricultural matters in his township.

ROBERT LOWRY was throughout his active years engaged in farming in Boggs township, Armstrong county, and since his retirement has made his home in Wickboro. He was born Jan. 28, 1832, on the old farm in Boggs township then owned by his father and now by himself, son of William and Esther (Miller) Lowry.

William Lowry, the father, was born in 1799 in Indiana county, Pa., and when a young man came to Armstrong county to work in a tannery, intending to remain here only a short time. But as time went on he married, purchased a farm and settled down to agricultural pursuits, following that calling until his death, which occurred June 28, 1872. Mr. Lowry was in turn a Whig and Democrat in politics. In church connection he was a Seceder. His wife, Esther (Miller), born in 1812, daughter of John Miller, died Sept. 30, 1881. They had the following children: Robert, John, Mary, Jane, James, Esther, Rachel and Sarah Martha.

The parents are buried in the Mount Zion cemetery.

Robert Lowry grew to manhood in Boggs township, and there attended the common schools, which were not so well conducted in his day as they are at the present time. He followed farming, remaining on the old homestead and taking up the work as his father relinquished it, and he made considerable improvement in the property, which contains 140 acres, overlooking the Allegheny river. There he continued to reside until 1906, when he himself gave up active labor and moved into Wickboro (now Kittanning), residing at No. 1592 Johnson street. He has always been highly respected among his neighbors and friends, has led an industrious and useful life, and deserves the respite from active cares he is now enjoying.

On Dec. 12, 1882, Mr. Lowry was married by Rev. Mr. Lydy, of the Presbyterian Church of Worthington, to Elizabeth A. Pence, who was born Jan. 11, 1836, in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, daughter of George and Deborah (McKee) Pence, who are buried in the Cowansville cemetery. George Pence was born in West Franklin township about Oct. 28, 1810, and lived to the good old age of nearly ninety-six years, dying June 1, 1906. He was a farmer by occupation. His first wife, Deborah, died at the early age of twenty-eight years, the mother of three children, Maria E., Elizabeth A. (Mrs. Lowry) and Peter, who lives in Payette, Idaho, where he is prominent as a banker. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry have had no children of their own, but they have adopted a son, Charles, who was born Feb. 2, 1885. He is now cultivating the old Lowry homestead in Boggs township, residing there with his family. He was married to Iva Slagle, and they have four children, Robert, Arnold Greer, Mildred and Bernice Elizabeth.

WILLIAM PORTER HUTCHISON, of Rayburn township, Armstrong county, now living retired, is a well known resident of his section, having served his fellow citizens for twenty-seven years in the office of assessor and as overseer of the poor. He was born Feb. 16, 1839, in Butler county, Pa., son of David and Mary (Porter) Hutchison, and grandson of William Hutchison, a native of Ireland.

David Hutchison was born in Butler county, Pa., where he followed farming, also working at his trade, that of brickmason. He died in Perry township, Armstrong county. His first wife, Mary (Porter), also a native of Pennsylvania, was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Porter,

who was born in Ireland and was twice married, having three children by the first marriage and five by the second. To David and Mary (Porter) Hutchison were born ten children: Rebecca, deceased; Margaret Jane, deceased; William P.; Samuel and John, twins, both of whom died while in the Union service during the Civil war, in Company H, 78th Regiment, Captain Sirwell; David Reed, deceased (he was a mute); Abigail A., deceased; Eveline B.; J. W. and Sarah E. After the mother of these died David Hutchison married (second) Mary Ann Powell, by whom he had two children, Edward Miller (deceased) and Calvin.

William Porter Hutchison had somewhat meager educational advantages in his native county, and was quite young when he began to help on the farm, though being slight for his age he could not do as much as some boys. His father worked at the mason's trade, and after his marriage he lived upon his father's farm for a few years, and then removed to Valley township, now Rayburn, in Armstrong county, locating on a tract of sixty-three acres which had never been well cleared and had grown up to underbrush. The old farmhouse on the place faced the cold northwest winds, and but for the hills which sheltered it would have been in danger of being blown over. Thus he began life here under rather adverse conditions, but he set bravely about the task of getting his land into good shape, and in time, as he prospered, built a convenient house and other buildings, and saw that his family had the advantages which had been denied him in his youth. Recently Mr. Hutchison has given up active farm labor, leasing his land, but he continues to live at his old home. He is highly esteemed in his neighborhood, and has the confidence of all who know him. Though he has always been a Democrat he has received the support of Republicans when a candidate for office, and his long service as assessor shows how satisfactory his work in that capacity has been to all concerned. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On May 18, 1875, Mr. Hutchison was married in Armstrong county to Margaret Patton, who was born June 27, 1850, in Kittanning township, this county, daughter of John M. Patton, a farmer. To this union were born the following children: William Merrit, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, now in Oklahoma; Mary Elaina, who is engaged as a teacher in the Troy Hill school; Dora Wallace, a teacher at Speces Corners; and Amy F., who prepared for teaching, but is engaged in com-

mercial work. The mother of this family died April 7, 1895.

STITT. The Stitt family is one of the oldest and most representative of sound Americanism in Pennsylvania. Members of this family fought during the Revolution, the war of 1812, and in other conflicts for the country of which they were so proud, and the name has always stood for sterling honesty and fidelity to a strong sense of duty.

William Stitt was born in what is now Gilpin township, Armstrong county, and was a miller and farmer during his long and active life. In young manhood he served as a soldier in the Revolution, and the war of 1812, found him just as patriotic, for he once more became a soldier and fought for his country. His two brothers, Samuel and Jacob, were also soldiers in the latter conflict, and the former rounded out his days in what is now Gilpin township. These brothers used, as did all the soldiers of the times, the old flintlock gun. William Stitt was a landowner, and died upon his farm in Gilpin township. His children were as follows: Samuel, John, James, William, Eliza and Margaret.

Samuel Stitt, son of William, had the following family: William, James, Jacob, Samuel, John, Noah, Joseph, Andrew, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Sophia.

John Stitt, another son of William, was born in what is now Gilpin township, and was a miller and farmer all his life. A fine mechanic, he built the old Stitt mill along Carnahan run in 1818, in what is now Parks township. This was one of the early mills of the county, and all of the wheels were made by hand. So well known and generally recognized was the sterling honesty of Mr. Stitt, and the superiority of his process, that the saying became popular, whenever a comparison of merit was needed, "as good as the wheat in Stitt's mill." Mr. Stitt lived here, operating the mill, until his death in 1832. His remains were interred in a private burying ground on Capt. Henry Truby's hill. His wife bore the maiden name of Esther Frantz. Their children were as follows: Israel, born April 8, 1818; Hiram, Nov. 23, 1819; Delia, Sept. 30, 1821; Lavina, Jan. 3, 1824; Levi, Aug. 18, 1826; Hetty, Sept. 18, 1828; Leah, Aug. 24, 1830; and John F., July 26, 1833.

John F. Stitt, son of John, was born on the above mentioned date at the old homestead of his father, in what is now Parks township. He was a carpenter and farmer, and like his father a good mechanic. At different periods

he was foreman of building gangs, and assisted in the construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad. His latter days were spent in his native township, where he met his death, being killed by a passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad, on Sept. 22, 1894. His remains were laid to rest in the Stitt cemetery (Laurel Point) in Parks township. He married Anna K. Kauffman, daughter of George and Jane (Eldridge) Kauffman, and she survives, making her home with her son Thomas A. Stitt. Children as follows were born to John F. Stitt and his wife: Harriet I. married George W. Stitt; Esther J. died young; Levi G. married Lida M. Hanna and lives in Parks township; Anna M. married Newton A. Long; Thomas A. is mentioned below: Margaret L. married Levi Schall; Benton F. lives at Columbus, Ohio; Edith A. married Charles R. Lanning, of Parks township; Florence married James Kepple, and (second) Prof. James Bandeen, and they reside in Texas.

THOMAS A. STITT, a farmer of Parks township, was born in that township Jan. 21, 1865, son of John F. Stitt, referred to above, and his wife Anna E. (Kauffman) Stitt.

Until he was fourteen years old he attended school, and then began farming, which he has continued ever since with the exception of seven years when he was employed in the Vandergrift Steel Mills. He owns a tract of thirty-three acres of land lying in Parks and Kiskiminetas townships, and also farms his mother's property, making a specialty of raising fruit, which he sells at the Vandergrift markets. Mr. Stitt is unmarried. He belongs to the Grange and takes an intelligent interest in its work. Politically he is an independent voter.

LEVI G. STITT, master mechanic and traveling engineer for the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, was born in what is now Parks township Oct. 28, 1860, son of John F. and Anna E. (Kauffman) Stitt. During his boyhood days Mr. Stitt attended school in his native township. At the same time he assisted in running the farm, and helped his father at carpenter work, gaining a practical knowledge of both. Remaining with his father until twenty-two years old, he then entered the employ of P. H. Laufman & Co., at Apollo, as a carpenter, but later became a millwright and was made a master mechanic. From the spring of 1882 until 1886 he worked with this concern, and upon its absorption into the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, he was continued as its valued employee. He built the present fine plant at Vandergrift, which is the most modern in the country. In addition

to his other interests Mr. Stitt owns eighty-three acres in Parks township, which was taken up by A. Fiscus, but later sold to Philip Carney, from whom Mr. Stitt purchased it. He has a beautiful home built by him in 1909, and equipped with all modern improvements, and the site commands a magnificent view. Mr. Stitt married Lida M. Hanna, daughter of Alexander and Barbara (Ross) Hanna, and they are the parents of the following children: Herbert LeRoy, Arthur P., Nellie I., Goldie (died at the age of four years) and Veryl V. Mr. Stitt is an independent voter politically. His family are Methodists. Fraternally he is a member of Kiskiminetas Lodge, No. 617, F. & A. M., of Vandergrift.

Levi Stitt, son of John Stitt and grandson of William Stitt, was born in Allegheny township Aug. 18, 1826. Like so many of the Stitt family he became a skilled general mechanic and millwright, at the same time following farming. He operated a mill and worked at the carpenter's trade, being good in all lines, and so continuing until his death, which occurred on his farm in Parks township April 21, 1902, while he was planting an apple tree. He married Eliza Kerr, daughter of Alexander Kerr. Their children were: Jane, who married Charles Long; Mary, who married David Fettes; Ellen, who married Daniel Kunkle; Lavina, who married G. M. Wigle; Eden; John, deceased; Hugh A.; George; Howard; and Trusey, the last named deceased.

HUGH A. STITT, sheet roller at North Vandergrift, was born in Parks township March 6, 1873, son of Levi and Eliza (Kerr) Stitt, grandson of John Stitt, and great-grandson of William Stitt. As a boy he attended school in his native township, but at an early age commenced working for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, remaining with that company for seven years. In 1893 he went to Apollo to become an employee of the Apollo Iron & Steel Company, which has been absorbed by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company. Mr. Stitt is now with the Vandergrift plant, and since 1904 has been a sheet roller. His house is on the Stitt homestead. In 1897 Mr. Stitt married Julia Barr, daughter of John Barr, and their children are: Esther, Harold and Robert. Mr. Stitt is a Democrat, and since 1910, has been serving on the school board. He belongs to the Lutheran Church.

ROBERT LOUIS RALSTON, of Kittanning, is one of the leading lawyers at the bar

of Armstrong county. He devotes all his time to legal work and holds the confidence of both clients and fellow practitioners.

His family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. The Ralstons of whom he is a descendant came from Ireland in 1803 and settled at Slate Lick, Armstrong county. On the paternal side he is related to the Galbreath family. His mother was a Thornburg, and was a descendant of an old Allegheny county family of that name. His father, James Ralston, and mother, Maria Thornburg, were married in 1856, and spent their married life on a farm in South Buffalo township. The family consisted of three children: George T., who resides on the home farm; Laura M., who resides in Kittanning, and the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Ralston was in early life a school teacher. After three years spent in teaching in the public schools of the county he entered Westminster College, in Lawrence county, Pa., and graduated from that institution in 1890. He studied law with James H. McCain in Kittanning and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He has been engaged in the practice of the law ever since.

BENJAMIN WYLAND WYANT, one of the most prominent citizens of Washington township, Armstrong county, is a man of progressive disposition and public spirit and a creditable representative of a most respected family of that section. Born Sept. 4, 1855, in Washington township, he is a son of Adam and Sophia (Bowser) Wyant, and grandson of Martin Wyant, who was from Bedford county, Pa. He and his wife Christina (Bokher) had the following children: Adam, Bartholomew, John, Martin, Henry, Fred, Jacob, Catherine, Julia Ann, Susan, Christina and Elizabeth.

Adam Wyant, father of Benjamin W., was born in Westmoreland county, Pa. He was twice married, his first union being with Sarah Yerty, by whom he had seven children: Christian Yerty, born Oct. 19, 1832; Andrew H., 1834; Martin, Feb. 29, 1836; Archibald M., 1838; Elizabeth, 1839; and Rachel and George, who died in infancy. The only survivor of this family is Elizabeth, who married Harvey Frick. For his second wife Adam Wyant married, on March 25, 1847, Sophia Bowser, who was born May 29, 1828, in Franklin township, Armstrong county, and is still living on the old farm in Washington township. Ten children were born to this marriage, their names and dates of birth being as follows: Mary, March 2, 1848; Delilah,

Sept. 23, 1849; Eli, Aug. 9, 1851; Teney, April 13, 1853; Benjamin W., Sept. 4, 1855; Emma, Feb. 4, 1858; Catherine, March 13, 1860; John B. F., Aug. 7, 1863; Margaret, Sept. 4, 1866; and Susanette, June 3, 1869.

Benjamin W. Wyant attended common school in his youth and later studied at summer schools. Upon leaving home he went to Lawrenceburg, now Parkers Landing, Armstrong county, where he was engaged for three years in supplying water to the town. He then married and settled down to farming on the Ezekiel Dickey place, in Washington township, part of which he now owns and occupies, making his home there for about six years. At the end of that period he moved to the Grange Hall, in Washington township, where he conducted a general merchandise store for eight years, from that location returning in 1889 to the Dickey farm, buying forty acres of that property. Mr. Wyant now lives on this place, and not only cultivates that tract but also another of 140 acres, in which latter he owns a quarter interest. All the improvements on his home place are the result of his own enterprise and industry, and its well-kept condition is the best comment on his methods and ideas. It is very valuable, being not only good for agricultural purposes but underlaid with deposits of limestone, fire clay, iron ore and coal.

Mr. Wyant has been a prominent worker in the interest of the Republican party in his locality and at present lines up with the Progressives; he is township committeeman. He has been honored with election to various offices, in which he has given great satisfaction, having been supervisor for seven years and school director for sixteen years. He is also an interested church worker. When thirteen years old he united with the Church of God, later transferring to the united Presbyterian Church at Cowansville, in which he held membership for twenty-six years. When this church dissolved, in 1912, he again united with the Church of God, joining the Limestone Church, his family also becoming members of that congregation. He is an elder in this church, and has served as Sunday school superintendent at the Brushvalley Church.

On Nov. 28, 1876, Mr. Wyant married Cynthia Ann Dickey, like himself a native of Washington township, born Jan. 26, 1853, daughter of Samuel H. and Dianah (Wolfe) Dickey. Six children have been born to this union: Finnie Lulu, born Aug. 25, 1878, who died when nine months old; Mary Josephine,

born May 22, 1880, who is married to Horace E. Nichols and has one child, Kenneth, born Feb. 12, 1907; John Finlay, born July 7, 1883; Samuel Blair Reed, born May 3, 1886; Anna Sophia, born Jan. 16, 1890; and Benjamin Franklin, born June 26, 1892.

WILLIAM SHARP McCREIGHT, M. D., of Elderton, Armstrong county, was a practicing physician at Pittsburgh for over twenty years, and has recently returned to his native locality. He was born Dec. 12, 1864, in Plum Creek township, son of James and Jane M. (Carrell) McCreight, and grandson of Andrew and Ann (Sharp) McCreight. The latter was the daughter of Capt. Andrew Sharp, who fought in the Revolutionary war and for his services in the army was granted a tract of land in Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

James McCreight, son of Andrew, was born Oct. 20, 1812, near Shelocta, Indiana county, and removing to Plum Creek township settled at the forks of Plum creek and Crooked creek; living in that township until 1832. Later he moved with his parents to Paradise settlement, about four miles from where Reynoldsville now stands. He soon returned to Plum Creek township, and for seven consecutive winters taught school in a log cabin on what is now the Kimmel farm, on Plum creek. He learned the carpenter's trade and built many barns, also following farming. In the early forties he bought a farm near the junction of the north and east branches of Plum creek, where he resided until his death, in 1888. In politics he was a Republican. He was one of the organizers of the United Presbyterian Church at Elderton, and was one of the two elders. In 1859 he married Jane M. Carrell, and they had a family of eight children: Andrew W., who died in infancy; James Edwin, a builder, now living in Texas (he married Dora Hutchinson, of Kittanning, and had one child, John William, who died in January, 1914); William Sharp; Anna Mary, who died in 1900, in Elderton; Thomas, who died in infancy; John Ralston, an attorney of Washington, Pa., who is married and has one child; Jane Agnes (twin of John R.), who married Taylor Rankin and lives in Crawford county, Pa., (she has two children, one son and one daughter); and Emma Bell, who died in infancy.

William Sharp McCreight received his preliminary education at Atwood, Armstrong county, and the State normal school at Indiana. He took his medical course at what

is now known as the University of Pittsburgh, graduating March 26, 1891, and in 1893 became one of the instructors at that institution, with which he was connected in that capacity for six years, until 1899. He had commenced practice in Pittsburgh, and remained there for twenty-one years after his graduation, but he has become tired of city life, and in 1912 returned to the locality where he spent his early life, settling in the borough of Elderton. He has had a very successful career, both as an instructor and in general practice, and has many friends in and around Elderton who are glad to welcome him into their midst.

Dr. McCreight was married, Feb. 12, 1902, to Louisa Dorothy Rado, of Pittsburgh, daughter of Henry and Pauline Rado. They have had one child, Jean Dorothy, born June 28, 1905, at Pittsburgh.

EDWIN E. SCHAEFFER, now sole owner of the business conducted under the firm name of James Schaeffer & Son, of Kittanning, the leading marble and granite dealer of the borough, has been identified with that business all his active life and became associated with his father at Kittanning in 1904. He is one of the best known men in his line in this section of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Schaeffer was born Dec. 26, 1876, in Kittanning township, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of James and Catharine (Simpson) Schaeffer. At the age of thirteen years he began to learn stone cutting at Kittanning, being thus engaged for a period of four years. He then spent three years at Apollo, this county, after which he located at Verona, Allegheny county, where he remained three years. He then gave up the granite work for employment in a mill at Apollo, where he was engaged for one fall, after which he did sandstone cutting at Apollo and in the vicinity for one year. For the next three years he was at Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa., in the employ of C. F. Murray, who has a large business at that point. In January, 1904, he settled at Kittanning, doing business with his father as junior member of the firm of James Schaeffer & Son until recently, when he became sole proprietor of the business which will be continued under the old name. It has been located on Union avenue throughout this period, and the extensive plant has been developed, equipped and enlarged as the demands of the constantly increasing trade require. Everything is up to date and convenient, and there are facilities for doing the work in the most modern way, this establish-

ment not only keeping up with the times, but being the first to adopt new methods and put new ideas into practice.

Mr. Schaeffer is well known in local fraternal circles, belonging to the B. P. O. Elks, I. O. O. F., Foresters, Independent Americans and Woodmen of the World.

CLARK. Several members of this old and highly respected family of Armstrong county are now living at Elderton, Alexander Clark and his sisters, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Irwin, being well-known residents of that borough. Their father was Alexander Armstrong Clark.

Joseph and Margaret Clark, the founder of this family in America, came to this country from the North of Ireland in 1737 and settled near Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. He was a direct descendant of an Irish nobleman.

James Clark, son of Joseph and Margaret, born in 1742, died in 1824, was an officer in the Continental army. He married Barbara Sanderson.

Joseph Clark, son of James and Barbara (Sanderson), lived in South Bend township, Armstrong Co., Pa., his family and another occupying a blockhouse together, for protection against the Indians. His wife, Nancy (Todd) was a member of the same family from which Abraham Lincoln's wife was descended.

Alexander Clark, son of Joseph and Nancy (Todd), engaged in farming in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, he and his brother owning 975 acres there, ranging from South Bend township to what is now the borough of Elderton, most of which they cleared themselves. Alexander Clark settled there in 1820. He married Jane Armstrong, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States when eight years old, and they had a family of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, of whom only two daughters now survive.

ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG CLARK, son of Alexander and Jane (Armstrong), was born June 3, 1831, and was a worthy representative of the honored old family from which he came. He married into an equally prominent family, his wife, Catherine (Rupert), being one of the ten children of Michael Rupert, a prosperous farmer of Plum Creek township. Betsy Ross, who had the honor of making the first United States flag, was one of Mrs. Clark's blood relations. George Smith, her uncle, was a leading man of his day, serving several terms as sheriff of Armstrong county, and was an extensive landowner, having a

farm of over five hundred acres. Four children, one son and three daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander A. Clark:

(1) Anna, born Sept. 14, 1852, married James Irwin, member of an old and prominent family of Whitesburg, Armstrong county. Mr. Irwin died in November, 1891. Seven children were born to this union. Mrs. Irwin is assistant postmistress at Elderton. She was engaged in teaching for five years.

(2) Elizabeth B., born Sept. 10, 1854, received her education principally at the Elderton Academy. She taught school for five years. On July 9, 1878, she married James Leightner, of Ohio, member of a respected family of Painesville, that State, and they had two children: Sadie May, born April 13, 1879, married George Felmley, of New Kensington, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and has three children, Roxie Elizabeth, Clark Wesley and Charles Howard; Mr. Felmley was formerly in the lumber business, but is now engaged in dairying and the raising of high-class stock, owning some very valuable cows and fancy bred colts. Alexander Clark Leightner, born Aug. 11, 1881, is farming on his own land in Plum Creek township; he married Emma Mulberger and they have two children, John Alexander and Hulda Adeline. Mrs. Leightner married for her second husband David Miller, of Plum Creek township. They had no children. Mrs. Miller is postmistress at Elderton and one of the most capable business women of that borough. She has been engaged in the general mercantile business there for a period of thirty-two years, and has not only built up and maintained a good trade, but has through good management and thrift acquired the ownership of the building in which the business is conducted. She attends the United Presbyterian Church.

(3) Alexander Clark, born Oct. 14, 1857, is now doing business as a hardware merchant at Elderton, being senior member of the firm of Alexander Clark & Son. He married Belle Gibson, daughter of the late Lewis Gibson, a prominent and wealthy operator in the Pennsylvania oil fields, who died at Elderton. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Clark have had seven children, and two of their sons are professors at Pittsburgh, being well-known workers along educational lines.

(4) One daughter died when one year old.

CHARLES B. PETERS, member of the firm of McKelvey & Peters, who carry on a thriving planing mill business at Rural Valley, was born July 28, 1878, two miles south of

that borough, son of James S. and Mary A. (Cooper) Peters.

James S. Peters came to Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, from Philadelphia, and buying 400 acres of land about two miles south of Rural Valley there spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1890. He was a member of the Methodist Church, assisting generously in its support and work, holding various offices. In politics he was a Republican. He is buried in the Rural Valley cemetery. Mr. Peters was twice married, his first wife being Susan Smith, and their union was blessed with five children: Arabella R., Eudora J., Susan V., Samuel F. and Isaac Wilbert, the two latter surviving. His second marriage was to Mary A. Cooper, to which union the following children were born: James M., Mary I., Charles B., Etta May (who died young), Frank E., Robert J. (deceased) and Howard O.

Charles B. Peters received a good public school education, attending high school at Rural Valley and Whitesburg. After learning the carpenter's trade he followed farm work for five years, and for the next five years was engaged as traveling salesman, selling machinery for the International Harvester Company and the Empire Grain Drill Company. His territory was in Armstrong county. After this experience he was engaged in the painting business for two years before entering his present line, the lumber and planing mill business. On March 18, 1908, he formed the association with E. L. McKelvey which has since been maintained under the firm name of McKelvey & Peters, who have a well equipped plant and are engaged as manufacturers and dealers in siding, ceiling, flooring, molding, bill stuffs, windows, doors, frames, turned work, everything, in fact, which may be produced in a first-class shop of the kind. They make a specialty of custom work. The establishment is well patronized by contractors in the locality, and has a high reputation for the good grade of its work.

The success Charles B. Peters has had as a business man has won him the confidence of his fellow citizens in a high degree, and he has been chosen to various local offices, having served as member of the school board, auditor and road master, in all these positions doing characteristically good work and showing commendable public spirit. On Nov. 4, 1913, he was elected burgess of Rural Valley borough. He is a Republican on purely political questions. He is a member of the M. E. Church, in which he has been very active, hav-

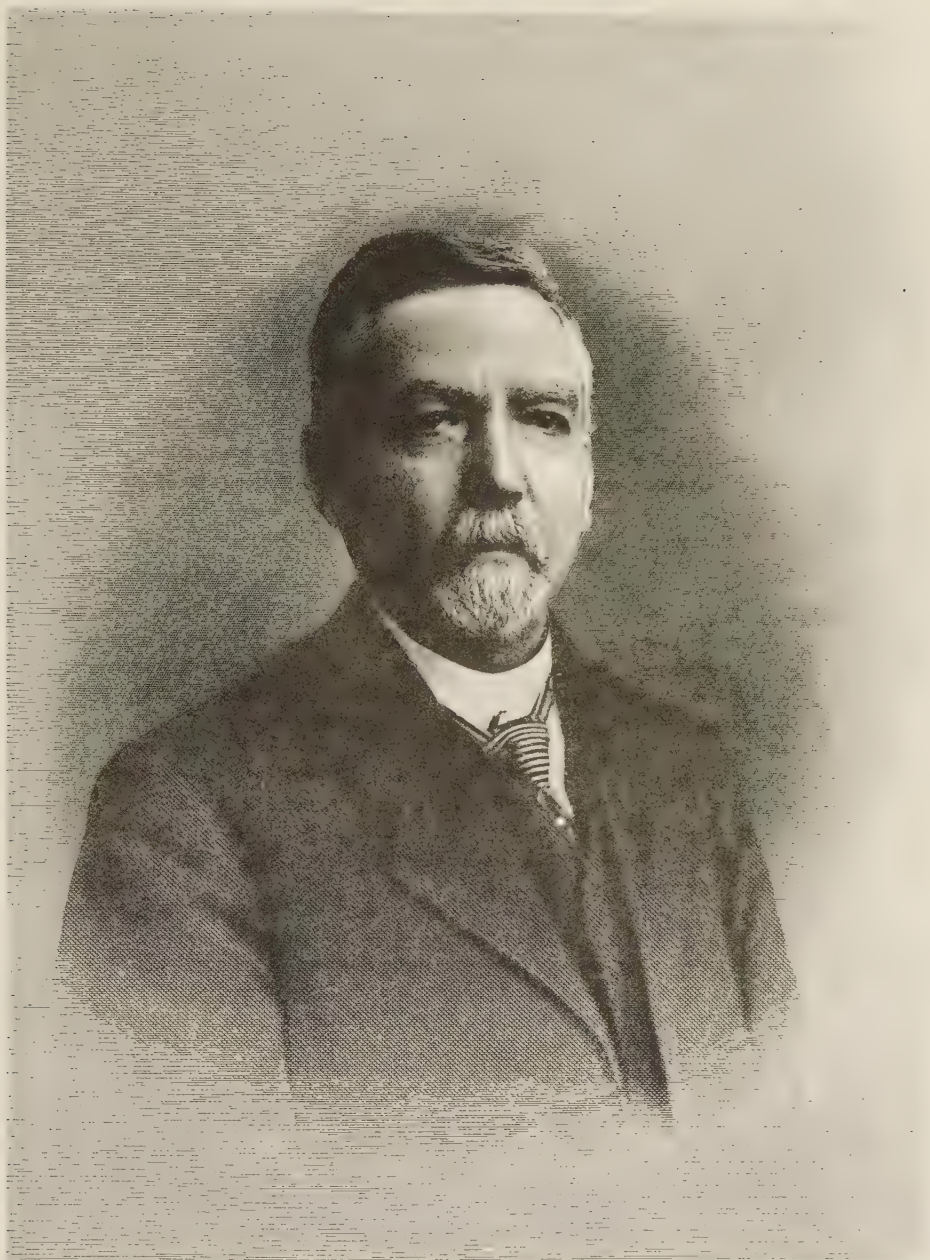
ing served as steward and Sunday school teacher. Socially he is a member of Rural Valley Lodge, No. 766, I. O. O. F., and of the Volunteer Fire Company of Rural Valley, of which he has been secretary for many years.

On Oct. 19, 1898, Mr. Peters was married to Mary E. Wagner, daughter of Jacob and Mary Wagner, of Plum Creek township, this county. They have six children: James B., Jacob D., William M., Berten E., Thelma Elizabeth and Owen Clair.

ISAAC D. DOVERSPIKE, deceased, was born Feb. 6, 1842, in Mahoning township, this county, son of Daniel and Margaret (Beck) Doverspike, and died Sept. 16, 1911. A man of large and varied interests, all his affairs were conducted on a liberal basis that came to be regarded as characteristic of him in time. His gift for putting through large deals and handling extensive concerns entitled him to the confidence which he held and never disappointed, and kept him in high standing in the business world.

The name Doverspike is found in early records of Armstrong county in that form and also Dauberspike. It was originally written Daubenspecht, and the family is of German origin. The ancestors of the American branches in this region came with William Penn in 1682 to Philadelphia, where they owned land now included within the city limits. Some of them moved to Luzerne county, Pa. There were two Doverspikes (Daubenspikes) in the war of the Revolution, Philip and Jacob, for in Volume VI, Pennsylvania Archives, Northampton County in the Revolution, page 490, Muster Roll of Capt. William Meyer's Company, 6th Battalion, we find the name of private Philip Daubenspeck, who it appears enlisted early and served his time, and then in 1782 re-enlisted as a substitute for George Krum. In Volume VIII, Pennsylvania Archives, Northampton County in the Revolutionary War, pages 444-445, 2d Company, Capt. William Moyer, we find mention of Sergt. Jacob Doverspike, in the general class roll in 1780.

According to an old history Jacob Daubenspeck came with his wife from Luzerne county, Pa., in 1796, and settled in Parker township, Butler county, later removing to what is now Clarion county. They had five sons and two daughters, Mrs. Arner and Mrs. Geiger. The place where Jacob originally settled in Butler county passed into the possession of his sons George and Philip, of whom the latter lived and died in Butler county; his



L. D. Doverspice



Mrs. Clara Hovenspeke



L. D. Davenport



Mrs. Clara Horne

wife was named Mary, and they had a son George, born in Butler county in 1790.

George Daubenspeck, Sr., brother of Philip and son of Jacob, served as a soldier in the War of 1812. With his wife, Ann Margaret (Meals), and their family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, he came to western Pennsylvania in 1795, to a tract of land two miles west of what is now Bruin, in Butler county. He came through the woods on horseback and over lands still thickly populated by Indians, built a log cabin, and soon began to clear away the forest. For meat they had venison, varied with fish, and for some time all "store goods" had to be brought over the mountains. In an account of the Daubenspeck reunion held in Bruin Park, in Butler county, Aug. 19, 1913, it is related that "There are at present twenty farms all adjoining each other, owned by descendants of the first Daubenspecks landing here" (Butler county). "This may not be said of another clan in Pennsylvania. These farms are all underlaid with coal, all produce oil or gas but two. These lands are elevated and picturesque, well watered, and by some said to be among the most beautiful spots in the State. As a clan they are hardworking, sober and industrious, and are found not only on farms here, but among the professions."

George Daubenspeck, Sr., had nine children, namely: George, Jr., Philip, Lewis, John, Henry, Mary (wife of Jacob Milliron, of Armstrong county), Catherine (married Francis Hilliard and moved to Nebraska), Christine Ann (married Christian Hepler, of Clarion county) and Elizabeth (married Christian Smathers, of Clarion county). After the death of the mother Lewis, John and Henry went with their father to Armstrong and Clarion counties, where the name is now written mostly Doverspike. The other two sons, George and Philip, bought their father's land and remained in Butler county. George Daubenspeck, Sr., and the three sons mentioned are evidently referred to in the following statement found on page 80 of the history of Clarion county published in 1887: "The first settlement made on Red Bank creek between 1809-1815 was by Henry Nuëh, Colin McNut, Sr., and the Doverspike family." George "Doverspike," Sr., was a pioneer in that part of Armstrong county now included in Clarion county, having been a taxable of Toby township (the three original divisions of Armstrong county were Allegheny, Buffalo and Toby townships) in 1807, with his sons John, Henry and Lewis, the latter marked as

a single man. The father (George, Sr.) died in 1858 in his eighty-second year.

In 1807 also John Doverspike, son of George, Sr., and grandfather of the late Isaac D. Doverspike, was a taxable in Toby township. Mention of this John Doverspike as a resident in 1816 on land in what is now Mahoning township, Armstrong county, is found, and he was a taxpayer in that township in 1817. But there is nothing regarding the date of his advent in this county or township. In Smith's history of Armstrong county we find that John Daubenspike's name appears on Tract No. 320, covered by warrant No. 3119—one of the few that appear on the map of the original tracts which were between the Mahoning and Red Bank creeks. He settled on it in 1816, and was assessed on the Plum Creek township list for the next year with 130 acres, at \$130. The Holland Land Company did not obtain their patent for this tract until Nov. 3, 1827. They conveyed to him ninety-two acres and 110 perches of it June 24, 1830, then in Wayne township, for \$150; and fifty-six acres and forty-six perches of it March 21, 1832, for \$28.75. On page 356, same volume, we find that among the early settlers in Mahoning township was John Doverspike, and on March 12, 1840, Willink & Company conveyed to John Doverspike 121 acres and 120 perches, for \$303; and that Daniel Doverspike purchased land in Mahoning township and owned it until 1856.

John Daubenspike (now written Doverspike) was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, of which he remained a strict member, and he was one of the earnest Christians whose influence in the early settlement of this region was a powerful force for good. He followed farming so successfully that he was able to assist each of his sons to secure a good farm. He married Catherine Knight, of Clarion county, Pa., and they had a family of five children, four sons and one daughter.

Daniel Doverspike, eldest son of John, was born Jan. 9, 1818, on his father's land within one mile of Putneyville, and spent all his life in Mahoning township, where he died; he is buried in the Eddyville Union graveyard. He owned two hundred acres of valuable land and engaged in general farming. Mr. Doverspike was an official member of the Lutheran Church, and in political sentiment a Democrat. He married Margaret Beck, from Crooked Creek, this county, daughter of Daniel Beck, and granddaughter of George and Elizabeth (Holsapple) Beck, who were of German descent. George Beck settled at an early day

in eastern Pennsylvania, probably in Montgomery county, but soon came to Crooked Creek, Armstrong county, where he resided until his death. He was a farmer and a gunsmith, a mechanic of genius in his line, and built and operated a gun and powder factory on the Kittanning road, not far from the county seat. In the old history previously mentioned we find that the Becks became quite well known as manufacturers of gunpowder of the finest grade, willow charcoal being used in its composition. Beck's powder had a high reputation both at home and abroad, being of uniformly good quality, and of such fine texture that it ignited quickly. It was as early as 1811 that George Beck, Sr., commenced the manufacture of powder near the mouth of Pine run, on the George Risler tract, which was continued by him and his sons until Thursday, June 29, 1826, when an explosion of about fifty pounds of powder in the mortar occurred, caused, it was supposed, by a spark from one of the pounders. John and Daniel Beck were at the time employed at the mill. The latter was thrown out of the door and so injured that he afterward died. The former was severely but not fatally injured. A part of the roof was also carried away by the explosion, but the building was saved. Large quantities of powder made by the Becks were transported to Pittsburgh in canoes. Some of the Kittanning merchants made prominent mention of it in their advertisements. George Beck was a member of the Lutheran Church. He and his wife had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters.

Daniel Doverspike and his wife had a large family, viz.: Catherine married Jacob Long, of Red Bank township; Anthony is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; George W. married Margaret Hastings and is mentioned elsewhere; Isaac D. is mentioned below; one child died in infancy; Levina, deceased, married William Wolf; Christina married Hugh Kells, who is deceased; Mary is deceased; Leah married Chambers Rugh, of Kittanning; John M. married Emma Bittinger, of Mahoning township, this county.

Isaac D. Doverspike was educated in the public schools of his home district and at Glade Run Academy. For some time after completing his education Mr. Doverspike worked on a farm, but his ambition not being satisfied he began drilling oil wells for James E. Brown, and continued in that line for two years. Mr. Doverspike then located at Belknap, Pa., where he conducted a store for four or five years. Selling it, he purchased

the old Fleming farm, which through neglect had depreciated in value. Understanding reclamation work, Mr. Doverspike was able to improve the property in every respect, although he resided on the farm for only a year, as he resumed his mercantile operations at Eddyville. In conjunction with his store, which controlled a very large trade, he operated a gristmill, and introduced the roller process at Eddyville. Besides he handled produce to a large extent, buying eggs by the carload lots, and recrating them for shipment for the market. For some years he dealt in lumber on the same extensive scale, specializing in square timber, having the logs cut and prepared in the forests and floated down in large rafts. He was perhaps the best known and most extensive lumber dealer in Armstrong county, or indeed in western Pennsylvania. For more than a quarter of a century he made Eddyville his headquarters. In 1891 he moved to Wilkesburg, and in association with Dr. Beatty engaged in the cold storage business on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, one year later moving to Kittanning, where he put up the egg storehouse. After a year there he returned to Eddyville. In 1902 he went back to Kittanning, where he built the fine home in which he resided until his death. In the last three years of his life Mr. Doverspike branched out into a new line, that of building flatboats. For some years he was a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Kittanning, was a stockholder and director in the Trust Company of New Bethlehem, Pa., and interested as well in several banks of Pittsburgh. He also held large oil interests in Venango county, Pa., near Oil City.

Fraternally Mr. Doverspike belonged to Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., of Kittanning; Chapter No. 247, R. A. M.; was a Knight Templar, belonging to Duquesne Commandery, No. 72, of Pittsburgh; and a Shriner, member of Syria Temple, Pittsburgh. For many years he was an active and devout member of the Presbyterian Church, and was on the board of trustees; for years he took a pride in being a member of the John Orr Bible Class.

On Dec. 27, 1870, Mr. Doverspike was united in marriage with Anna Clara Fleming, daughter of Arthur and Rebecca (McNay) Fleming, the former of whom was long a justice of the peace at Eddyville and also prominent in church work there, being superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school for twenty years. He was also a county commissioner of Armstrong county. John M.

Fleming, one of Mrs. Doverspike's brothers, served as a first lieutenant in the Union army during the Civil war; he became a prominent man in Armstrong county, serving as county commissioner, and was justice of the peace at Eddyville and Kittanning. James B. Fleming, another brother, was a second lieutenant in Company D, in the famous 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

To Mr. and Mrs. Doverspike were born nine children:

Clifton Fleming died aged nine years.

Lynus Lee died July 12, 1880.

Isaac Barton died Jan. 12, 1887.

Cora Louette attended school at Dayton, Glade Run, Clarion Normal and Duff's business college, graduating from the last named institution as a stenographer. She began to teach school at the age of sixteen years and gave great satisfaction in a position where a man teacher had failed because of the pugnaciousness of the pupils.

Edna Leonore attended school at Rimersburg and Grove City College. At the age of eighteen years she took the active management of her father's store, attending to the book-keeping and buying, and was his assistant in the post office for years. The fact that she and her father were devoted companions made the association pleasant for both. She was organist in the Lutheran Church and the Reformed Church for a number of years. In 1901 she married James C. MacGregor, and at the time of their marriage they bought and took charge of the store at Eddyville. They now live at Kittanning. They have one daughter, Anna Gladine Doverspike, born in 1903, named for her grandparents.

Margaret Rebecca Clare is the wife of Dr. R. Rudolph, of Kittanning, and they have three children, Anna Rebecca, Russell Doverspike and Lovette Clare. Mrs. Rudolph is a graduate of the Clarion State Normal and has taught school seven terms.

Dayse Deane, born Jan. 17, 1881, at Eddyville, Armstrong Co., Pa., married Joseph M. Reed, M. D., Aug. 15, 1906. Dr. Reed was born in Ligonier Valley, Pa., Oct. 27, 1877. He graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, in 1904, and is now practicing medicine at Derry, Pa., where he is also president of the Citizens' Bank of Derry. To this union have been born two daughters: Deane Doverspike, born July 29, 1907, at Ford City, Pa., and Anna Mack, born Jan. 15, 1909, in Boise, Idaho.

Pearl A., who died Jan. 18, 1912, had taught school for one term at Mahoning. Her

Christian character and lovable disposition endeared her to all who came within the circle of her friendship, but it was in the home where she was best known that her sincerity and sweetness could be best appreciated, for only the intimate members of the family group knew to the full the depth and strength of her affection, and the conscientious fidelity with which she practiced the principles of her faith. Her devotion to her parents was especially strong. Her untimely death, occurring between the passing away of her father and mother, was a sore affliction to her brothers and sisters, to whom her sweet influence is a blessed memory.

Ivan D., who is engaged in the lumber business at Kittanning, was associated with his father in business after he was old enough to assist him, and this association continued until the father's death. Ivan D. Doverspike was married to Edna C. Ashe, a daughter of E. J. and Mattie (Ross) Ashe, who were of old Armstrong county families. E. J. Ashe is a prominent and popular citizen of this county; he was chairman of the Republican county committee two years and has been county treasurer.

Though Mr. Doverspike's business operations were always conducted on a large scale, necessitating much planning and attention to detail, yet he found time to attend to his civic duties, and never turned aside from the appeal of those less fortunate than himself. Like the Doverspikes generally, he was admired and respected for his sterling good sense, generosity and fearlessness. Free from pretense, frank and honest toward those with whom he had dealings, he had the love and esteem of all who knew him, and as a Christian citizen and neighbor his memory will long be cherished by many besides those of his immediate family circle. After making bequests to his church, his Bible class, home and foreign missions, and charity, his will divided the still large remainder of his estate equally among his children.

Mr. Doverspike died Sept. 16, 1911, and his funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hutchison of the First Presbyterian Church, the Knights Templar also participating in the obsequies. The remains were interred in the Kittanning cemetery, where Mrs. Doverspike is also buried; her death occurred March 20, 1912. An exceptional example of all that is best in womanhood, her amiable temperament and nobility of character manifested itself in all the relations of home. As mother and wife she was revered by husband and children, who

looked to her for guidance and ready sympathy in all their affairs. Her splendid qualities, charitable nature and earnest desire to aid any who needed her attracted friendship wherever she went and made her beloved by all. Mrs. Doverspike before her marriage taught several terms of school in Red Bank township, and all her life she continued to enjoy reading. She was fond of exercise and in her younger days a good horseback rider. Yet with all these tastes she was thoroughly domestic, an excellent housekeeper, and devoted to the comfort of her family.

IVAN DALTON DOVERSPIKE, youngest son of the late Isaac D. Doverspike, has inherited and acquired interests in western Pennsylvania which place him, though still a young man, among the important business factors in his section. He is regarded as one of the future leaders in his special field of operation, for though it is recognized that he has had exceptional opportunities it is equally apparent that he has taken advantage of them in a masterly manner. His association with his father, many of whose most forcible traits he seems to possess, was an invaluable experience, and he has shown remarkable aptitude for the management of large undertakings, with which he has been connected practically from youth.

Mr. Doverspike was born May 13, 1887, at Eddyville, Armstrong county, and attended common school there until fourteen years old. Then he came with his parents to Kittanning, where he completed his grammar school course, graduating, and afterward attending high school one year. His studies were continued in the Sayer business college, at Kittanning, from which he was also graduated, next entering Bucknell College, at Lewisburg, Pa., where he remained for a short time, changing to the university at Ann Arbor, Mich. Returning to Kittanning he became engaged in business with his father, who employed him as foreman in his lumbering operations, and he "flat-boated" lumber down the river to Pittsburgh. He took charge of the boatbuilding, having a crew of thirty-five men working under him when he was but twenty-one years old, and he was a pilot on the river, from Oil City to Pittsburgh, for two summers. Thus he was actively engaged until his father's death, which occurred Sept. 16, 1911, gaining a practical knowledge of affairs acquired by few men. Since his father's death he has continued alone in the same lines, having purchased most of his father's interests with which he had become familiar. He is engaged in the manu-

facture of lumber, for the trade, and principally for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is interested in twenty-seven oil wells above Oil City, owns eighty acres of coal land in Bethel township, Armstrong county, lying along the river, eight acres of fire clay land near Templeton, and other property in Oil City and Ford City, besides a one-fifth interest in the lands of his father's large estate. Few men of his age are directly connected with such large and varied enterprises, and he is showing ability in their management which has gained him the respect of his business associates without regard for his youth.

On July 1, 1911, Mr. Doverspike married Edna C. Ashe, who is a daughter of E. J. and Mattie E. (Ross) Ashe, her parents being members of old families of Armstrong and Jefferson counties, respectively. Mr. Ashe has been prominent in politics and public life in Armstrong county, having served two terms as chairman of the Republican county committee. He was elected county treasurer and held that office one term, his daughter, Mrs. Doverspike, acting as his clerk, and during her father's illness of six weeks she discharged all the duties of the office. It is a fact worthy of record that her brother, Fred R. Ashe, was the youngest prothonotary in the State of Pennsylvania up to the time of his service.

Mr. and Mrs. Doverspike are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning. In political sentiment he favors the Republican party.

JAMES CHRISTOPHER MACGREGOR, of Kittanning, has conducted his various business interests from that point for a number of years. Previously he was in the mercantile business at Eddyville, and he still owns a fine farm in that vicinity, located on the line of the recently constructed Shawmut railroad. Besides, he has oil interests in Venango county, Pa., and lumber and sawmill investments elsewhere in Armstrong county, all of which he has managed successfully. He is a native of Armstrong county, born at Pine Creek Furnace, in Boggs township.

As may be judged by the name, the MacGregors are of Scotch origin, and Christopher MacGregor, grandfather of James Christopher, was born in Scotland, whence he came to America when a young man. His occupation was farming, and his home was in Valley township: in his latter days he lived with his son John B. For many years he was engaged on public works. He was a Republican in politics. He married Madeline Barr, a native of Germany, whose father and brothers

were engaged in iron manufacturing in the South, and all her brothers left large estates, but no families. Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor settled in Armstrong county soon after their marriage. They were members of the German Reformed Church, and were held in high estimation by their neighbors. They had six sons: James, a farmer; Jacob, who became proprietor of the "MacGregor House" at Parker; John B., who farmed in Valley township; Henry, who died in childhood; William, father of James Christopher MacGregor; and Samuel, formerly a farmer in Valley township, now living at Apollo, Armstrong county.

William MacGregor, father of James C. MacGregor, is now living retired on his farm at Bryan, Armstrong county. Early in the Civil war he enlisted for the Union service, joining Company K, 155th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the army for over three years, until the close of the conflict. He learned and followed the trade of machinist. Mr. MacGregor is now in his seventy-fourth year, and his wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Gallagher, is seventy-one. They are active and in good health. They are members of St. Michael's Episcopal Church. Of the seven children born to them, three sons and four daughters, James Christopher is mentioned below; Rebecca taught school for nine terms, married John C. Carson, and died some eight years ago, leaving a daughter, LaRue Carson, who lives with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William MacGregor; Bertha married James Postlewait, a merchant, and they reside at Bryan with their two children, Herbert and Gladys; Herbert O., who formerly had a blacksmith and carpenter shop at Dayton, now engaged in construction work on the railroad, married Edna Miller, and they have two children, Wilfred and Florence; Belle married William O'Harrow, a former principal of the school at Rural Valley, now a merchant at that place, and they have three sons, Lewis, William and James; W. Charles taught school four terms, until appointed clerk to the county commissioners, the position he now occupies (he is a member of the Elks lodge at Kittanning); Frances married Neale Moore, a merchant at Bryan, and they have two sons, Charles and Raymond.

James Christopher MacGregor moved with his parents to McWilliams, Red Bank township, where his father engaged in the mercantile business. There the boy attended school and clerked in his father's store. When he was about seventeen his father sold the store and purchased the farm at Bryan, in

Cowanshannock township, where he still resides, conducting a machine and wagon shop there besides looking after the cultivation of his property, and James helped with the farm work, as well as in the shop. He also clerked in the store of his uncle, W. M. Gallagher, at Bryan. Subsequently he went to Pittsburgh, where he worked in a grocery store for five years, at the end of that time returning to Armstrong county and locating at Eddyville, as clerk for the late Isaac D. Doverspike. After three years in his employ he married Mr. Doverspike's daughter, and he then abandoned the plan he had in mind, to buy a store on Butler street, Pittsburgh, his father-in-law, who had decided to remove to Kittanning, persuading him to purchase his interest in the Eddyville establishment. A few years later he also purchased Mr. Doverspike's farm and homestead near that place, the farm property comprising 118 acres, to which Mr. MacGregor has since added ten acres adjoining, and he also owns thirty-five acres of timberland adjoining this 128-acre tract. Mr. MacGregor carried on the store at Eddyville for eight years, until it was burned, his loss by the fire amounting to \$1,500. Following this disaster he gave his attention to the cultivation of his farm for two years, during which time he resided at Eddyville. Then, at the solicitation of Mr. Doverspike, he removed to Kittanning, and purchasing a large grocery store in the borough, was engaged in the business for a year, selling his interest at the end of that time. This was the grocery now run by MacGregor Brothers, and he was a member of that firm. Since disposing of his store Mr. MacGregor has devoted all his attention to his oil, lumber and sawmill interests, having two mills, one at Mosgrove, on the Pennsylvania railroad, the other at Nichols, on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh road. All of his business affairs are on a substantial basis and prospering. He is a citizen of recognized worth, and well known in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue lodge (No. 522) at New Bethlehem; to Kittanning Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M.; Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, K. T. (the largest commandery in the world); Coudersport Consistory; and the Shrine at Pittsburgh. His political support goes to the Republican party.

On May 8, 1901, Mr. MacGregor married Edna Leonore Doverspike, daughter of Isaac D. and Anna Clara (Fleming) Doverspike, who are fully mentioned in this work. Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor have one child, born in 1903, named for her grandparents Anna

Gladine Doverspike; when ten years old she became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, of which her parents are members, her mother being a member of the choir for several years.

RUSSELL RUDOLPH, D. D. S., a leading dentist of Kittanning, and now serving as president of the Armstrong County Dental Association, has been at this location since 1906. He is a native of Jefferson county, this State, born in Punxsutawney March 18, 1876, son of A. A. and Rebecca Ann (Tobin) Rudolph.

The Doctor's parents were both natives of Jefferson county, and his father, who has been a farmer throughout his active years, still resides at Punxsutawney. The mother died at the age of fifty-seven years and was buried in the Ridgemont cemetery in that place. She was born at Brockwayville, daughter of James A. and Margaret (Groves) Tobin, and was of Scotch-Irish extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph had a family of eight children, of whom six survive, and Russell, second of the family, is the only one who resides in Armstrong county. Mr. Rudolph was a Democrat in politics in his early years, but of late has been associated with the Prohibition party. He is a member of the M. E. Church, in which he has held official position.

Russell Rudolph received his early education in the public schools of Bell township, Jefferson county, and later became a student at the Clarion State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1898. After that he taught school for two years in Jefferson county, and then began to prepare his professional career, attending the dental department of the Medico-Chirurgical College at Philadelphia. After his graduation he opened an office at Altoona, Pa., where he was in practice for a year and a half, on Jan. 1, 1906, coming to Kittanning, where he established himself in his present office in the Crawford building at No. 113 South Jefferson street. His success was pronounced from the start and by conscientious attention to all who sought his services he has built up a large patronage. He is a prominent member of the Armstrong County Dental Association, of which he has been president for the last year, and he is one of the most active members of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder as well as secretary of the Men's Bible class. He is a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. On political questions he is independent. Dr. Rudolph

has attained a high position in Kittanning by his own merits.

On June 15, 1905, Dr. Rudolph was married to Clare Doverspike, who was born at Eddyville, in Red Bank township, this county, daughter of I. D. and Anna Clara (Fleming) Doverspike, of that township. They have three children: Anna Rebecca, Russell Doverspike and Lovette Clare. The family home is at No. 112 Rebecca street, Kittanning.

LEWIS A. HILL, who resides on a fine farm in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, about four miles from Leechburg, is a representative member of the family to which he belongs and has taken particular interest in its history, having made researches which have added considerably to the knowledge of their ancestors possessed by the Hills. The account of the family compiled by him appears herewith. Mr. Hill was born April 3, 1864, in Allegheny (now Gilpin) township, Armstrong county, son of Salem Hill. He is a great-grandson of the John Hill who was captured and killed by the Indians.

John Hill, his grandfather, born Feb. 25, 1772, died Jan. 8, 1848. His first wife, Elizabeth, Waltz, a native of Westmoreland county, of German descent, died Oct. 13, 1817, aged thirty-eight years. She was the mother of ten children: Mary (or Polly); Elizabeth; John; Jacob, who died in Parks township, this county; Levi; Eli, born in 1807, who died in October, 1843, in Leechburg (he married Susan Ashbaugh, who died in March, 1878, aged about sixty-two years, and they had four children, John, Eveline, Mrs. Margaret Barr and Mrs. Priscilla Lytle); Daniel, who died at Leechburg; Hiram, born Dec. 17, 1812, who died in Gilpin township Jan. 16, 1891; Israel, who died in Gilpin township; and Deborah, who died young. For his second wife the father married Susan Ament or Ammon, who died Jan. 8, 1884, aged ninety-three years. The following children were born to this union: Hetty (or Esther), who married Rev. George Ehrenfeld, a Lutheran minister; Leah, who died unmarried; Noe, widow of James Weaver, residing in Gilpin township; John; Ammon, who died in Freeport, Pa.; Shiloh (father of John A. and James R. Hill); Philip, who died when fifteen years old; Seni, who died young; and Salem. The brothers Eli, Levi and Jacob engaged in the manufacture of salt, drilling the third well in this section for that purpose. They drilled altogether about eight wells, becoming extensive manufacturers in their line. Eli, Levi, Daniel and Hiram also engaged in the mercantile business at

Leechburg, being extensively interested in that line for about four years.

Salem Hill, son of John and Susan (Ammon) Hill, was born Jan. 17, 1829, on the homestead in what was then Allegheny township, now Gilpin, and became one of the well-known men of his day. He owned and cultivated a farm of 153 acres, making a specialty of fruit growing, and was intelligent and successful in the management of his own affairs to such a degree that he was honored and trusted by all his neighbors and fellow citizens for many miles around. He served many years as justice of the peace, holding this office at the time of his death, and was undoubtedly one of the prominent men in his township. He was well read, and was looked up to for his many sterling qualities of mind and character. In political connection he was a Republican. He died March 22, 1897, and is buried in Evergreen cemetery in Gilpin township.

On June 28, 1855, Salem Hill married Hettie (Esther) Kuhns, daughter of David and Hettie (Steck) Kuhns, of Greensburg, Pa., and she survives him, residing with her son Lewis in Gilpin township. Mrs. Hill has always been known for her high character and admirable qualities, and she is a most respected resident of her community. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill were born children as follows: Ella; William K., who is a professor and dean of the college at Carthage, Ill.; Zelia, who married Rev. J. C. F. Rupp; Lewis A.; Maude; Florence, who is teaching in Allegheny county, Pa.; and Lillian, who died at the age of twenty-seven years.

Lewis A. Hill began his education in the public schools of the home locality, and later was a student in the academies at Leechburg and Blairsville. He still resides with his mother on the farm owned and occupied for so many years by his parents. Mr. Hill belongs to the Lutheran Church at Leechburg, and is serving as a member of the church council. He is a Republican on political questions.

HILL.—From a brief account of the early history of the Hill family, compiled by Lewis A. Hill, and read to the Hill heirs at the annual Hill reunion, 1907.

At our first reunion, as president of our association, I was expected to give some history of grandfather and of his ancestry. I got together some facts that were of enough interest to a few that I have been asked to repeat them, which I will do in substance to-day. Such a paper is necessarily brief, for

all the history I can find, either of record or tradition, is but a meager account of a long and busy life and an ancestry that was in this country for three quarters of a century before the Revolution, and which gave a number of sons to take part in that struggle.

The earliest history of our Hill ancestry of which we have any knowledge goes back to a time when they were Protestant refugees in Switzerland, having fled thither probably on account of religious persecutions elsewhere, but from what section we do not know. In Switzerland they were called Scotch, but we know they were certainly not Scotch, but more probably French Huguenots.

Later they had gone down the Rhine, making common cause with the French Huguenots. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 they were in the Palatinate in the Hunricher Mountain district and near Co-blentz, where they were called Switzers.

Tiring of the unsettled condition of the country resulting from religious wars and persecutions, they came to America with the Palatine emigration in the earliest years of the eighteenth century. In America they are called Pennsylvania Dutch.

Among these emigrants were five Hills, said to be brothers; although two of them had the same name, Jacob, it was not an uncommon thing then, as we shall see later, for two or more of a family to be given the same name. Of these five Hills, Michael Hill settled in Montgomery county, Jacob, Senior, in Oley township, Berks county, Adam Hill in Frederick township, Montgomery county, Gottlieb in Lancaster county, and Jacob Hill, our ancestor, in Maxatawny township, Berks county. He was one of the founders of the Moselem Stone Lutheran Church in Berks county.

Another of our emigrant ancestors of equal or greater importance in the genealogy of at least some of us was John Crissman Merkle, or Markle, as it is now spelled, who was born in Alsace on the Rhine in 1678. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, when John Crissman was about eight years old, his parents with their family fled down the Rhine to Amsterdam, Holland. He married Jemima Weurtzin, a sister of the admiral of that name. He came to America in 1703, settling in Berks county, where he purchased 1,500 acres of land from the Penns. He was by trade a coachmaker; he there established a wagon shop, blacksmith shop and gristmill. Of his nine children we have only to do with two, Maria Appolonia and his youngest child, Gaspard.

But to return to the Hills. The emigrant Jacob Hill had three sons, Daniel, Frederick and John Jacob. Daniel married Catharine Sieberl or Saberline. His son Jacob served in the Revolutionary war for over seven years. Jacob Hill of Oley township and John Frederick Hill of our lineage were also in that army. After his first wife's death Daniel Hill married again and some time after the Revolution came to Westmoreland county, where he died in 1813 or 1814. Frederick Hill married Maria Hottenstine, the seventh daughter of a French Huguenot family who brought with them their baptismal certificates from a French Huguenot Church in Alsace. He is the progenitor of the Hills on the north bank of the Susquehanna. John Jacob, the oldest son of our emigrant ancestor, was born about 1716, was married July 3, 1739, to Maria Apollonia Merklings, and settled in Windsor township, Berks county. He had ten children, Anna Maria, Anna Catarine, John Christian, John Jacob, Magdalena, John, John Peter, John Jacob, John Frederick, and John Casper. A remarkable feature of this family of John Jacob is that the sons all have John prefixed to a second name except the one born June 20, 1751, who was simply named John. A number of these Johns came West and probably some of them settled in Westmoreland county. One of them, which one I am unable to say, as among so many Johns one may lose his identity in a century or more, was married to Magdalena Hower, and had three children, John, Jacob and Hannah. John, the eldest of these, the grandfather of some of us, and the great- and great-great-grandfather of a still larger number, was born Feb. 25, 1772. In 1782, when grandfather was ten years old, his father was captured by the Indians. Of his fate we have only the traditional account of a Mrs. McVeigh, one of his neighbors, who was taken at the same time, and who by some means, either escape or exchange, was enabled to return to the settlement.

But to remind you of the condition of the country at this time I want to call your attention to a few facts not just appertaining to this history.

At the time of grandfather's birth, Westmoreland county was still a part of Bedford county. Westmoreland was not organized as a separate county until the year following. Pittsburgh was at that time a village of such minor importance that litigants there were accustomed to take their disputes to Hannastown for adjudication. Hannastown was destroyed by Indians later. In 1781 a company

of one hundred men from Westmoreland county, under the county lieutenant, Col. Archibald Loughry, going down the Ohio river to join an expedition under George Rogers Clark against Indians, while preparing a meal on a sand bar in the Ohio river, were surprised by Indians under Brant, and all were either killed or captured and afterward murdered.

During these closing years of the Revolutionary war frontier settlements and garrisons had to care for themselves without much help from what little there was of a central government, so about this time, 1781, the garrison at Fort Pitt was reduced to very short rations, and to replenish their larder sent out hunting expeditions for considerable distances into what was admittedly Indian country, and in reprisal the Indians ravaged this section until the settlers were scarcely safe any distance from the forts or stockaded houses to which they could flee in time of alarm. One of these marauding parties captured our great-grandfather while he was returning home from a distance with a load of fruit trees he had procured for planting. He with other captives, was taken to a point up the Allegheny river locally known as Hickory Flats. Of the exact location we are uncertain. Some reports say that it was near the mouth of French Creek in Venango county, others that it was nearer the New York State line in Warren county. There they were required to run the gauntlet, which great-grandfather did successfully, and while he was standing by watching the fate of the others Mrs. McVeigh fell and was being clubbed; when our great-grandfather ran through a second time, he picked her up and carried her through, thereby doubtless saving her life. Mrs. McVeigh after her return said that by such deeds of strength and daring great-grandfather had gained some favor in the eyes of the Indians, had been allowed some freedom, and had been able to perfect a means of escape, having secured and concealed a canoe on the river bank, intending to leave on a certain night. That day he confided his plans to a fellow prisoner, a German, offering him the chance of escape, too. The German, to gain favor, revealed the plan to the Indians, who securely tied great-grandfather to a tree, and left him to whatever form of death the wilderness might bring.

It was in such a frontier life that grandfather received his earliest schooling, with such men around him, then considered worthy of emulation, as Captain Brady, and John John or "Jackie of the Forest," as he called

himself, in honor of whom Johnstown was named, and with whom grandfather spent days, camping and hunting. Grandfather was one of the company who went in pursuit of the Indians who captured Massey Harbison. However, they failed to overtake the Indians. Amid such surroundings, grandfather grew up into a fine type of pioneer, strong, energetic and resourceful.

Grandfather was twice married, first to Elizabeth Waltz, of whose ancestral history I have learned very little, but to us of the second family it may be of interest to go back to the Gaspard Markle or Merklin already mentioned.

He was born in Berks county in 1732, married Elizabeth Grim and came to Westmoreland county in 1770. Soon after his wife died, and he returned to Berks county, where he married Mary Roedermel, whom he brought to his home in Westmoreland county. His residence was the post of refuge to which the settler fled in time of Indian alarms and was known as Markle's fort, at which Col. Loughry and his company spent their last night in Westmoreland county before starting on the expedition referred to above. Gaspard Markle entered large tracts of land along Sewickly creek and in 1772 built a gristmill. Here was made some of the first flour made west of the Allegheny mountains. It was transported in flat boats as far as New Orleans. For a while all the salt used in this section was transported by the Markles, Gaspard's sons, from eastern cities on pack horses, there being no wagon roads.

Several of his sons served in the Indian wars, and George gained considerable distinction in the defense of Wheeling. His brother Jacob was in the naval service, and was with Commodore Barney on board the "Hyder Ally" at the capture of the "General Monk." His nephew George was in the Revolutionary army. His son Joseph was the Whig candidate for governor in this State in 1844. His daughter Esther married George Ament, another soldier of the Revolution, who spent the winter with Washington's army at Valley Forge. Among other things he is said to have told his children, indicative of the hardship suffered by the soldiers that winter, that often when they would awaken in the morning their long hair, such as the men wore in those days, would be so frozen to the ground on which they had slept that it would have to be cut off before they could get up. His homestead was on the property now occupied by the town of Export. His daughter

Susannah was the second wife of grandfather.

As the oldest of the family grandfather came into possession of his father's house, where he lived until he was probably about twenty-eight years old. At an early age he engaged in other business enterprises which, while they do not seem of much importance to us now, were nevertheless of considerable value to the community as well as remunerative to grandfather at that time.

One of his ventures was the manufacture of gunpowder. He had a sawmill and gristmill near Salem on Beaver Run, to which patrons came from such distances that it seems incredible to us at this time; and customers would wait days (doubtless visiting old friends) to get their grists home with them, and the mill would be run night and day in a busy time.

In the autumn of 1800, or near that date, grandfather built a crib in the Kiskiminetas river at what is now Bagdad station on the West Penn Railroad, but which was formerly known as Hill's Mill, where grandfather and his sons owned and operated a mill for many years. Returning in the spring and finding that the crib had withstood the high water and ice of the spring freshets, he at once commenced the erection of a mill, first getting a water wheel and grinding machinery in operation, and then covering them with a building. At first the flour was bolted through a common sieve, then a bolting cloth was procured and each customer was required to take hold of the crank and turn it to bolt his own flour.

In 1812 grandfather bought and moved onto the farm that has since been known as the Old Hill Farm. This farm was taken up by P. Berrickman, who received his title from the State April 20, 1793, and was called in this and subsequent transfers the "Hustings Mill Seat." Berrickman sold it to George Crawford, Crawford to Nicholas Klingensmith, and Klingensmith to grandfather by deed dated April 18, 1812; signed in German, and witnessed by Henry A. Weaver and Philip Bolen. I have heard that Mr. Klingensmith said if a certain very large tree on the farm should fall he would sell, as he would never take the time necessary to clear it up. A storm having uprooted the tree, the farm was sold to grandfather, and with the exception of two or three years the farm has been in the possession of the Hills ever since, and is now the property of Edward Hill.

Soon after coming onto the farm grandfather planted an apple orchard of one thousand trees, and a large cherry orchard. This

cherry orchard seemed to be as much the property of the public as if it had been growing on the commons. There never was any question as to the proprietorship, however, as grandfather was allowed always the privilege of boarding the pickers who were so freely helping themselves to his cherries. Of all this planting I do not think there is one tree standing to-day.

Grandfather was an expert with the axe, and for some time engaged in the building of houses and barns and was considered an adept in the erection of the log structures of those days. He had also considerable reputation as a manufacturer of wooden mold-board plows. Grandfather was always interested in education, having a small building fitted up for a schoolroom. He employed teachers at his own expense for the instruction of his family and allowed his neighbors to send their children to the school.

The first of the teachers so employed it seems would become weary in well-doing, or possibly having imbibed too freely of the "good cheer" of those days would sleep the greater part of the day in school. Then upon awakening, to stimulate the lagging interest of the children, and possibly to thoroughly arouse himself, he would whip all the children in school.

After four or five teachers had been thus employed, a house of Mr. Riggle was used as being more centrally located. Then grandfather made a frolic to build a schoolhouse; he furnished all the extras, everything except the logs, and boarded the men while they were working at the building. Afterward the building was used for the free schools.

Grandfather was a lifelong Democrat. He was a justice of the peace for a number of years. In that capacity, together with dispensing justice, he was more frequently called upon to perform the marriage ceremony than usually falls to the lot of a justice in our day. In this connection there are a couple of anecdotes I would like to relate, if I am not trespassing too far on my time; but then you will please remember that our committee selected the very longest day in the year for our meeting so that I could have time for all of this.

At one time the father of the bride accompanied the bridal party and in the service where those having objections are to speak, or "forever after hold their peace," the father objected. Then, when grandfather would not proceed with the ceremony, the father of the bride said he did not object to the ceremony, but that they were poor, and he had thought

in that way to make a little to start the young people in life.

I remember hearing an old woman, long since dead, tell of when she and some other girls were at grandfather's of two of them disguising themselves and impersonating a bride and groom. They came across a field where some of the boys were at work and inquired the way to Squire Hill's. The boys, supposing this to be a bridal party, skipped to the house to be present at the marriage, which to their chagrin did not take place.

We should not measure grandfather's influence as a citizen in a pioneer country entirely by his active business life. He was a good neighbor, always willing and more than willing to help where help was needed. He was a man of sound judgment, whose advice was much sought after, and usually followed to advantage.

In those days doctors were not as numerous as nowadays, consequently the people enjoyed much better health. But even then it was not always what would be desired, and in minor ailments and accidents grandfather's prescriptions were considered very beneficial, and in more serious accidents, resulting in broken bones, etc., he was frequently called upon to reduce the fracture, at which, if we accept the tradition, he possessed no small amount of skill.

Grandfather was a man of religious tendencies, and a member of the Lutheran Church. Before there were any churches in this locality his large barn was frequently used for church services and was free to all denominations. When one of our pioneer ministers in the course of his circuit would come, there would usually be services for several days. To these people would come quite a distance, remaining for all the services, finding the most hospitable entertainment at grandfather's, and among his neighbors.

About 1846 Justice Charles Shultz of Leechburg, a German doctor, who had frequently been a guest at grandfather's house and partaken of his hospitality, got an idea that he had been offended by some members of grandfather's family, and made threats that he would burn grandfather's barn, and kill all the family then at home. In March, 1847, he made the attempt, but only succeeded in burning the barn and in blowing up grandfather's office, a small building in which the boys, my father and one of his brothers, slept. That night a neighbor boy was with them. The boys were awakened by the light of the burning barn, so they were up at the time of the explosion of

the powder Shultz had placed in the building, through a broken window, for the purpose of killing them. The force of the explosion was such that the boys were thrown in different directions. The one end of the building and the door were blown out, but the boys were not seriously injured. Shultz, however, did not fare so well. He had been about to break into the dwelling house where the other members of the family were sleeping, but heard the boys getting up, and fearing the powder would not do its work until the boys had left the building he had gone back to the door, with a rifle, and a butcher knife, to meet the boys when they would open the door, but he just got there in time to receive the full force of the door as it was blown outward by the explosion, and was so badly injured that he was disabled for the time. His face, too, was very much lacerated by the butcher knife, which he was holding between his teeth at the time. By this time the inmates of the house were aroused, and it was necessary for all to give their attention to saving the house, as the roof was already ignited by sparks from the barn. The house was saved without being very much damaged.

The next day Shultz was taken to Kittanning, and lodged in jail. He had his trial at the June term of court, and was found guilty of arson, and sent to the penitentiary, where he died.

Grandfather's barn was the largest in Allegheny township, which then comprised what is now three townships, Gilpin, Parks and Bethel. At the time it was burned it contained one thousand bushels of wheat, besides other grain, but the loss that grandfather felt most was the fate of his fine horses, burned in the barn, especially of his favorite riding horse, on which, when increasing age had made walking tiresome, he would take short hunting trips, frequently using its head as a gun rest when desiring a steady shot.

Such a calamity was a heavy burden for a man already worn by many years of toil in a frontier life, and may have hastened grandfather's death. After a short illness he died, Jan. 8th, 1848, and is buried in a spot of his own choosing on the old farm.

WORTHINGTON W. CORBETT, head of the well-known firm of W. W. Corbett & Son, who conduct the Corbetts Drug Store (Incorporated) in New Bethlehem, Clarion county, was born in New Bethlehem Oct. 26, 1844, son of Lewis W. and Lucinda (Mohney) Corbett.

William Corbett, his paternal grandfather, was a pioneer farmer in what is now Clarion county, Pa., where he lived and died. His family consisted of five sons and two daughters, the sons being Isaiah, Johnson, Lewis W., Jackson and Cyrus.

Lewis W. Corbett, son of William, was born in what was then Armstrong (now Clarion) county, and was a carpenter by trade. In young manhood he located at Oakland, in Mahoning township, this county, where for many years he did business as a contractor and builder, being one of the enterprising and active men of the locality in his time. He was prominent in public affairs, serving as commissioner of Armstrong county. His wife Lucinda was born in what was then Armstrong (now Clarion) county, daughter of John Mohney, a pioneer of what is now Porter township, Clarion county, later of Madison township, Armstrong county. To them were born six children: Worthington W.; Sarah M., wife of Charles Ellenberger; Eliza J., wife of Alsinus G. Truitt; Melancthon J.; Vander K., a physician, of Driftwood, Pa.; and Lizzie E., wife of Allen Woodward.

Worthington W. Corbett was reared in Clarion and Armstrong counties. He obtained his education in the public schools and in the normal school at Dayton, Pa., and learned the carpenter's trade with his father, following that line of work for twenty years in Armstrong county. In 1884 he embarked in the drug business at New Bethlehem, which has since been his principal interest, the establishment having prospered from the start. Since 1906 his son Norvin A. Corbett has been associated with him, under the name of W. W. Corbett & Son. They have the leading drug store in the borough and rank among the most successful business men in their section of Armstrong county. Mr. Corbett has resided at South Bethlehem since 1884, and has served as school director from that year to the present. He has been justice of the peace of Mahoning township and South Bethlehem for over thirty years, having served as such continuously since 1881. In political connection he is a Republican. His long continuance in office is the strongest evidence of the satisfaction his services have given.

On Sept. 10, 1875, Mr. Corbett married Mary E. Gumbert, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Whited) Gumbert, of Armstrong county, and they have three children: Morna E., wife of Robert R. Anderson, a prominent hardware merchant and banker, president of the New Bethlehem Trust Company, of New

Bethlehem, Pa., Norvin A.; and Homer E., a leading dentist of New Bethlehem. Mr. Corbett and his family are members of the Baptist Church.

NORVIN A. CORBETT, junior member of the drug firm of W. W. Corbett & Son, of New Bethlehem, was born May 15, 1880, at Oakland, Armstrong county, and passed his early life there and at South Bethlehem, where the family settled in the year 1884. He obtained his preliminary education in the local public schools, attending high school at New Bethlehem where he graduated in 1897, and took his course in pharmacy at the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1900. During the next four years he was employed as clerk in drug stores in that city, in 1904 returning home to enter his father's drug store, at New Bethlehem, in the same capacity. Two years later, in 1906, he was admitted as a partner in the business, which has since been conducted under the firm name of W. W. Corbett & Son. He devotes all his time to its development and management. The store is the most completely equipped and stocked in New Bethlehem or vicinity, and its up-to-date management is a matter of pride with the owners. Mr. Corbett is one of the most popular young business men in the borough, his ability and sterling character combining to win him the confidence and respect of all who have dealings with him. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and in political faith is a Republican. His home is in South Bethlehem.

On April 9, 1904, Mr. Corbett married Anna E. Leidy, daughter of John A. and Philena Leidy, of Colon, Mich., and they are the parents of one daughter, Alice Blanche.

DR. HOMER E. CORBETT, a prominent dentist practicing in New Bethlehem, Clarion county, is the second son of W. W. and Mary E. Corbett, born at Oakland, Armstrong county, in 1883. He graduated from the New Bethlehem high school in 1900, entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, in 1901, and graduated in 1904. In 1908 he was married to Mable C. Hutchison, daughter of John H. and Mary Hutchison, of New Bethlehem, where he has since resided.

F. A. SEITZ, a representative business man of Freeport, Pa., and formerly postmaster for five years, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 27, 1849, son of Henry and Kathryn (Wagoner) Seitz. The parents were born in Germany.

In 1848 Henry Seitz with his wife and their

one daughter came to America and settled at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he went into the public house business and for three years conducted the "Diamond Hotel" in that city. In his early life Henry Seitz had been especially trained for the stage and became a popular actor, filling many engagements in different parts of the country. One of his acts was the impersonating of William Tell in the celebrated historic act of shooting an apple off the head of his son, and when he performed the feat on the Cincinnati stage F. A. Seitz took the part of the child. Henry Seitz lost his life in a fire in 1854, in which the theater at New Orleans, La., where he was playing at the time, was totally destroyed. His widow survived the shock but three years.

F. A. Seitz was thus left an orphan when young and he was placed in an Orphans' home at Mount Auburn, near Cincinnati, where he remained until 1859. In that year he came by way of the canal to Freeport, Pa., where he remained until 1866, when he went to Kittanning, and in 1867 to Philadelphia, there learning the trade of baker. After perfecting himself in this trade he returned to Freeport, and in June, 1871, embarked in the bakery and confectionery business. He had but little capital, and at the end of the first year his books showed \$150 on the wrong side of the ledger. He did not permit this, however, to discourage him, but made still greater endeavors to establish himself, and finally, adding the wholesaling of ice cream to his other activities, found an avenue of great profit. In the course of time every line of the industry was prospering, and he continued it, making and disposing of a pure product at a reasonable price, with sufficient profit to encourage him to make still wider plans for business extension. Just about this time, however, his many competitors found themselves in a position to undersell him, the expense of keeping his product up to its high grade making it impossible for him to find a profitable wholesale trade, and at the present time, though still in the business, he supplies only a limited trade. His pure, delicious product, however, made his name well known all over western Pennsylvania. He is now operating an extensive bakery and confectionery establishment at Freeport, and is also, in association with his sons, interested in the retail grocery business.

Mr. Seitz is public-spirited and enterprising and has interested himself in many of the successful movements which have proved beneficial to his city and county. He was

one of the charter members of the Freeport telephone system and a charter member of the Enterprise Gas Company, which was the first concern of its kind to obtain a charter to supply natural gas in Pennsylvania, and was one of its directors; when this company sold out to the T. W. Phillips Gas and Oil Company, it gave him more time to attend to his other interests. In 1883 he was one of the organizers and founders of the Freeport Water Works and was a director, but later disposed of his interest therein, and he was also one of the founders of the Freeport Building and Loan Association, which began business Jan. 17, 1887, from which date until 1906 Mr. Seitz was president. This was one of the most important enterprises ever successfully undertaken and carried out at Freeport in the interest of the man with limited capital. Many of the substantial citizens of Freeport at the present day availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the organization and secured property that, in degree, became a foundation on which they built up their business prosperity.

It has been said of Mr. Seitz that he is one of the wheelhorses of the Democratic party in Armstrong county, and it certainly is a fact that he has a large amount of influence which he judiciously uses for the benefit of his friends, his party and his community. He has seldom accepted political office for himself, but served as postmaster of the city for five years under the administration of the late President Cleveland, proving an efficient and satisfactory official in every way.

On Jan. 1, 1871, Mr. Seitz was married at Philadelphia, Pa., to Katherine Walsh, the ceremony being performed by the rector of St. Ann's Church. Five children have been born to them, two sons only surviving, Frederick Carl and Henry A. Frederick Carl Seitz is a graduate of Duff's business college, Pittsburgh, and is associated with his father, as is his younger brother, Henry A., who is also a graduate of the Pittsburgh Dental College. Like their father the young men are wide-awake, enterprising and successful men of business.

ARCHIBALD W. MARSHALL was born March 29, 1840, on the farm in Rayburn township, Armstrong county, where he now resides, son of Archibald and Rebecca (Taylor) Marshall. The Marshall family has been settled in this part of Armstrong county for several generations, and its members have

always contributed to the well-being of the community.

William Marshall, the emigrant ancestor of the family, was born in 1722 in Ireland. Nothing can be learned concerning his ancestors. When a young man he went to Scotland, where about 1748 he married Elizabeth Armstrong, a native of that country, and they soon afterward came to America. They settled in the southern part of what was then the Province of Pennsylvania, about sixty miles northwest of Baltimore, Md., near where the Marsh creek crosses the Pennsylvania and Maryland line—in what was known as the Conococheague settlement. It is now included in Adams county, Pa. Their family of six children, John, James, Margaret, William, Archibald and Samuel, were all born at this place. About the year 1783 William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall removed with part of their family to Westmoreland county, Pa., settling in that portion now included in Indiana county, to which section their sons John and James had emigrated several years previously. They had been driven back by the hostility of the Indians, however, John and his family returning to their first settlement in the East, and James, who was then unmarried, stopping at Sewickley settlement. William Marshall, the father, settled on a tract of land at Blacklegs creek, now included in the township of Conemaugh, Indiana county, where he and his wife died, Mr. Marshall in 1796, Mrs. Marshall in 1806. A copy of his will is on record at Greensburg, Pa., in the Westmoreland county courthouse, in Will Book I, page 134. We have considerable concerning their family, which is mentioned fully elsewhere in this work.

Archibald Marshall, fourth son of William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall, was born March 29, 1762, and in 1787 married Margaret Wilson, half-sister of Catherine, his brother William's wife. Mrs. Margaret (Wilson) Marshall's mother was a native of Germany. About 1800 Archibald and Margaret (Wilson) Marshall moved out to Westmoreland county, Pa., where his parents and brothers already resided, and there they lived until 1814, when he sold out and removed to Armstrong county, purchasing land about one and a half miles from the present site of the borough of Dayton. He and his sons cleared away brush to make room for a cabin, which stood where the home of his grandson, Harry S. Marshall, is now located. They had no stable, the horses

standing hitched to the trees, and the sheep had to be brought indoors over night to save them from the wolves. Here Mr. and Mrs. Marshall lived the rest of their lives, he dying in November, 1835, she in 1837. They are buried in the Glade Run cemetery. They had the following children: Catherine, William, Joseph, John (born in 1794, who married Elizabeth Stewart), Margaret, Archibald, James and Samuel.

Archibald Marshall, fourth son of Archibald and Margaret (Wilson) Marshall, was born Nov. 4, 1802 (another record says 1799), near the Ebenezer Church in Indiana county. In 1814 he removed with his parents to their farm near Dayton, Armstrong county, and for several years after his marriage lived on another farm in Wayne township. In the year 1834 he purchased a farm in what is now Rayburn (then Valley) township, and moving to that place April 1, 1835, there made a permanent home, this being the homestead now occupied by his son Archibald W. Marshall. There were some improvements on the place, including a log cabin and log barn, the double cabin being about 20 feet square (outside measurement) and divided by an entry. Many were the shifts which these pioneers had to make because of the lack of ordinary appliances or the means of purchasing them. They made harness by sewing tow strings together, using chains for the traces. But they prospered by dint of unceasing industry, and made a comfortable home, which they occupied until they died, Mr. Marshall passing away Nov. 28, 1878, Mrs. Marshall on April 28, 1884. They are buried on the farm. They were originally members of the Presbyterian Church, in 1857 changing their membership to the United Presbyterian Church.

On May 22, 1823, Mr. Marshall married Rebecca Taylor, who was born July 18, 1799, eldest daughter of Thomas Taylor, one of the old settlers on Cowanshannock creek. Seven children were born to this union: Martha T., born Jan. 23, 1825, is deceased; Margaret, born May 1, 1827, is the widow of Charles Todd and lives west of Kittanning (Mr. Todd was a grocer by occupation; he served during the Civil war in the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers); Esther I., born Sept. 26, 1830, died Sept. 26, 1845; Rebecca, born Feb. 20, 1833, is the widow of A. A. Marshall and makes her home at Dayton, Pa.; Thomas T., born Jan. 24, 1836, died Oct. 3, 1841; Archibald W. was born March 29, 1840; Elizabeth C., born March 26, 1844, is the widow of Wil-

liam B. Shaum, and lives on a part of her father's farm.

Archibald W. Marshall received his education in the public schools of the home locality. He never left the homestead, making his home there after his marriage as he had before, and he was successfully engaged in general farming throughout his active years. He has been quite prominent in the neighborhood, having served his township as assessor two terms, as school director for ten years, and justice of the peace for fifteen years, still holding the latter office. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. His church connection is the same as that of his parents, and he has been an elder of the U. P. congregation for a number of years. He is highly respected throughout this district, where his upright and useful life has won him many friends.

On Feb. 21, 1867, Mr. Marshall was married to Elizabeth A. Speer, a native of this county, born May 16, 1838, daughter of Robert Speer, of Manor township. Six children were born to this marriage: Norman W., born Feb. 24, 1868, was drowned July 9, 1889; Jennie R., born Nov. 6, 1869, is at home; Thomas W., born Sept. 2, 1871, was married June 15, 1898, to Fanny A. Stewart, daughter of John Stewart and has one child, Thomas W., Jr.; William S., born Dec. 21, 1873, is at home, at present having the management of the farm; Phoebe R., born June 13, 1877, died Aug. 5, 1885; Mutter A., born June 24, 1879, died Feb. 18, 1896.

Robert Speer, father of Mrs. Archibald W. Marshall, was born in Ireland, and was one year old when he came to America with his parents, the family first settling in South Carolina. When he was twelve years old they moved to Lawrence county, Pa., and subsequently (before his marriage) he came to Kittanning, Armstrong county. His first work here was making nails, by hand, and later he bought a farm and sawmill which he operated throughout his active years. He died Nov. 27, 1880. For his first wife Mr. Speer married Barbara Lowrie, by whom he had a family of nine children. His second marriage was to Martha Wilson, who was born April 23, 1807, daughter of Hugh Wilson, a native of Ireland (born May 12, 1770) who came to America, arriving Sept. 7, 1796; his children were: William B., born Sept. 16, 1795; David, May, 1799; Elizabeth, April 1, 1801; Hugh, Oct. 5, 1803; Martha, April 23, 1807. Mrs. Martha (Wilson) Speer died in 1841, aged thirty-four, the mother of three children,

Hugh Wilson, Elizabeth (Mrs. Marshall) and Barbara. By his third marriage, to Jane Erwin, Mr. Speer had six children.

JOHN W. RICKEL, truck farmer of Washington township, occupies and operates part of the tract originally settled by his grandfather and grandmother, George and Elizabeth (Christman) Rickel. He is a descendant of one of the Hessian soldiers who came to America during the Revolutionary war, a number of whom refused to return to their own country. The soldier was his great-great-grandfather. His great-grandfather, George Rickel, lived in Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

George Rickel, grandfather of John W. Rickel, settled with his wife in Washington township, Armstrong county, Pa., in 1816, owning a tract of 159½ acres, part of which is now the farm occupied by their grandson, John W. Rickel. It was then in the woods, and he built his log cabin and set about the work of clearing and improving the place, accomplishing much in his industrious life. George Rickel was a good mechanic, and he used to repair guns for the Indians then living in the vicinity, with whom he was always on good terms. In politics he was a Democrat and Whig in turn. He died in 1840, and his wife died in 1847.

Henry Rickel, son of George and Elizabeth (Christman) Rickel, was born May 30, 1829, in the log cabin home of his parents. He learned carpentering, which he followed in connection with farming all his life. He was a Republican in political sentiment. Mr. Rickel married Rachel Bish, who was born Oct. 9, 1840, and survives him. He died Aug. 17, 1888. They had children as follows: Henry, John W., Samuel E., Nancy J., George W., Otto Laurence and David.

John W. Rickel was born May 28, 1863, in Washington township, and grew to manhood there. He went to the common schools, and pursued his more advanced studies at summer school. For two years he was engaged in teaching, at what is known as the Rickel school, No. 9, located on the homestead. He devotes the principal part of his time to market gardening, in which he has been highly successful. Few men of the locality have been as closely associated with the direction of its public affairs. He was first elected to office when twenty years old, becoming auditor of the township, attaining his legal majority the May after the election, which took place in March, and has been connected with the local government in one capacity or another ever

since. He has served three years as school director, has been justice of the peace for three times and tax collector for ten years, holding the latter position at the present time. For two years he was postmaster at Wattersonville, during the Taft administration. In political connection he is a Republican.

Mr. Rickel has been very prominent in fraternal work, having belonged to the Odd Fellows at Cowansville (and Rebekah degree), Eagles, Owls, Home Guards, Grange, Independent Americans, Farmers' Alliance and Order of United American Mechanics, but he has recently given up considerable of his activity in some of these orders. He is particularly interested in Odd Fellowship, having served a number of years as noble grand of his lodge. Mr. Rickel has never married.

ALEXANDER FOSTER was one of the earliest pioneers of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, Pa., and among his descendants may be found the oldest residents of Rural Valley, Pa. The family is of Scotch-Irish extraction and in earlier days the orthography was Forrester. The three generations of this family belonging to Armstrong county have been as follows:

Alexander Foster, born in 1775, possibly in Scotland, settled first in Westmoreland county, Pa., came as a pioneer to Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, and died here April 22, 1854, aged seventy-eight years, eight months, eleven days. He was the owner of 210 acres of land on which stands part of the borough of Rural Valley. He was a man of much prominence in the early days, a justice of the peace and a leader in all public movements. He was one of the organizers of Rural Valley, was a promoter of the earliest school system, and one of the founders and sustainers of the Presbyterian Church. He married Martha Rolston, who died Aug. 15, 1842, at the age of seventy-three years. Their remains rest in the Presbyterian cemetery at Rural Valley. They were parents of the following children: Allen; David; Martha, who became the wife of James Speedy; Isabella, who married William Sloan; Alexander; James; Margery; and Catherine, who married John Stoops.

Alexander Foster, son of Alexander, and father of Mrs. Sarah I. Neel, of Rural Valley, Pa., was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1810, but was mainly reared in Armstrong county. After securing a portion of his father's land he cleared and improved it, making a very valuable farm, and on this he spent

the remainder of his life, his death occurring in March, 1878. He erected substantial buildings which endure to the present day. Like his father he was an active member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church, and served as one of its trustees for many years. In politics a Democrat, he frequently was elected to township office. He married Margaret Scott, a daughter of Andrew Scott, and they had a family of eight children. Martha J., the eldest, resides on the old home place. Craig, the eldest son, died at Pittsburgh, Pa.; he married Margaret Moore. Elizabeth spent twenty-five years as city missionary in Pittsburgh. Jackson married Louella Seager, and they reside in Chicago. James died when aged sixteen years. Sarah I., the sixth member of the family, married Lawrence Neel, who died in October, 1867, and is buried at Rural Valley; he left one child, Margaret, who married John Sloan, and died in 1896, at the early age of twenty-nine years. Marjorie, the seventh member of the family, resides at Pittsburgh, Pa., the widow of James Mitchell, who died in 1898, from an attack of smallpox. Samuel, the youngest of the family, resides at Greensburg, Pa., where he is a well-known contractor and builder; he married Ella Craig. No family in Armstrong county has been held in more universal esteem than this.

ISAAC REESE, the son of William and Elizabeth Reese, was born April 29, 1821, and emigrated to America in 1832 with his parents, who then had a family of seven children, all born in Llanelly, near Abergavenny, in southern Wales. All accompanied the parents to this country, where three children were born later. The father and grandfather of William Reese were born in Breconshire, Wales, and William Reese was born in Brecon in 1787. His cousin, Lewis Rees (the father of Dr. Abraham Rees, the encyclopaedist), was also born in Brecon, and both were descended from the clergyman of the Church of England who held the living of Penderyn, in Breconshire; both Lewis Rees and William Reese have the Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in their respective families.

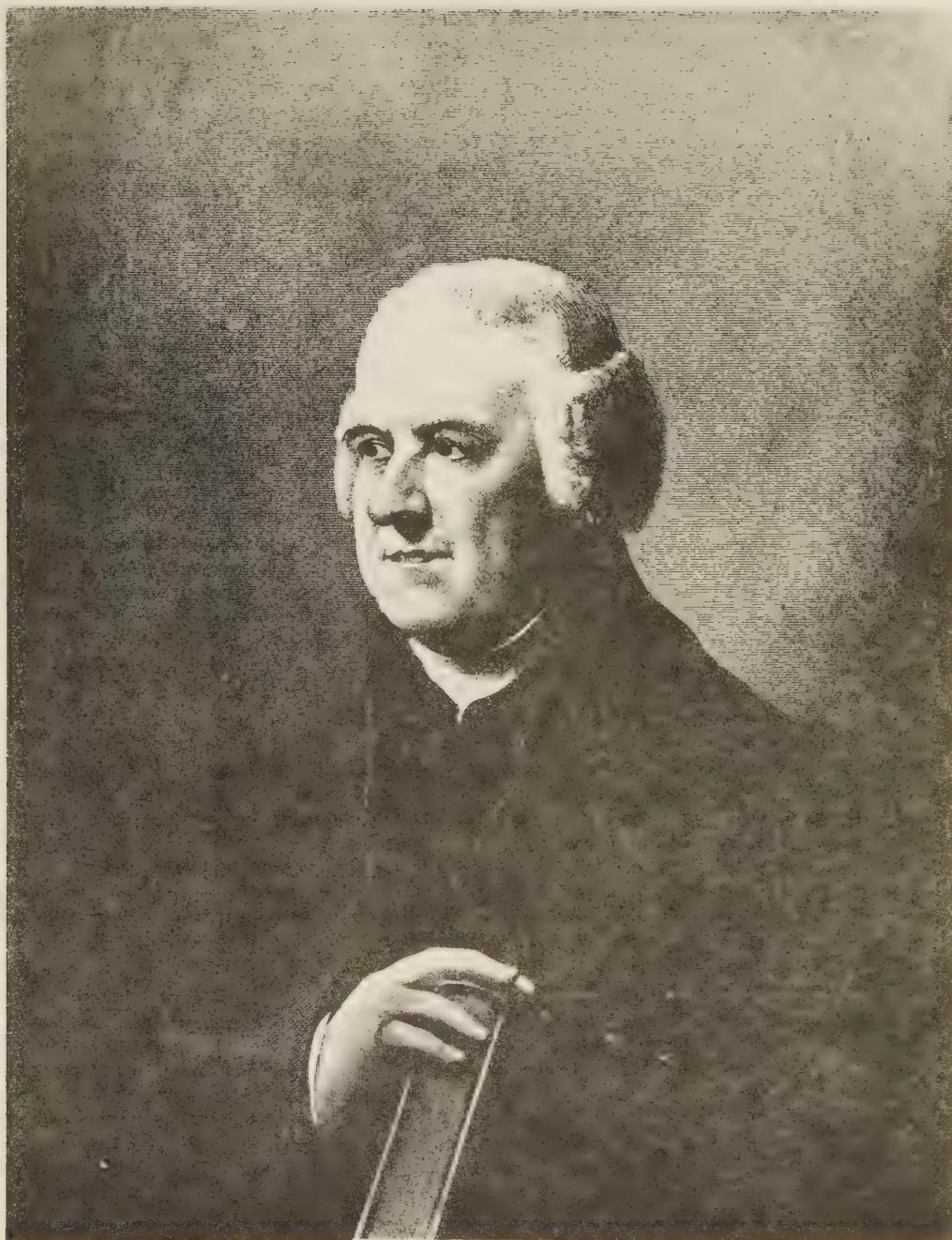
A short sketch of the three types of workmen, from the old Welsh clergyman down to the present time, may not be amiss here. Lewis Rees preached the gospel seventy years, and died at the age of ninety years. He was the first pastor of the old Independent Chapel of Llanbrynmair in 1739. Dr. Abraham Rees was his son; he died aged eighty-two years.

He was a Presbyterian minister, and preached in Old Jewry, London, for forty years. Previous to that he was mathematical tutor at Hoxton Academy, London, an appointment which he filled with great distinction for twenty-two years. For many years he was president of the Presbyterian Board in London. He was one of the chief directors of the City Road Orphan Working School, and an active member of most of the charitable institutions of the metropolis. He edited the Chambers' Cyclopaedia for ten years before his own, Rees' Cyclopaedia, and the profound learning and ability which the work displayed caused it to be translated into several Continental languages, and procured him the honor of being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Many other foreign and scientific bodies also paid him the compliment of enrolling him among their members. He took the degree of doctor of divinity from Edinburgh University at the express desire of Dr. Robertson, the historian. He was one of the earliest members of the Linnaean Society and of the Society of New York. On May 3, 1820, he headed a deputation of eighty-nine dissenting ministers to present to King George IV an address on his accession to the throne. He was the only member who had also been present when a similar address was presented to the late King, in 1760. His portrait by Lonsdale hangs in the National Art Gallery of London, that by Opie in Dr. Williams' private library, founded by him in Redcross street, having been brought there only a few years ago from the British Museum. He was a great favorite of the Duke of Sussex, who associated his portrait with that of Dr. Parr in his principal library at Kensington Palace.

William Reese's cousin Sam, when he was only nineteen years old, tutored the sons of English noblemen in mathematics and natural philosophy. These men induced Sam and his brother John to move their academy from Wales to England.

William Reese was an iron worker, as was his father before him, the latter building the first iron mill on the borders of France and Germany and living there two years to manage it, returning to his native land (it is said of him) able to speak both French and German fluently. Isaac Reese retained to old age a few French phrases caught in his early childhood.

A record of upward of five hundred inventions, improvements and discoveries, listed in the Department of the Interior, Washing-



ENGRAVED BY TAYLOR FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY LONSDALE IN THE NATIONAL ART GALLERY LONDON, ENG

Abraham Rees F.R.S.

F.R.S. F.L.S. &c &c

ton, D. C., testifies to the energy of the sons and grandsons of William Reese. The basic Bessemer open-hearth process of steel manufacturing that revolutionized steel making, the indestructible silica brick and furnace building that controlled the industry in the United States for many years, the present-day process known to the arts as the Universal Beam Mill, are the original products of the three sons of William Reese, Jacob, Isaac and Abram, respectively.

William Reese and his wife were plain, God-fearing people. They were uncompromising in their integrity. They organized Sabbath schools and prayer meetings in every community in which they lived if they found none there. They believed in the old proverb, "If there is an idle man there is another starving." They brought up their ten children to habits of industry and thrift. "The plain man serves the world by his action and as a wheel in the machine; the thinker serves it by his intellect, and as a light upon its path. The man of meditative soul, who raises and comforts and sustains his traveling companions, mortal and fugitive like himself, plays a nobler part still, for he unites the other two utilities. The artisan, the savant and the orator are all three God's workmen."

We have the three types in these generations of the old clergyman all born in Wales, all with nothing to boast of so far as this world's goods are concerned, but the nobility of labor. William Reese died Aug. 4, 1892, aged one hundred and four years. His wife died April 12, 1874, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

Jacob Reese, the second son of William Reese, was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of Franklin Institute, and of the Philadelphia Academy of Philadelphia; a thirty-second-degree Mason and a Master Mason for fifty-two years. He held the office of deacon in the Baptist Church for sixty-one years. He was married to Eliza Matthews of Pittsburgh. He died in 1907 in the eighty-second year of his age.

Abraham Reese, the third son of William Reese, was the mechanical genius of the family, making miniature models in brass and wood with his own hand of several of his inventions. Almost a hundred years after the death of Dr. Abraham Rees, the son of Abraham Reese and nephew of Isaac Reese, Dr. Stanley C. Reese, took similar honors to his grandfather's famous cousin. He is a doctor of philosophy of Princeton University, a charter member of the Astronomical and

Astro-Physical Society of America, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was elected a foreign member of the Royal Societies Club of St. James street, London, England. Abraham Reese was married to Mary Godwin. He died in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Cara (lately deceased), daughter of Abraham and sister of Dr. Stanley C. Reese, did work worthy of her ancestry. She took her degree from Bucknell University for her rescue work for children by the exposure of fire-traps in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington, D. C., through her articles in a Boston magazine. High as her literary work stands, whether as lecturer, magazine writer or newspaper correspondent, overtopping everything else was her loyal, self-sacrificing devotion to her family, which will shine as a beacon light to the future generations of William Reese and his wife through every branch of that family.

Joseph Reese, the fourth son of William Reese, lost his life at the charge on Stone River during the Civil war.

Benjamin F. Reese, the youngest and only surviving son of William Reese, passed through four years of the Civil war. He has been identified with the brick and clay business for forty years. He married Dora Berkeley, of Bolivar, Pa., where they now reside.

All the daughters of the family, Rachel, Leah, Rebecca, Mary and Elizabeth, were leaders in church work in every community in which they lived.

The family name Rees was changed to Reese in Pittsburgh, Pa., on account of the confusion over the mail, there being another Rees family having a William among its members. Letters were frequently opened by mistake. Isaac Reese, the eldest son of William Reese, was the last of the family to take kindly to the "e." His naturalization papers were taken out Rees, and all the births and deaths in the family Bible record written in his own handwriting Rees up to the date of the birth of his son Benjamin, in 1862, when he adopted the "e" for the first time.

We quote from the "Centennial History of Allegheny County," 1888 (Snowden & Peterson, publishers):

"As a great center of industrial activity Pittsburgh, of course, contains many concerns that have developed into immense proportions within the last quarter of a century. An important branch of commercial activity, and one deserving of special mention in a review of leading business interests of Allegheny

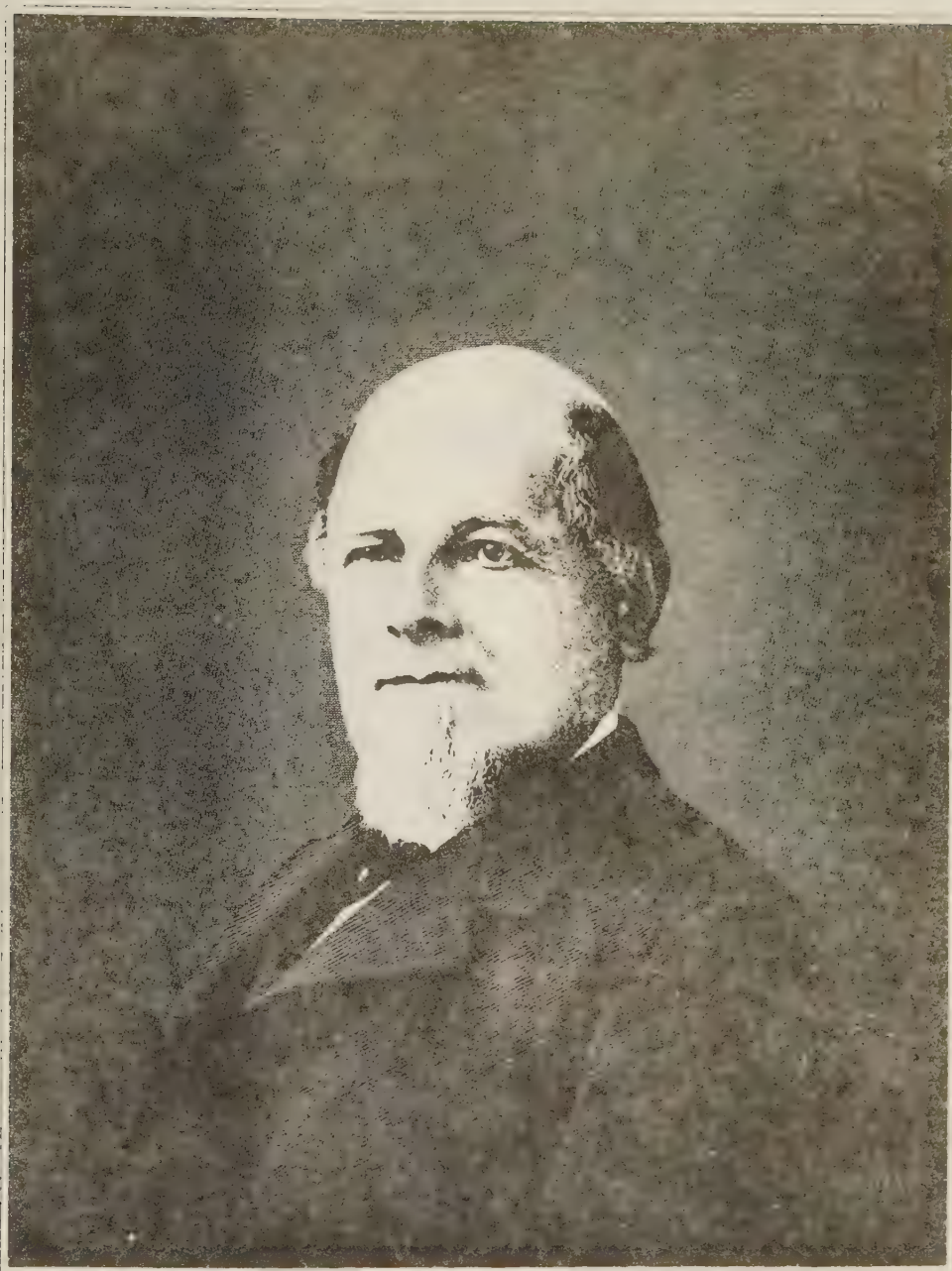
county, is the manufacture of fire brick; and none of those great manufacturing and mercantile corporations which have, and are, contributing so materially to Pittsburgh's prosperity, deserves a more prominent place than that of the Phoenix Fire Brick Works, of Manorville, Armstrong county, Pa., owned and managed by Mr. Isaac Reese. By hard work, constant improvements and close personal attention this gentleman has succeeded in producing a brick which affords his numerous customers entire satisfaction. His Silica brick is now considered the best brick made in this or any other country, and is fast taking the place of all imported brick, it being preferred, even at a higher price per thousand, to that made in foreign countries. Mr. Reese's Silica works are located at Manorville, Armstrong county, and, his process being patented, he is, as a matter of course, the sole manufacturer of this brand. To give a description of the superiority of this brick over any other brand would occupy more space than can possibly be spared in a review of this kind; let one instance suffice. In one of our large manufacturing establishments over seven thousand tons of steel has been taken out of an open-hearth furnace without necessitating any repairs. Another advantage possessed by this brick will easily be seen. By using the old fire brick in the cap or arch of a glass furnace the slack or drippings would run into the glass, while caps made of Reese's Silica brick will make the output of the furnace perfectly clean. Starting in the fire brick business on a small scale, in 1863, Mr. Reese has since then been connected with a number of leading works, prominent among which are the Apollo Fire Brick Works and the Bolivar Union Fire Brick Works, Westmoreland county; the Woodland Fire Brick Works, Woodland, Clearfield county, and the Empire Fire Brick Works, Ellerslie, Allegheny county."

Mr. Reese on being asked one day whose arithmetic they used when he was a boy, answered with a merry twinkle in his eye, "Mother's Arithmetic—it's good enough for anybody; it carried me through eighty years' computations. Mother taught me to read, write, and cipher through the 'rule of three'!" The following biographical notes accompanied the article in the "Centennial History" before mentioned:

"Isaac Reese was born in South Wales in Great Britain in 1821. His parents emigrated with their children to this country in 1832. They first settled at Phoenixville, Chester

county, where Isaac attended school. From thence they removed in the following year to Huntingdon county, and again, in 1834, to Bellefonte, Center county. At the last place they resided for two years and then removed to Pittsburgh. Isaac was now old enough to go to a trade, and he served an apprenticeship to learn the business of 'hammer-man' in one of the iron mills at Pittsburgh. For over twenty years he followed his trade, more than half of which time he was employed in the extensive mills of John H. Shoenberger. He saw an opening to engage in fire brick making in 1863, and although not having much capital and but little knowledge of the process of manufacture, he entered into it with great energy and a determination to succeed. He possessed natural business qualifications, and a physique well able to sustain the wear and tear of his active business life. From boyhood he has been familiar with hard labor, and to-day the mental strain of business is commensurate with the physical taxation of his earlier years. He has been a very successful manufacturer, and produces the best silica brick made in the world to-day, while his fire brick is without a peer. He has thoroughly mastered the process, and although he has almost reached the allotted time to retire—'three score and ten'—is to-day one of our most energetic business men. He has served a term in Pittsburgh Councils, is a member of the Fourth (Chatham street) Baptist Church, and is a widely known and much respected citizen of our city. Mr. Reese everywhere is recognized to be a thoroughly enterprising and public-spirited citizen, whose successful efforts in mercantile life are in keeping with his cordial support to all measures best calculated to advance the permanent welfare and prosperity of Allegheny county."

Isaac Reese found "the guerdon in the strife." "Father never gets tired," said his son George once after a very strenuous day for both father and son. Isaac Reese gave the credit of his achievement late in life principally to his son George, but always said: "My three sons stood shoulder to shoulder with me or I could not have accomplished what I did." Mr. Reese was a builder. Every one of the works he ever owned was built up from almost decay, and flourishing little villages soon sprang up around them. He was the friend of the workmen. A newly engaged bookkeeper for the Manorville works asked one of the men who had been working for the firm a number of years how the firm treated the workmen. He answered, "Well,



Isaac Reese



Elizabeth Jones Reese

every workman knows he can bring any grievance he may have to Mr. Reese or his sons and he will get justice." And "Justice is the highest emanation from the gospel."

During the panic of 1873 Mr. Reese lost every dollar he had in the world, but with the assistance of friends he once more got to his feet. He built a plant at Manorville, Armstrong county, and another later on at Cowanshannock in Valley township, in the same county, at the mouth of Cowanshannock creek. These mills were called the Phoenix Fire Brick Works, and Mr. Reese was sole owner. Later on in order to meet the great demand for his brick he built two mills at Powelton, Center Co., Pa., and the combined capacity of all was 50,000 brick daily.

Mr. Reese was the inventor of the first silica fire brick, for furnace linings, in the United States, his first experiment being made at his Apollo works, previous to the panic of 1873. The Phoenix Fire Brick Works, at Manorville, in Armstrong county, Pa., were started in 1880, for the manufacture of ordinary fire brick, but after Dec. 16, 1884, when Isaac Reese patented his "Reese" Silica Brick, they ran night and day to supply the demand which followed the demonstration of the efficiency of the new product. When improvements were made in the process of making high-grade steel there was a demand for a better fire brick than could be obtained in the United States, and from 1863 until 1884 the fire brick especially for open-hearth steel furnaces was brought from Europe at great expense. After experimenting for ten years on a quartz rock which he found in the Allegheny river, Mr. Reese perfected and patented a silica brick far superior to the European product, a fact so generally recognized that it replaced the latter entirely in the home market. Of uniform size and weight, practically free from expansion or contraction under varying temperatures, and giving the best satisfaction in the construction and use of glass, open-hearth steel, copper and other metallurgical furnaces, the Reese silica brick soon attained the popularity it deserved, and found a market in every manufacturing State and Territory of the Union, especially at the gold, silver and copper smelting works of Colorado. After fruitless attempts to induce the steel manufacturers to build a furnace of Reese silica brick, without giving a written guaranty of several thousand dollars to reimburse them in case of failure, Mr. Reese went to Dr. C. G. Hassey, who on hearing his claims for the brick said, "Build your furnace, Isaac Reese, you are my friend,

your word is my guaranty." This proved the open sesame to future success.

In 1902 Mr. Reese sold out to the brick trust, but retained stock in the same. There were thirty-four brick plants merged in the trust known as the Harbison & Walker Refractories Company, into which the Reese plants entered. The Reese plants were the only ones to preserve their individuality and to retain their own offices and the firm name of Isaac Reese & Sons Company.

Mr. Orr Buffington, Mr. Reese's friend and attorney, who had a thorough insight into the industry and the history of Mr. Reese's efforts to perfect and put this brick upon the market, writes of him: "Without capital other than that which one or two of his friends, recognizing his integrity and ability, supplied, Isaac Reese ventured to make and market a new and untried line of refractory brick for furnace linings. He came a stranger into Armstrong county for this purpose. To appreciate the gravity of the undertaking it must be realized that these bricks, designed for use in costly furnaces, with their more costly contents to be fluxed, must prove the most perfect success, otherwise the entire proposition became a total loss to the purchaser. The bricks were produced as designed, but the customers had to be convinced. This involved untold patience and persistency through a series of years, against the strong and bitter opposition of wealthy competitors. The excellence and uniform character of this product and his fair dealing overcame the obstacles in his path, and not many years before his death, his competitors were compelled to buy his interests at his own figure. The instances are few of record where at sixty years, when most workers are preparing to lay aside life's work and rest, a man, alone and apparently defeated in life's struggle, grapples a new and great problem and in spite of his years and adversity compels success to surrender.

"The writer knew Mr. Reese intimately during these nearly thirty years, and in all these years saw no change in the man himself: the same genial nature, the same patience, the same absence of personal pride, the same fairness in his methods of business, the same extreme care for his family, his friends and his church, bespoke his manliness and goodness of heart.

"When abundant results rewarded his work there was perhaps the usual elation always present in man, but it did not take the form of boastfulness, but rather only added to his pleasure in seeing those around whom his in-

terest centered enjoy the fruits of his victory. Many quiet unknown gifts to those who had aided him were bestowed. His was essentially an honest and trusting nature. Once his confidence was won it remained unshaken, and once lost could never be regained. His mind was wholly constructive—he was a builder; his work was a public service—he made the world better and his memory deserves perpetuation.”

Isaac Reese was a man of uncommon gifts. “Oh, for Isaac’s matchless memory,” said his brother Jacob the last evening they ever spent together on earth, when they discussed Biblical questions up to a late hour. He never troubled about the scientific philosophies of the day, but broke ground often for preacher and scholar by his original thinking. He was great in his humility! He looked upon the casting of his vote as a binding obligation he owed to his country. He was about the last man to enter the Harbison & Walker combine, saying, “If I were ten years younger I would not join. Trusts are going to ruin the country”—it was his protest against the selfish monopoly of the age. He worked for the universal good and not for his own selfish ends.

Isaac Reese died as he had lived, his faith in God and men being the deepest and most powerful element in his character. It was the leaven of his beautiful optimism which could raise every man, woman or child who came to him in the depths of despair to the sunlight of hope before they left his presence (“the inward shaping toward some unborn power”). He was called to the larger life which he was so well fitted to enter Jan. 1, 1908, but to his children and grandchildren “A light is passing from the earth!” He was a Baptist and a deacon in the church for many years, and a Mason, and beloved by everyone for his sunny nature—a man to whom an unkind thought even was foreign, and could not thrive there.

The achievements of any man cannot be properly gauged without insight into his environments as well as his ancestry. Isaac Reese married Elizabeth Bebb Jones in Pittsburgh, May 24, 1844. One day, when speaking of his business reverses to Mr. Thomas McConnell, Sr., of Kittanning, Mr. Reese said: “I can never see a storm threatening, it has to burst right over my head before it is known to me; and then when the darkness is so great I cannot see my hand before me, it is my wife who has always guided me

to the light. Her faith, courage and fine mind never fail her in the darkness.” Elizabeth Bebb Jones was born Feb. 21, 1824, in Llanbrynmair (St. Mary’s on the Hill), called from its Church of England dedicated to the Virgin. She was the daughter of Robert and Mary (Bebb) Jones, who emigrated from Llanbrynmair, in northern Wales, with their two children, Elizabeth and John, in 1841, the eldest two, Thomas and Mary, having come over the year previous with Dr. Chidlaw, a personal friend of this family. The Jones family settled at Brady’s Bend, Armstrong Co., Pennsylvania.

The Jones and Bebb families figure in the parish history of Llanbrynmair as far back as 1663 as vicars, church wardens and overseers, almost every consecutive year for two hundred years, and the tombstones in the churchyard and the garden burial plot of the Friends record some of their deaths as “Quakers.” Edward Bebb, Quaker, who died April 23, 1740, was the ancestor of Mary (Bebb) Jones and her brother Edward Bebb. Judge William Bebb, the fourteenth governor of Ohio, was the son of Edward and Margaret (Roberts) Bebb. Judge Bebb was born in America. He tutored the children of old General Harrison (“Tippecanoe” of the political phrase “Tippecanoe and Tyler, too”) in mathematics, Latin, French and German, living in the Harrison family one year. He then started an academy at South Bend, Ind., and through the influence of General Harrison, the leading families of Cincinnati sent their children to this institution. He then studied law, became judge and afterward governor of Ohio (in 1851) through the appointment of the president, and according to history was the first governor to take the stump against slavery. He was governor when the war with Mexico made his duties arduous and exacting, and when the feeling between the Whigs and the Tories ran high, filling the office with credit to himself and the government. He was the intimate friend of Thomas Corwin, and their two portraits in the Statehouse at Columbus, Ohio, are called the “David and Jonathan” of the Ohio bar. Later he held other offices under the United States government.

On the Jones side of the house the family is a branch of the ancient house of Esgair Evan, the root of the Jones clan in Llanbrynmair. The little house Robert Jones built and from which the family emigrated was called in its honor “Esgair Lafureyn.” His great-grandson, Reese O. Snowden, has



Samuel Robert, Jr. M.A.

named his ranch at Lancaster, Cal., Esgair in its honor. Robert Jones built a break in the wall around "Esgair" to which one of the villagers pointed with pride over fifty years after he had emigrated, saying, "It will last as long as the Roman wall!" A farmer by inheritance, he had never learned the trade of the stonemason, and yet his work in masonry stands as a monument to future generations! He did his work well, and "earned a creature's praise." Carlyle had this man's type in view when he said, "In all true work, were it but hand labor, there is something of divineness." Robert Jones was also one of the pillars of the church, both in Wales and Armstrong county, from youth up to old age. He was a man of sterling principles and generous to a fault.

Josiah Jones (nom de plume Josiah Brynmair), the Welsh bard and religious writer of Gomer, Ohio, whose hymns are sung in Welsh churches, was the son of Robert Jones' uncle, Josiah Jones, of Llanbrynmair. At his funeral in Gomer, Ohio, almost seventy ministers and deacons, representatives of Congregational churches, were present. His father was a deacon for fifty years in the old Independent Chapel, Llanbrynmair, and a leader of its choir for sixty years at the time of his death.

Rev. John Roberts, who with his two sons held the pulpit of Llanbrynmair Independent Chapel for over sixty years, was a kinsman of Mrs. Reese as well as closely related by marriage ties. Edward Bebb, the brother of Mrs. Robert Jones, married the sister of John and George Roberts, and Richard, the youngest son of John and brother of Samuel, married Ann Jones, a cousin of Robert Jones.

Rev. George Roberts emigrated to Ebensburg, Pa. Besides his faithful discharge of clerical duties he did much to strengthen the feelings of good will and cooperation between England and the United States through his intimacy with Mr. Rush, the then United States ambassador to London.

David Francis, another cousin of Mrs. Reese, emigrated there with Rev. George Roberts, and engaged in farming.

Samuel Roberts was the most noted of these preachers. He was born March 6, 1800, in the old Chapel House of Llanbrynmair, as was also Dr. Abraham Rees (in 1743), the encyclopaedist, kinsman of Isaac Reese. A tablet above the pulpit commemorates the events. Samuel Roberts published a collection of two thousand hymns for Welsh Congregational churches. He labored unceasingly

through the press and the pulpit on behalf of every great reform—social, political and religious. At his funeral one of the most noted preachers of Wales said of him, "There was a time when all Wales turned to Llanbrynmair for political light as the world turns to the east every morning for the sun." He was preeminently a man of peace. He attended the great Peace Congress at Frankfort in 1850. In 1857, with his nephew, Judge Bebb, he started a Welsh colony in the mountains of Tennessee, but the Civil war put an end to the undertaking, as they were Northern sympathizers. Samuel Roberts, utterly bankrupt, then turned his face homeward, and on his arrival in Wales, a mass meeting was called in Liverpool, presided over by an English baronet, which took the form of a national testimonial. Resolutions were drawn up saying he was received back to Wales with the same welcome as a mother received her newborn babe, and presenting him a purse of £1,250 (as told in a letter from Samuel Roberts to Mrs. Reese on that occasion).

While Samuel Roberts wrote on national as well as religious subjects, his brother John confined himself to the religious, and history says no one had a stronger influence over Wales; and no Welshman ever went to his grave with more admirers than his brother John. Richard, the youngest of the three brothers, was a farmer, but preached much and was a regular contributor to monthly magazines. He was a general favorite in Wales. The father and his three sons went to their graves mourned by the whole Welsh nation, but their teachings live.—"The dead but sceptered sovereigns who still rule."

God had sifted three kingdoms
To find the wheat for this planting.

—LONGFELLOW.

'Tis said that a religious atmosphere surrounded the birthplace of St. Francis of Assisi long after it had become extinct in other places. The writer felt the same when, some few years ago they visited Llanbrynmair, and saw the people in small flocks plodding through a drizzling rain for miles over mountain and valley to the old Independent Chapel one Sabbath morning—some horseback, some in spring wagons, but many of them on foot. It was the only Protestant Church the writer ever saw where the people made the same effort to attend divine service as the Catholic makes to attend early Mass in midwinter,

over ice and snow, to "St. Mary's on the Hill," in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

'Twas not the grapes of Canaan did repay,
But the high faith that failed not by the way.
—LOWELL.

After Robert and Mary (Bebb) Jones had settled in Brady's Bend they ventured their all with their son Thomas in a blast furnace in Clarion county, Pa. The panic of 1849 swept everything away and left them strangers in a strange land in their old age. Mrs. Jones, to help eke out the living for the family, took in a few boarders, and one of these men related how every boarder was obliged either to go to church on the Sabbath or seek shelter elsewhere. It was the custom of Mr. and Mrs. Jones to close the house on that day, as everyone was expected to attend divine service. This man, almost a lifetime a trusted officer in a Congregational Church of Pittsburgh, said: "Mrs. Robert Jones gave me my first start in regular churchgoing." Grace before meals and daily family worship had left its impress on those young men, far away from their family influence. Rev. Samuel Roberts had called this woman in Wales "A mother in Israel." "How far that little candle throws his beams" here in Armstrong county! Mrs. Roberts Jones belonged to the hierarchy of elect souls whose invisible laws bend the universe toward righteousness.

Religion high, but with communicants few as the cedars of Lebanon.—GEORGE ELIOT.

"Truth stands fire and water" has been handed down by tradition from Mary Roberts, the grandmother of Mrs. Reese, through seven generations.

A strong persistent life
Panting through generations as one breath.
—GEORGE ELIOT.

Mrs. Reese, speaking of her religious ancestry to her children before her death, said: "This is your greatest inheritance. Don't forget your great-grandmother Roberts. 'Truth stands fire and water,' you pass it on." "Keep your promise," Mrs. Reese taught, "if it means loss, the burnt offering is still costly." She was another witness to the "Truth" and left to her children and grandchildren the imperishable legacy.

The thing of an eternal yesterday,
Whatever was, and evermore returns,
Sterling to-morrow, for to-day 'twas sterling!
—S. T. COLERIDGE.

Mrs. Reese was of a deeply religious nature. She watched for the providence of God in every event. She was greatest in her moral qualities—a true descendant of her Puritan ancestry. Her certitudes of faith were solid rock for her. Circumstances had no effect on her, as her husband testified after fifty-four years of marriage. She was a benefactor to everyone in need with whom she came in contact, both in a material and spiritual way, and her death amid transcendent visions was a fitting end to the life whose footsteps through the world were so beautiful.

The high soul burns on to light (our) feet!

In Llanbrynmair her people were staunch supporters of disestablishment. The house is still standing there where during the religious persecutions of the seventeenth century her people kept the Covenant for sixty-four years before they dared build the Old Independent Chapel in 1739. "Hereditary is the sum of past environments, both spiritual and material" (Burbank), the rugged character of these God-fearing people within the mountain fastnesses of Wales may have had no small part in developing the simple grandeur of these lives—these people who have played no inconsiderable part in the history of this county.

Shall the trick of nostrils and of lips
Descend through generations and the soul
That moves within our frames like God in worlds—
Convulsing, urging, melting, withering—
Imprint no record, leave no documents
Of her great history? Shall men bequeath
The fancies of their palate to their sons,
And shall the shudder of restraining awe,
The slow-swept tears of contrite memory,
Faith's prayerful labor and the food divine
Of fasts ecstatic—shall these pass away
Like wind upon the waters, tracklessly?
—GEORGE ELIOT.

Mrs. Robert Jones died in Brady's Bend, Pa., in 1856, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. Robert Jones' surviving years were spent in Pittsburgh with his daughters. He died Feb. 10, 1865, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Thomas Jones, the eldest son of Robert and Mary (Bebb) Jones, was born in Llanbrynmair, Nov. 27, 1813, and was educated at Newtown Academy. He died in Pittsburgh, April 21, 1855. His life in America was spent at Brady's Bend. It was a saintly life, of great usefulness in the home with his aged parents, in the neighborhood and the church. He never married. Samuel

Roberts, on receiving the letter in Wales from the family telling of his death, was so overcome with grief he was unable to preach the following Sunday, and in his return letter said: "Thomas was a grandson and a son worthy of Mary Roberts and her daughter. His work was perfect when the Master called and he went in at the Gate loaded down with full sheaves."

Humphrey died, aged eight years, and is buried in Llanbrynmair Churchyard.

Mary Jones, daughter of Robert and Mary Jones, was born Aug. 30, 1818. She was a devoted wife and mother, and a faithful and respected member of the First Congregational Church of Pittsburgh for sixty years, at the time of her death. She was married to William Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, whose grandfather was a cousin of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

John Jones was born May 9, 1832. He fought through four years of the Civil war. He learned the art of photography as known in those days (daguerreotypy) from his brother, Thomas, who had learned it in London. He was a born horticulturist, doing his best work in his sister's garden at Manorville, Armstrong county, which a visiting Pittsburgher called "Allah's Garden of Roses," so beautiful and luxuriant were they under his care and labor. He was married to Mary Scarm, of Brady's Bend, and died in Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1891.

Mrs. Reese had been a faithful and respected member of the First Congregational Church of Pittsburgh for fifty-four years at the time of her death, June 2, 1898.

Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Reese, six of whom died in childhood and early youth. Four survive at the present time, Elvira, Emma, George W. and Walter Lawrence. The three sons assisted their father in business, and George W. Reese is mentioned elsewhere in this work; he is a resident of Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

BENJAMIN F. REESE, the second son of Isaac and Elizabeth Reese, was born Feb. 16, 1862. He attended the public schools of Pittsburgh until he was fifteen years of age, when his father's business failure impressed him with the necessity of doing something toward the family's support. He was born with an abiding sense of duty. Accordingly, without saying a word to anyone, he started out in search of work and found it in the steel works of Miller, Barr & Parkins. (It is a significant fact that his great-grandfather, left an orphan

at ten years of age, and the eldest of several brothers and sisters, had started out on a similar quest in order to help support the family, and found work in a *blast furnace* at Brecon. He was such a practical theorist that it is said of him he could "square the circle" with molten metal—tossing up seven or nine balls where others could only toss four or five. This is the first known instance of a member of the Rees family engaging as an iron worker.) Benjamin F. Reese remained with the firm of Miller, Barr & Parkins until his father had the works started at Manorville, when he became foreman at the age of nineteen. When the Cowanshannock works were bought he was made foreman there and cleared the works in the first six months of the entire debt. But the bent of his mind lay in gas and oil fields and had he lived to these days of vast exploiting in those fields, the germ would doubtless have fructified and borne large fruit. He was a subtle theorist, and a metaphysician of high type. He valued his word above his bond. "Your Benjamin's word stands the same as his bond in Butler county," said an oil man to Mr. Reese one day in Butler. "It stands the same in Allegheny county and Armstrong county, wherever he is known," said the pleased father.

The flower must drink the nature of the soil
Before it can put forth its blossoming.—KEATS.

Benjamin F. Reese was of a retiring nature, but always manly and noble-minded, even when a boy, and he was great in his generosity. He married Eleanor Mathias, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Mathias, of Chicago, Ill. He died without issue, Oct. 4, 1904. Of him Orr Buffington, who has known the family so well, said:

"The early and untimely death of Benjamin F. Reese was a severe shock to his many friends who had been endeared to him by his lovable disposition and many acts of kindness. His business career, though brief, was highly successful, and gave promise of great results. His clear perception, his quick mental grasp of a business proposition and his broad-mindedness and daring bore early fruit and his generous and manly treatment of his business associates gained their confidence and esteem. There was nothing small or narrow in him and his mind was of a constructive character. He was one of the founders and heavy stockholders in the Kittanning Plate Glass Company, and in many ways promoted the progress of the county of his adoption. In his dealings with his partners and associates

he was the soul of liberality and fairness, and those who were so fortunate as to be associated with him learned to trust him and love him as a brother."

"Elvira appears to have inherited in a marked degree the intellectual and religious endowments of both branches of the family. This she has cultivated and developed by wide, discriminating and critical reading of literature in all its branches—philosophy, theology, poetry, fiction, etc. One of the results of her extensive reading is the publication of a literary calendar, entitled 'Showers of Blessing.' The book contains selections for every day in the year, culled from the writings of all nations and all ages. 'Showers of Blessing' was published by the Pilgrim Press of Boston, Mass., whose chief reader pronounced it the finest book of its kind on the market. Its conception and execution reveal most comprehensive intellectual grasp coupled with a masterly genius for details. It contains four hundred pages. The book is one of the most beautiful demonstrations of the doubleness of the great problem of existence—the spiritual and material, the Divine and Human, the Finite and Infinite. 'Everything that is is double.' Five hundred copies were donated to the women of the First Congregational Church of Pittsburgh (of which Miss Reese is a faithful and loyal member), to be sold for the benefit of that organization."—G. S. RICHARDS, Pastor First Congregational Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Emma, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reese, married F. L. Snowden, of Allegheny City, Pa. They have two sons: Reese Oliver Snowden, now a resident of Lancaster, Cal., and F. Laird Snowden, of the Somerville Iron & Bronze Foundry Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Reese O. Snowden married Minerva Burke, of Pittsburgh; Laird Snowden married Cora Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Walter Lawrence Reese married Tirzah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas, of Greensburg, Pa. They reside in Pittsburgh.

The family history of the Reese Jones sketch was contributed by Elvira Reese—some of the material taken from translations of Welsh letters, some from traditions, and much from a copy of a history given to her mother many years ago when in Wales by her cousin, the author of it, Richard Williams, a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.

GEORGE W. REESE, one of the capitalists of Kittanning, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1858, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Jones) Reese.

Both Isaac Reese and his wife were born in Wales, and were brought to the United States. Isaac Reese was brought to Pittsburgh, Pa., when ten years old, and grew to manhood in that city. He and his wife had eleven children, five reaching maturity: Elvira, Emma, George W., Benjamin F. and Walter L. The father died in 1908, the mother passing away in 1898.

George W. Reese was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and in the Iron City business college, graduating from the latter in 1877. In 1879 he came to Armstrong county, and embarked in the fire brick business at Manorville. In 1882 he went to Europe, and engaged to work in fire brick plants at London, and Abermant, near Swansea, South Wales. The proprietors were manufacturing a high grade of Silica fire brick, superior to any produced in the United States, and Mr. Reese engaged with this company in the hope of discovering the process. At first he worked as a laborer, then was put in the brickyards, and within six months mastered the details, so that he became an expert in the manufacture of this special kind of brick. Having gained his end, he returned to the United States, and began producing what is known as the Silica brick. This was the beginning of what subsequently developed into a large industry. This grade of brick is used specially for furnace work, and there is a large demand for it in every State in the Union. The business was conducted under the firm name of Isaac Reese & Sons until in 1902 Mr. Reese sold to the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company of Pittsburgh, although he retains stock in the concern, and is on the board of directors. For several years Mr. Reese was president and manager of the Kittanning Plate Glass Company, of Kittanning, and still is a stockholder and director in same. In February, 1911, he organized the Fort Pitt Powder Company, which is incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000, with himself as president. This company also deals in other high explosives. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Reese is a director in the Armstrong County Trust Company. Fraternally, he belongs to the order of Elks.

In 1877 Mr. Reese was married to Mary M. Donnelly, daughter of Daniel Donnelly of Pittsburgh, and one child, Margaret, was born of this union. Mrs. Reese died in 1885. In 1894 Mr. Reese was married (second) to Juanita Truby, daughter of Simon Truby, of Kittanning. The one child born of this marriage, George, is deceased. Mrs. Reese is

descended from Col. Christopher Truby, a distinguished pioneer and patriot, who served as colonel in the Revolution.

JOHN DICK COCHRAN has been a successful farmer of Boggs township, Armstrong county, throughout his active years, but he has also had other interests, having been engaged for many years in the sale of agricultural implements, and he has filled various local offices. As farmer, business man and public servant he is well and favorably known in his district. Mr. Cochran was born June 3, 1853, in Boggs township, on the north fork of Pine creek, and is a son of James Sloan and Jane (Gibson) Cochran, belonging to old and respected families of this region on both paternal and maternal sides.

The Cochran family was originally from the North of Ireland and has been settled in Pennsylvania for about two centuries. William Cochran, great-grandfather of John Dick Cochran, was the son of Sir John Cochran, and was born in eastern Pennsylvania. Shortly after the Revolutionary war William Cochran settled in what is now Armstrong county, where his son James, grandfather of John Dick Cochran, was born in 1787. He settled on a farm, acquiring the ownership of a large tract, 800 acres, then all in its primitive condition, put up log buildings, and passed the remainder of his life there. When he first came there he lived among the Indians, and they often hunted together. Besides farming James Cochran engaged in the manufacture of iron, being the leading member of the company which projected Ore Hill Furnace, in 1845, and gave a fifty-acre tract of land upon which that furnace was erected. He built the original furnace and operated it on his own account for some time before selling it to the company. He was one of the prominent men of his day in that and various other connections. In religion he was a strong Presbyterian, in politics a Democrat, and he filled a number of township offices. His wife, Esther Gibson, of near Kittanning, was a member of the family of that name so numerous represented in Armstrong and Indiana counties, and the following children were born to their union: William (born Dec. 10, 1813, died Feb. 6, 1876, married Mary S. Quigley), John G., Samuel, Lowry, James Sloan, Levi G., Jane and Washington.

James Sloan Cochran was born March 11, 1821, and was reared on the old home place in Boggs township, the farm now owned by his son John Dick Cochran. For a time he

was at Parker, engaged in the manufacture of brick, and then moved to Washington township, where he kept a boarding house during the period of the Civil war. He then settled on part of his father's homestead, a tract of 114 acres which he improved very materially, replacing the log buildings with more substantial structures. Few men of his day were better known than Mr. Cochran. He taught school for ten winters, during the days when the teacher boarded some of the pupils, and during the greater part of his life he held township office. He was auditor of Armstrong county one year, at the time of his election to that position polling the largest vote ever received by a Democratic nominee. He was also a candidate for member of the State Legislature. A prominent member of the United Presbyterian Church, he served a number of years as elder, and helped to build various churches in his section. Mr. Cochran died Nov. 27, 1890, and his wife, Jane (Gibson), died June 21, 1886. They were the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters: A son that died in infancy, John Dick, Sarah, Jennie, Elizabeth and Matilda.

John Dick Cochran attended the common schools near his home and passed his early life assisting with the work on the homestead. He has continued to make its cultivation his principal occupation since it came into his possession, at the time of his father's death, but he had also been interested in selling agricultural implements, having acted as traveling salesman for the McCormicks for twenty-five years and for the Whitley Company nearly twenty years. Mr. Cochran has been honored with election to most of the township offices, having served as school director for three years, assessor three years, overseer of the poor four years, twelve years as constable, and several years as tax collector. In political connection he is a Republican.

On Oct. 19, 1880, Mr. Cochran married Rebecca Jennie Lewis, of Indiana county, Pa., and they have had six children, two sons and four daughters, namely: Charlie G., who was married Aug. 15, 1906, to Olive M. Bahma; James Lewis, at home; Verna Nellie, deceased; Maudie May, who was married to Dee Gahagan Oct. 27, 1908; and Hazel Bell.

CHARLES FEICHT, late of Parker's Landing, was the pioneer butcher at that place where he had done business continuously since 1877. He was born March 25, 1838, in Wurtemberg, Germany, son of Christopher and Catherine (Groenmiller) Feicht.

When sixteen years old Mr. Feicht came to the United States, arriving here in 1854, and immediately located at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., where he learned and followed the butcher's trade. Later on he embarked in business for himself, conducting a successful market in Kittanning until in 1869 he came to Parker's Landing, and for eighteen months was in business here. Then he returned to Kittanning, in 1877, however, coming back to Parker's Landing and resuming operations, conducting the best market in the place. He died Nov. 12, 1913, and was buried Nov. 16th at Parker's Landing.

Mr. Feicht was married Jan. 1, 1878, to Mrs. Fredricka (Eberley) Koos, widow of Philip Koos, and daughter of Christian and Johanna (Eisman) Eberley, of Wurtemberg, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Feicht had four children: Augusta B., wife of Harry Rader; Frederick C.; Nora C., wife of Frederick Bowser, and William P. By her first marriage Mrs. Feicht had eight children, four of whom survive: Emil Koos, a druggist of Oil City; Albert; Pauline, wife of William Mahoney, of Parker's Landing; and Charles, a merchant of Petersburg. Mrs. Feicht came to America in 1866. The family all belong to the Lutheran Church.

Fraternally Mr. Feicht belonged to Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., of Kittanning. During the Civil war he was a member of the 22nd Pennsylvania Regiment of Emergency Men, and served for three weeks, or as long as the occasion demanded. His political convictions made him a Democrat. After coming to America, in 1854, Mr. Feicht made three trips to his native land.

PAUL L. McKENRICK, assistant cashier and a director of the Merchants' National Bank, Kittanning, is a native of Clearfield county, Pa., a graduate of the Clearfield high school and of the Eastman business college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He read law with his father, the late J. F. McKenrick, of Ebensburg, Pa., but preferring a business career was engaged in the coal and coke business in Kentucky and Tennessee for seven years, came to Kittanning in 1899, and since 1900 has been connected with the Merchants' National Bank and identified with the business, municipal and religious interests of the community. Since 1905 he has filled official positions in the First Presbyterian Church and is treasurer of the Kittanning Presbytery. He finds time to indulge his literary tastes and talents and is a contributor (under a nom de plume)

to some of the best metropolitan papers and magazines.

MRS. PAUL L. (EVA GATES) McKENRICK, secretary of the Armstrong County Sunday School Association, was born and reared in Cambria county, Pa., attended the Kee Mar College for Women at Hagerstown, Md., came to Kittanning with her husband in 1899, and has the honor of being one of the most active participants in the religious affairs of Armstrong county. Her position in the Sunday School Association requires much statistical labor and voluminous correspondence, and the publishers are indebted to her for much of the statistical information of the churches of Armstrong county contained in this history. She is teacher of the Women's Bible class of the First Presbyterian Church, numbering seventy members and one of the largest in the county, and is associated with most of the organizations of her church, as well as several musical societies of Kittanning. However, these interests are secondary to the personal supervision she gives to the training and education of her children.

Mr. and Mrs. McKenrick were married in 1898 and have been blessed with five children: Gerald (deceased), Kathryn, Robert, Ruth and Helen.

HOWARD M. WELSH, M. D., physician of Leechburg, Pa., was born in Allegheny township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Feb. 12, 1874, son of William Welsh and grandson of John Welsh.

John Welsh was born in Scotland, and in company with a brother came to the United States, both locating in Pennsylvania, the brother near Philadelphia and John at New Alexandria, in Westmoreland county. He passed the remainder of his life in that county, following farming as an occupation, his death occurring in 1881 at a place called Crawford's Mill, about three miles north of Leechburg. He married a member of the Bolinger family, and they had fourteen children, not an unusual number in those days. Those who survived childhood were: Peter, who is a farmer residing near Greensburg, Pa.; Alexander, who is a resident of Chicago, Ill.; Charles, who remains in the old home at Crawford's Mill; William; Abraham, who lives at Chicora, Butler Co., Pa.; John, who resides at New Kensington, Pa.; Sophia, who is the wife of John Wolf, residing in Gilpin township, Armstrong county; Elizabeth, who died in 1911, at Ann Arbor, Mich., the wife of James Brokaw; Mary, who is the widow of Adam

Norris, and resides at Tarentum, Pa.; and Annie, who is the wife of Jeremiah Wray, living in Gilpin township, Armstrong county.

William Welsh, son of John and father of Dr. Howard M. Welsh, was born Feb. 5, 1847, in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he began his business life as a farmer, later becoming more especially interested in the stock business, in which he continued for twenty years. In 1898 he moved to Vandergrift, Pa., where he continues one of the representative business men. He is largely interested in dealing in real estate and is vice president of the Citizens' National Bank, of which he was one of the organizers. He married Catherine McCracken, daughter of James and Ann (Mears) McCracken, and they have three children: Howard M.; Edward H., who is editor of the Vandergrift *Citizen*, a well established weekly newspaper; and Curtis C., who is an employee of the Vandergrift Foundry & Machine Company.

John McCracken, grandfather of Mrs. William Welsh, was of Scotch-Irish parentage. He lived and died in Indiana county, Pa., where he was an agriculturist.

James McCracken, father of Mrs. William Welsh and grandfather of Dr. Howard M. Welsh, was born in Indiana county, Pa. He spent the larger part of his active life as a farmer in Westmoreland county and when he retired came to Leechburg, where his death occurred some years later. He married Ann Mears, daughter of James Mears, and seven children were born to them, namely: James and John, both of whom died in infancy; James (2), who is deceased; John (2), who is a minister in the Presbyterian Church, residing at Vandergrift; Martha, who died in infancy; Catherine, who married William Welsh; and Samuel, who is deceased.

Howard M. Welsh attended public school in Allegheny township until he was fifteen years of age, making good use of his opportunities, for at that unusual age he secured a certificate and began to teach school, his first effort being at the Stewart school in Allegheny township, after which he taught the joint school, in Lower Burrell township, both in Westmoreland county, later the Evans school, on the site of the present town of Vandergrift, and still later the McGreary school, in Allegheny township, four terms in all. The young teacher then sought more thorough training for himself and entered the Indiana Normal School, where he was graduated in 1895, as honor man of his class. Resuming teaching, he took charge of the Ross school

in Lower Burrell township, Westmoreland county, and after a winter there taught summer school at Markle Academy, later accepting the position of principal of the Pitcairn schools and subsequently of the Freeport public schools. His success in the educational field was gratifying, but it did not satisfy his ambition, the profession of medicine having been the goal toward which he worked from youth. On May 29, 1902, he was graduated from the medical department of the Western University, now known as the University of Pittsburgh, and immediately located at Leechburg, where he has built up a very satisfactory practice. In 1908 he took a post-graduate course of one year at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and in 1912 did a year's post-graduate work in the German University at Munich, Germany.

Dr. Welsh was married in October, 1902, to Edith E. Barr, daughter of Dr. John A. Barr, of McKees Rocks, Allegheny county, and they have one son, John William. Dr. and Mrs. Welsh attend the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Welsh is an active and thoroughly interested citizen, but gives little of his valuable time to politics. He is identified with numerous medical organizations, belonging to the Phi Rho Sigma College fraternity, to the Armstrong County Medical Society, and the State and National Medical Association. He is also a member of the Leechburg Scientific and Protective Association, a local organization of medical men, and is its treasurer. It was organized in January, 1911, with Dr. U. O. Heilman as president; Dr. C. C. Parks as secretary, and Dr. H. M. Welsh as treasurer. He belongs to Allegheny Lodge, No. 221, F. & A. M., Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

ANDREW C. BAILEY, contractor, of Manor township, Armstrong county, was born Oct. 24, 1860, in that township, son of Jackson and Jane (Bailey) Bailey.

Richard Bailey, his grandfather, married a Miss Johnson. He was born in Center county, Pa., and later came to Armstrong county, arriving here about one hundred years ago. Becoming the owner of a large tract of land, a portion of which is now the site of Ford City, he was extensively engaged in farming and lumbering. His children were: Jackson; Charlton; Alexander; Margaret, wife of James Boggs; Eliza, wife of Joseph Wilson; and Sarah, wife of J. A. Logan.

Jackson Bailey was engaged in the saw-mill and lumbering and lime business for

several years, and also carried on farming. Children as follows were born to himself and wife: Cyrus; Richard; William C.; Annie, wife of J. K. Beattie; Nettie, wife of John Charlton; James M.; Sallie, wife of Harvey S. Huston; Margaret, wife of James L. Piper, and Andrew C.—all living; and Jackson, deceased. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Andrew C. Bailey, after going through the district school course, worked for his father until he was twenty years old. Then he began his independent business career as a clerk in the store of William Gates, of Kittanning, remaining in that connection for seven years, at the end of which period he opened the first general department store in the county, locating it at Ford City. This establishment was most complete in every detail, and Mr. Bailey enjoyed a heavy trade, but was forced to go out of business on account of several heavy losses by fire. He formed a lime company at Garretts Run, but after a short time sold his interest in that concern and became president of a large oil company at Laramie, Wyo., in the year 1913.

In 1886 Mr. Bailey was married to Susan L. Graff, daughter of Joseph Graff, and four children were born of this union: Ross R., Jean R., Judith, and Joseph (the last named deceased). Mrs. Bailey died in 1896. In 1902 Mr. Bailey married (second) Isadora Reynolds, daughter of Franklin Reynolds, and she died in 1906. Mr. Bailey is a Republican, and stands well in the party, having been a candidate for county commissioner.

SIMON SCHAEFFER, of Blanket Hill, Armstrong county, has been engaged in the general mercantile business there for several years, previous to which time he carried on farming. He is serving as justice of the peace and is one of the most respected citizens of Kittanning township. Mr. Schaeffer was born June 6, 1837, in Kittanning township, son of Isaac Schaeffer and grandson of John Philip Schaeffer.

Anthony Schaeffer, great-grandfather of Simon Schaeffer, was the first of the family to come to this country from Germany, and settled in Northumberland county, Pa., in or about 1782. Shortly afterward he was married, and he had two sons and several daughters, his sons, George Peter and John Philip, coming to Armstrong county, Pa., and settling near Cochran Mills, both on farms.

John Philip Schaeffer was born in Northumberland county, Pa., and as previously

stated came to Armstrong county in 1810. In his early life he learned blacksmithing, and he followed that work and gunsmithing as well as farming. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Zerphas, had the following children: John, Philip, Isaac, Anthony, Michael, Frederick, Mary and Elizabeth.

Isaac Schaeffer, son of John Philip, was born in Burrell township, and educated in the country schools in Armstrong county, living at home until his marriage. In 1832 he located at Blanket Hill, in Kittanning township, his farm being the original Blanket Hill, and he became one of the well-known farmers of his district, a man esteemed by all who met him. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Lutheran Church. He married Elizabeth Schall, a native of Armstrong county, and they became the parents of thirteen children, of whom the following grew to maturity: Adam, who is now deceased; Sarah, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Mary Ann, now deceased, who married Daniel Forster, a veteran of the Civil war (she survived him, living in Kittanning township until her death); Simon; John P., who is engaged in farming on the old homestead; James, living at Manorville, Pa.; and Eve, who married Isaac Dunmire, of Kittanning township.

Simon Schaeffer lived at home until his marriage, and in his boyhood attended the common schools of the neighborhood. On Sept. 15, 1864, he enlisted, becoming a member of Company M, 199th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, was sent to Richmond, and took part in the battles of Petersburg, Hatcher's Run and Appomattox Court House, and was discharged at Richmond, Va., June 28, 1865. He was taken sick in front of Richmond with fever and ague, and was ill for some time. Upon his return from the army he took up farm pursuits, living in Valley township from 1868 to 1884, and in Kittanning township from 1884 to 1907, owning 140 acres, where he engaged in general farming. In 1907 he settled at Blanket Hill, where he has since done a thriving business as a general merchant. He has always taken a prominent part in public affairs in his locality, served twenty years as supervisor and member of the school board in Valley and Kittanning townships, was tax collector one term, and has been a justice of the peace for the last fifteen years. Mr. Schaeffer has been a wide-awake citizen, alert and enterprising in the discharge of the duties connected with the different public trusts with which he has been honored, and his intelligent and broad ideas have made him

a very valuable worker. He is well read, and has an excellent memory, being in fact well preserved in every respect. He is widely known, all over the county, and his high character has won him excellent standing. He is a Democrat in political connection, a member of the Lutheran Church, and belongs to Fraley Post, G. A. R., at Elderton.

On March 29, 1860, Mr. Schaeffer was married to Sarah Cravner, of Blanket Hill, who died June 8, 1910. He was married (second) Feb. 29, 1912, to Flora Dunmire, of Plum Creek township, daughter of S. G. and Martha Dunmire. Of his children, all by the first union but Mildred, we have the following record: William Anderson is a farmer in Plum Creek township, and is married to Mary J. Watterson; John Ambrose, who is deceased, married Anna Boarts; Isaac A. married Nancy Hemphill and is living in Kittanning; James A., a lawyer, living at Mount Vernon, Ohio, married Minnie Welsh; Lambert Austin is deceased; Elizabeth is deceased; Rebecca married C. M. Heilman, of Wick City, Pa.; Simon Lewis, who is a traveling demonstrator and collector for a publishing house of Chicago, Ill.; Mildred Irene was the only child of the second marriage.

SAMUEL WALTER GALLAHER, junior member of the firm of Hoey & Gallaher, proprietors of a foundry and machine shop at Kittanning, was born in 1874 in Butler county, Pa., son of Hugh and Annie (Hepworth) Gallaher.

Hugh Gallaher was born in Ireland, and was brought to Armstrong county by his parents when a boy. He was educated in the public schools here, and when he attained maturity went into the oil and coal business. This he followed in various parts of Pennsylvania until his retirement, having met with a fair measure of success.

Samuel W. Gallaher was educated in the public schools of Armstrong and Forest counties, Pa. In young manhood he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machinist, in the Ford City shops, and after mastering it learned that of toolmaker, at the Daugherty typewriter works. For five years he worked to master the details of these trades, and became very expert in both. For a time thereafter he was with the well known Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia. In 1907 he became a partner in the present firm of Hoey & Gallaher. The company was incorporated in 1910, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The plant is thoroughly up-to-date, being equipped with

modern machinery, and a specialty is made of all kinds of repairing. When working at full capacity employment is given to from twenty to twenty-five men.

Mr. Gallaher is a member of the Episcopal Church at Kittanning, and serves as a vestryman. He takes pride in the fact that he is able to belong to the Sons of Veterans because his father served during the Civil war. The record of Mr. Gallaher's life is a history of earnest, persistent, honest effort, intelligently directed, and judging the future by the past his prospects are very bright.

WILLIAM NELSON FOULIS, a druggist, in the Third ward, Kittanning, Armstrong county, has been associated with that line of business in Kittanning for a number of years and opened his present store in 1909. He was born in Kittanning Aug. 3, 1874, son of James Foulis.

James Foulis, the father, was a native of Kinross, Scotland, where he spent his early life, marrying there. After the birth of his eldest child, Alexander, he came with his family to this country, in 1871, settling at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., where he passed the remainder of his life. By trade he was a stonecutter, and his first work here was on the stone jail. When he died, in 1886, he was in his prime, being fifty-three years of age. His wife, Janet Fairley, was born in 1845, daughter of William and Margaret Fairley, of Luntuttigo, Scotland, the former of whom was a weaver by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Fairley had five children, namely: Alexander; William, who died in Scotland; Janet, Mrs. Foulis; Margaret, Mrs. Wright, who resides in Scotland; and Elsie, of Scotland, who is unmarried.

Mrs. Foulis died March 2, 1896, when forty-nine years old. She and her husband were members of the United Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of three children: Alexander; James Fairley, of Kittanning; and William Nelson Foulis.

William Nelson Foulis was educated in Kittanning and there learned the trade of bricklayer in his youth. He was one of the first to locate in the then new town of New Kensington, Westmoreland county, where he remained for four years, returning to Kittanning in 1893. On coming back to the borough he entered the employ of the Brodhead Drug Company, with whom he remained until he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war. On June 4, 1898, he joined Company E, 15th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers,

being in the army until Jan. 31, 1899. Returning at once to Kittanning, he resumed the druggist business, received his certificate as a registered pharmacist in 1901, and from that time until 1909 was engaged as a drug clerk. He then opened the drug store in Wickboro—now the Third ward of Kittanning—which he has since conducted, and by his reliable service and standard goods he has succeeded in building up a lucrative trade, which is constantly on the increase. He is a Mason in fraternal connection and in religion a member of the Methodist Church. In politics he supports the Republican party.

In June, 1904, Mr. Foulis was married to Catherine Brodhead, a member of one of the pioneer families of Armstrong county, daughter of Edgar and Levina Brodhead. They have two children: William, born Feb. 22, 1906; and Janet, born March 4, 1907.

JOHN ALEXANDER ROSS, a manufacturer of Craigsville, Armstrong county, was born at Little Texas, Armstrong Co., Pa., May 8, 1862, son of John A. and Elizabeth (Furney) Ross, who were of Irish and German descent, respectively.

John A. Ross was born in Washington county, Pa. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and for half a century has resided in Armstrong county, now, at the age of eighty-five years, living with his son, John Alexander, at Craigsville. Fifteen children were born to him, thirteen of whom survive: Joseph; Thomas; Agnes, wife of Elmer McMillen; John Alexander; William; Sarah, wife of James Riley; Jane, wife of William Maley; Albert; Mary Belle, wife of Dent McMillen; Amanda, wife of David Ross; Charles; Eva, wife of Samuel Wellon, and Lawrence.

John Alexander Ross was brought to Craigsville when five years old, and was thenceforward reared here. He learned the woolen manufacturing business in all its details, in the employ of the Craigsville Woolen Manufacturing Company, established in 1844, and became sole proprietor of the works in 1902. Two years later he sold three-fourths of the interest, and has since been vice president of the company, which operates under the name of the Craigsville Woolen Manufacturing Company. A specialty is made of blankets, flannels and skirts, employment being given to forty people. This concern has one of the leading industrial plants of West Franklin township.

Mr. Ross has been twice married. His first

wife was Sadie Welton, daughter of Samuel Welton, and by her he had five children, four of whom are living: Harry, Anna, Grace (wife of Frank Flick) and Cora. His second wife was Emma Dipner, daughter of Thomas Dipner, of Butler county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have an adopted son, Elmer Ross. Mr. Ross belongs to the Methodist Church. Fraternally he unites with the Odd Fellows, Elks, A. M., P. O. S. of A., and F. O. Eagles, and in political faith he is a Republican.

OBADIAH CRATTY (deceased), formerly of Parker's Landing, Armstrong county, was born in September, 1835, in Westmoreland county, Pa., son of William and Elizabeth (Henchew) Cratty, who were natives of Westmoreland and Butler counties, respectively.

Obadiah Cratty received a thorough education in the public schools of Westmoreland county and at Witherspoon Institute, Butler, Pa. Having thus qualified himself, he taught school for about ten years, and during that period studied medicine, but he never practiced his profession. For several years he held the contract for carrying the United States mails between Butler and New Castle, Pa., and New Castle and Youngstown, Ohio. After residing for ten years at Butler Mr. Cratty went to Parker township, where for two years he was an oil driller, and later a pumper. He then became an oil producer, and branched out into the grain and merchandise business, conducting extensive operations along these lines at Stone House for ten years. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Cratty moved to Parker's Landing, where he established himself as a merchant, and continued to conduct his store until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1885.

In March, 1865, Mr. Cratty enlisted in Company K, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and after a service of seven months was honorably discharged as corporal. He belonged to Craig Post, No. 75, G. A. R., of Parker City, and was adjutant of same for several years. Mr. Cratty served in the city council for several years, being elected on the Republican ticket. The Presbyterian Church held his membership.

On Aug. 11, 1859, Mr. Cratty was married to Carrie A. Griesemer, daughter of Henry and Catherine (Donnelly) Griesemer, both born in Pennsylvania and early settlers of Allegheny county, Pa. Mr. Griesemer was in the employ of the Spang Iron Company, acting as their manager at Etna, Pa. His death oc-

curred in 1864, when he was forty-eight years old. His wife survived him, living to be seventy-six years old. Mr. and Mrs. Cratty became the parents of ten children, eight of whom attained maturity: Henry L.; Edwin E.; Estella, wife of J. M. Whyte; Sterling H.; Charles W.; Roswell S.; Samuel O., and Clarence K.

REV. ISAIAH W. SCHUMAKER, a Baptist clergyman of Manor township, Armstrong county, was born Nov. 16, 1839, in this county, son of Daniel and Catharine (Ringer) Schumaker.

George Schumaker, his grandfather, was of German descent, and it is believed he was the original ancestor in America to come here from Germany. He married a Miss Miller, and subsequently took up land in Armstrong county, Pa., which he operated, being among the early settlers in his section. His children were: Isaac, John, Peter, Daniel, Joseph, and three daughters. In religious belief he was a Dunkard.

Daniel Schumaker was born in Armstrong county and was a farmer all his life. He and his wife, Catharine (Ringer) Schumaker, were the parents of eleven children: Josiah, who died young; Eliza, wife of Thomas Young; Joseph; Sarah, wife of Gideon Heckman; Isaiah W.; Margaret, wife of Josiah Shall; Lucinda, wife of Isaac Schumaker; John; Lebenus, a Baptist minister; Mary, wife of C. W. Webster; and Albert, a Baptist minister, who died unmarried.

Isaiah W. Schumaker attended public school in Armstrong county, and studied under Prof. Samuel Murphv, a noted educator of those times. Mr. Schumaker then devoted eight years to teaching school, two of them being spent in Maryland and six in Armstrong county. He was a close student, and through his own efforts became master of the dead languages, and well informed on all the topics of the day. In 1867 he became a minister of the Brethren Church, and served in that capacity for ten years, when he was admitted to the ministry of the Baptist denomination. He is well known as a clergyman in Armstrong, Indiana, Fayette and Westmoreland counties, and for forty-seven years has labored as a minister of the gospel. Eloquent and forceful, Mr. Schumaker has exerted a powerful influence for good, and endeavors to live out in his life the principles he teaches.

In 1860 Mr. Schumaker was married to Maria McKee, daughter of Thomas McKee, of Armstrong county. Two children have

been born to this marriage, Elmer and Milton. Elmer Schumaker married Rose Zitler, of Chicago, and they have three children, Lois, Ruth and Halsey; he is a Baptist minister, and served eleven years as missionary to Japan, but is now retired, on account of failing health. Milton is a physician and surgeon of Tarentum, Pa.; married Maggie Rhodes, of Armstrong county, and they have two children, Claude (a dentist) and Margaret.

WILLIAM S. LEVIER occupies part of the old Levier homestead in Perry township, Armstrong county, taken up about one hundred years ago by his grandfather, who came to this country from France, and was one of the pioneers in this section. He owned a tract of 150 acres. His children, James, John, Daniel, David, Josiah, Christenah, Sarah, Betsy and Mary and Ruth, were all born and raised on this place, and all attended school in Perry township, being fairly well educated for the time.

Josiah Levier, father of William S. Levier, was born March 29, 1819, on the farm where he grew to manhood. The ownership of the farm passed to him and his brother Daniel, Josiah having the southern half, seventy-five acres, upon which the old homestead and the other buildings stood. With the help of his sons he cleared much of the place, and put up the buildings now standing on the property. He had one oil well on his farm. There he continued to reside until his death, which occurred July 29, 1897. On April 30, 1858, he married Barbara Elizabeth Binkerd, who was of German parentage, being a member of the family of John Binkerd, of Perry township. She died Sept. 25, 1888, at the age of fifty-two years, and is buried with her husband in the Parker cemetery. Mr. Levier was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Parker. A Republican in politics, he was quite active in local affairs, and served a number of terms as a township official in the capacities of road supervisor, school director and tax collector. Mr. and Mrs. Levier had a family of eight children, namely: One died in infancy; Elizabeth C. is the wife of I. N. Johns, residing in Parker City and has children, Byron B., Floyd F., Waldo W., Melvin M., Hazel I., Violet E., Carl C., and Virginia M.; Daniel R., who resides at Parker, Pa., married Mary Widger and has two children, Ethel I. and Florence J.; William S. is mentioned below; John B., of Butler, Pa., died unmarried; George G., married Emma Marshall in August, 1913, and now resides in Parker City;

Flora M., wife of Samuel T. Thompson, living in Parker township, Butler county, has two children, George W. and Lena M.; Josiah M., who married Elizabeth Williams, resides at Glenshaw, Pennsylvania.

William S. Levier was born Dec. 9, 1864, on the home farm, which lies three miles south of Parker, in Perry township. He received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and after his school days were over engaged in work on the farm, upon which he has passed practically all his life. There are no wells in operation on the property now, and Mr. Levier devotes all of his attention to general farming, having all his seventy-five acres under excellent cultivation except about four acres of pasture and woodland. He takes a good citizen's interest in the welfare of the locality, is a member of the Grange, at Millers Eddy, and has served one term as school director. Politically he is a Republican, but independent in his support of men and measures.

On Sept. 5, 1895, Mr. Levier married Linnie M. Hilliard, who was born in Butler county, daughter of Robert J. and Jane (Crothers) Hilliard, the former deceased, the latter now residing at Parker City. Mr. and Mrs. Levier have made their home on the farm ever since their marriage. They have one child, Wesley LeRoy. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

MERVIN L. SHOEMAKER, a prominent farmer of Madison township, owns and occupies the old homestead where he was born Sept. 29, 1879, son of Joseph B. and Margaret A. (Ferguson) Shoemaker.

George Shoemaker, his great-grandfather, with six brothers John, Solomon, Adam, Simon, Samuel and Daniel, emigrated from Germany to America prior to 1770, and first settled in Loudoun county, Va. In 1798 or 1800 George Shoemaker settled at Cochran's Mills, in what is now Burrell township, Armstrong county. His wife was Margaret Miller, and their children were: Isaac; John; Peter; Daniel; George; Jesse; Joseph; Catherine. Mrs. Blogher; Margaret, Mrs. Hind; and Hannah, Mrs. Uncapher. Of these,

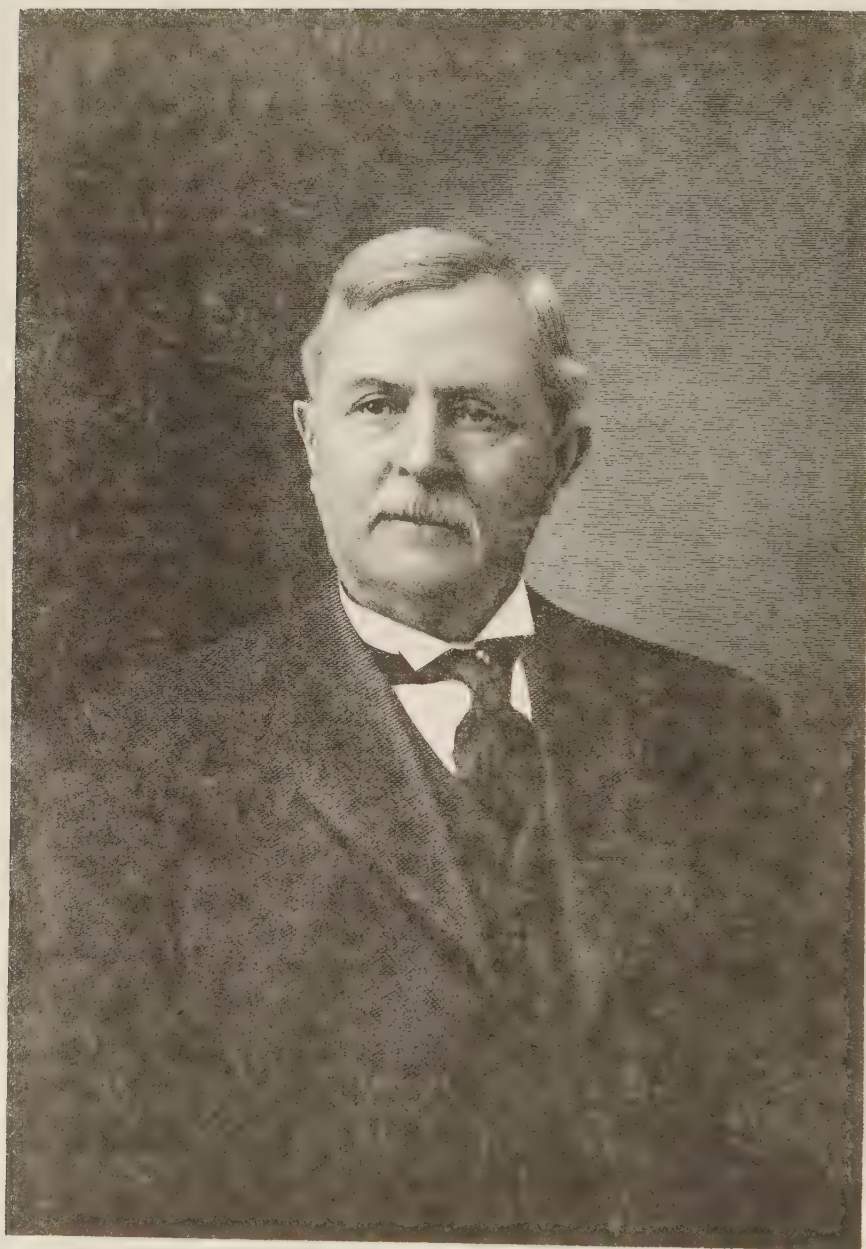
Peter Shoemaker was the grandfather of Mervin L. He settled in what is now Mahoning township, Armstrong county, near Oakland, in 1824, having purchased 200 acres of land from his cousin Philip Shoemaker, who had settled there in 1814. He cleared and im-

proved this property, and became a prominent and successful man of affairs. His death occurred in 1872. He married Sarah Ringer, who bore him twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity: Isaac, William, Peter, Jesse, Joseph B., George, Mary (who married Thomas Montgomery), Catherine (who married Samuel Young), Margaret and Sarah.

Joseph B. Shoemaker was born on the old homestead in Mahoning township July 31, 1839, and there was reared to manhood. He settled in Madison township in 1864, owning a tract of land of about 160 acres there, which he cleared and improved, and died there March 13, 1900, in his sixty-first year. He was a prominent farmer of his day, and his farm was considered the most valuable in Madison township. He owned the first combined reaper and mower brought to the township. In early life Mr. Shoemaker was a member of the German Baptist Church, but later he became a member of the Free Baptist Church at Deanville, of which he was a deacon for many years. He held various township offices, was a Republican in political sentiment, and an advocate of prohibition. He married Margaret A. Ferguson, whose death occurred May 19, 1912. She was the daughter of Samuel Ferguson, a native of Ireland, who was a pioneer of what is now Mahoning township, clearing and improving the farm now owned by Joseph Ferguson; his death occurred there. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker reared a family of seven children, as follows: Carrie, wife of F. E. Claypoole; Homer H.; Ora A.; Junie F., wife of Adam Shindledecker; Bertha G., wife of John Shindledecker; Mervin L., and Claude C.

Mervin L. Shoemaker received his education in the schools of Deanville. With the exception of two years, when he worked as clerk in his brother Homer's store, he has always lived on the homestead, and came into full possession of the property in March, 1912. He has always followed farming as an occupation, being one of those industrious men who have found success by untiring effort and perseverance. He is prominent in his community and well liked by all who knew him.

On May 3, 1903, Mr. Shoemaker married Myrtle, daughter of Robert and Catherine (Smith) Sherrieb, of Madison township, and they have two children, Blair and Joseph B. He is a member of the Free Baptist Church and has always been a staunch adherent to the principles of the Republican party.



J. A. Amshery

BIOGRAPHICAL

JOHN A. ARMSTRONG, A. M., M. D., late of Leechburg, a distinguished physician and surgeon in practice here continuously for nearly forty-six years, had not only become prominent in his profession but also made a name for himself as a good citizen in other activities, especially in his long and honored connection with the Leechburg school board. It is the privilege of few men to win such high esteem among their fellows as he enjoyed, and his death, which occurred July 12, 1912, was regarded as a public loss.

Dr. Armstrong was born Aug. 18, 1838, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., son of John Armstrong and grandson of Robert Armstrong, the latter a native of the north of Ireland who came to this country and settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1820. He followed farming on land he purchased in Allegheny township, and was also engaged upon the construction of the Pennsylvania canal in his section. He died upon his farm and is buried at Brookland cemetery in Allegheny township. His wife, Eleanor (McKee), who was also from the North of Ireland, is buried in the same cemetery. They had the following children: John; Alexander; Thomas; David; Jane, who married George Patterson; Margaret, who married John Bole; and Elizabeth, who married William Cope-land.

John Armstrong, son of Robert, was born in Ireland in 1796. There he married Sarah Ann Armstrong (not a member of the same family), who was of Scottish descent, and they emigrated to the New World before his father came, crossing the ocean in 1826 and two years later, in 1828, settling in Westmoreland county. There he purchased a farm in Allegheny township which he paid for with his earnings as a contractor for excavations on the old Pennsylvania canal. He was a man of fair education for his day and appreciated the advantages of schools, and he gave all his children good opportunities. He was a strict member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and was bitterly opposed to human servitude,

so much so that he would not associate with either of the great political parties of his day because slavery was tolerated in this country and sanctioned in some measure by both. He was very well known in his section. A few years before his death he removed to Leechburg, Armstrong county, where he died in 1872, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife died in 1877 in her seventy-fifth year. Both are buried in the Brookland cemetery in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county. They had the following children: Eleanor married Hugh McElroy; Adam C. served as a member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, was principal of an academy in that State and also served as superintendent of schools in Bracken county, Ky. (he was accidentally killed in that State); Robert was a farmer in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he died; David, an artist by profession, died in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1909; Elizabeth (deceased) married Hiram Steele; John A. is mentioned below; Sarah A. (deceased) was the wife of James D. Boale; Samuel S. lived on the old homestead; Mary J. married Milton Free, who is deceased; Margaret married William J. Sproull, of Parnassus, Pa., who is deceased.

John A. Armstrong attended public school in his home district, and later was a student in academies at Leechburg and Pittsburgh, Pa. He then entered Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in June, 1862, after which he began the study of medicine. In 1863, however, he joined the Union Army as a member of Company K, 54th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and served about three months with that command. On Aug. 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, 205th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Heavy Artillery, with which he served to the close of the war, being honorably discharged June 13, 1865, at Vienna, Va. Returning home he resumed his medical studies, in September, 1865, entering Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he completed the course, graduating in

1867. In May of that year he opened an office at Leechburg, where he built up a large practice during his long career. He supplemented his early preparation by further study, having taken a full course at one of the leading Philadelphia hospitals after his graduation from medical college. His literary education was unusually thorough, and he had the honor of receiving the A. M. degree from his alma mater. Dr. Armstrong showed his progressive disposition in his connection with various important local enterprises. At one time he was interested in the steel mill at Leechburg, and he was one of the pioneers in the natural gas business, being one of the owners that sunk the first well in this section when gas was used in the manufacture of steel at Leechburg. For twenty-five years he was a member of the borough school board and throughout that period served as secretary of that body, his services being highly appreciated. In 1900 the Doctor took a vacation abroad, making a three months' trip, during which he visited the home of his ancestors in Ireland and attended the Paris exposition.

The Doctor's lovable personality was feelingly delineated by his local colleague, Dr. Hunter (whose death has occurred since Dr. Armstrong's), who wrote of him: "He was a graduate of the Washington and Jefferson Literary College, at Washington, Pa., then graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. We practiced here as physicians nearly forty-six years, and while never partners our relations were more like those of brothers. We would leave our patients to each other during an absence or when it was impossible for one to visit patients. We never had a difference. He was an excellent physician and surgeon, honorable and upright in every way, and greatly deserved the esteem in which he was held by all. He was a prominent and active worker in the Presbyterian Church and taught the men's Bible class in that church for years. Dr. Armstrong had the analytical mind and was careful in his judgment in all matters."

Of Doctors Armstrong and Hunter it was said: "The medical profession points to those noble men as the highest and best examples of medical men and brothers, for they were not only the most admirable type of the family physicians, friend and adviser, but Christian gentlemen and brother physicians in all that implies. Both are now dead, but their lives and work will never be forgotten."

On April 2, 1868, Dr. Armstrong married Amanda Catherine McKallip, daughter of

Henry K. and Mary (Keely) McKallip, of Leechburg, and they had four children: May Blanche married H. W. Beale and resided at Leechburg after his death until her marriage on Jan. 28, 1914, to George A. Walker, insurance solicitor of Pittsburgh; Ann Orr is the wife of Lewis Hicks, a prominent business man of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Grace Irwin is the wife of Ned M. Austin, of Canton, Ohio; Eleannora Caldwell is the wife of John W. Marshall, of Leechburg.

Dr. Armstrong was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Leechburg, served as elder for several years, and was also a teacher in the Sunday school. In politics he was a Republican.

Mrs. Armstrong's parents had the following children: Labannah S., a general merchant, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Amanda C., Mrs. Armstrong; Rev. John K., a Presbyterian minister; Johanna J., wife of Robert Pinkerton, a farmer in Armstrong county, Pa.; James A., a merchant of Leechburg; Mary H., wife of H. M. Caldwell, a merchant of New Kensington, Pa.; and Henry F., deceased, who left a wife and two children.

NEWTON ROSBOROUGH, farmer and dairyman of Elderton, in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, is a descendant of an old established family in this part of Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, who was born in the vicinity of Saltsburg, Indiana county, was a pack peddler, and disappeared while on a trip to secure a stock of goods. Nothing was ever afterward heard of him or his son who accompanied him. The Rosboroughs are of Irish extraction, and the representatives of the name have always been found among the most creditable citizens in their respective communities. The family sent a large number of volunteers to the Civil war.

Charles Rosborough, father of Newton, was born Dec. 16, 1819, one mile east of Elders Ridge in Indiana county, on a farm where Iselin now stands. He was the eldest of a family of fifteen children. He stayed with his father, James Rosborough, learning the stonemason's trade, till twenty-three years of age. On Oct. 4, 1842, he married Elizabeth Frailey, of Elderton, which union lasted fifty-eight years, five months. After being married they moved to Clarksburg, Indiana county, living there till March 16, 1848, when he moved to Elderton, Armstrong county, buying the tannery property of William Cunningham, built by James Clark, father of Judge Silas Clark,

of Indiana. There he followed tanning and harnessmaking till shortly before his death, which occurred March 4, 1901, in his eighty-second year. His wife, Elizabeth (Frailey), died Oct. 4, 1904, in her eighty-first year. She was of German descent, and was reared at Elderton, Armstrong county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Rosborough were married by the famous Rev. Alexander Donaldson, founder of the Elders Ridge Academy, one of the first institutions of its kind west of the Alleghenies and of such high standing and enviable reputation that pupils came there from every State in the Union, even California. Mr. and Mrs. Rosborough had a family of ten children, namely: James, born Aug. 9, 1843, a farmer, now living at Marchand, Indiana county, married Esther Allshouse and they have had a family of twelve children; Mary died when two years old; Martin died when five years old; William, born March 6, 1850, lives in Philadelphia; Newton is mentioned below; Anna, born Dec. 4, 1854, married J. N. Mahan and is deceased; Della, born July 10, 1857, is the widow of J. A. Altman (they had five children); John, born in November, 1859, died when forty-one years old, leaving a wife, who died shortly afterward, and three children; Catherine, born Oct. 3, 1863, lives at home; Edward F., born July 10, 1866, married Laura C. Mulberger, of Elderton, and they have had children, Grace (wife of J. E. Clark), Martha (wife of J. C. Mulberger), Vernie (died Oct. 26, 1910, in nineteenth year), Frank (deceased), Bertha and Ruth (at home).

The brothers Newton and Edward F. Rosborough now live at Elderton, on the site of their father's old home, and own a farm of 320 acres adjoining. They bought this property a little at a time, adding to their holdings as prosperity enabled them, acquiring most of it since their father's death. They carry on general agriculture and dairying, being extensively interested in the latter line, which has proved exceptionally profitable, and they are regarded as leaders among the progressive farmers of the district, their methods and work typifying the most up-to-date ideas in their chosen field of work.

Newton Rosborough was born July 10, 1852, at Elderton, where he has passed all his life. He attends the Presbyterian Church, and is one of its most devoted workers, having been an elder for the unusually long period of thirty-seven years.

STEEL. The Steel family is a representative one of Armstrong county, where for a

number of years its numbers have borne their part in the progress of this important section of Pennsylvania.

Amos Steel was a soldier during the Civil war, enlisting Aug. 16, 1861, in Capt. Thomas McLaughlin's Company, H, 13th Regiment, P. V. I., for three years. The regiment number was changed to 102d. It was organized at Pittsburgh, mustered into the United States service Aug. 6, 1861, and commanded by Col. Thomas A. Rowley, being first assigned to Peck's Brigade, Couch's Division, Keyes's Corps, Army of the Potomac, and then transferred to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Corps. In December, 1863, the regiment was detached from this corps and sent to Halls-town, W. Va., where it was engaged during the winter in guard and picket duty, in March, 1864, rejoining the corps at Brandy Station, Va. Then it was transferred from the 3d to the 2d Division. Mr. Steel took part in the following: 1862—Siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 3; Williamsburg, Va., May 5; Fair Oaks, Va., May 31; Charles City Cross Roads, Va., June 30; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1; Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13; 1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 4; Gettysburg, Pa., July 4; Rappahannock Station, Va., March 7; Mine Run, Va., March 26; 1864—Spottsylvania, Va., May 8; Cold Harbor, Va., June 12; siege of Petersburg, June 15. In the first day's fight in the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, he was wounded and lost his forefinger.

Amos Steel married Elizabeth Myers, and they had children as follows: A. J., of Sugar Creek township; Sidney J., Mrs. Snow, of Fairview township, Butler county, Pa.; Margaret M., Mrs. Adams, of Sugar Creek township; Ada M., Mrs. Shakley, of Perry township; and Thomas R., of Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county. The father died in 1907, aged seventy-two years, and the mother survives, making her home in Perry township, this county.

A. J. STEEL, son of Amos and Elizabeth (Myers) Steel, was born in Perry township, Armstrong county, Pa., Dec. 5, 1866, but was brought to Sugar Creek township by his parents when he was ten years old, having at that time already attended public school for two years in his native township. He completed his educational training in Sugar Creek township and at the same time became acquainted with every feature of farming in a practical manner, remaining at home until he was twenty-five years old. At that time he

married and settled southeast of the homestead in Sugar Creek township, where he owns and operates 115 acres of land, about twenty acres of which are in woodland, and the remainder under cultivation. There he carries on general farming, and is also interested with his brother Thomas in conducting the sawmill and cider mill located on the property of the latter, which was formerly the Steel homestead.

Mr. Steel married Lillie Kamerer, a daughter of D. W. Kamerer, of Brady's Bend township, and two children have been born of this union, Willard Lloyd and Howard Floyd, twins, who are teaching school at Kaylor. Mr. Steel belongs to the Grange at Kaylor and to the Sons of Veterans at Chicora. In religious connection he belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which he has been an elder for the last two years, and also served as deacon for several years. Interested in the Sunday school, Mr. Steel is its superintendent and exerts a strong influence for good in his community. Politically he is a Progressive Republican, and has served as a school director and township auditor upon several occasions, having held the latter office for the last two years. An energetic man, he has bent his entire forces towards honorable achievement, and deserves the success which has attended him.

THOMAS R. STEEL, son of Amos and Elizabeth (Myers) Steel, and younger brother as well as partner of A. J. Steel, was born on his present farm in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong Co., Pa., Jan. 22, 1878. After completing his course in the schools of his district, Mr. Steel attended a business college at Butler, Pa., from which he was graduated. Returning to Sugar Creek township he resumed farming, better qualified for his work because of his commercial training. His life has been spent on his present valuable farm of 100 acres, eight acres of which is timber, and he is interested in the sawmill and cider mill on his property which he and his brother A. J. Steel conduct in partnership. Thomas R. Steel also owns some residences at Kaylor and East Brady, and is a man of considerable means.

Mr. Steel married Sally Herron, a daughter of James and Jennie (Morrison) Herron, and two children have come to them, both born on the same farm as their father, Vera Mildred and Jean Elizabeth.

Mr. Steel belongs to the Kaylor Grange and the Sons of Veterans at Chicora, being eligible because of his father's military service.

Mt. Pleasant Evangelical Lutheran Church holds his membership. From the time he cast his first vote he has been a Republican, but he has never been willing to hold office except that of school director of Sugar Creek township. A conscientious man, he has always endeavored to do his duty as he has seen it and has high standing and an honorable record.

Both brothers are men of influence not only in Sugar Creek township, but throughout their section of Armstrong county, and authorities on agricultural matters. Although some of their properties are still in timberland, no oil has been found, nor is there any trace of it, but the soil is fertile enough to make the land very valuable.

MICHAEL J. LINNON, proprietor of the "Linnon Hotel," at Kittanning, has various interests besides his hotel in and out of Kittanning, and is regarded as one of the most progressive business men of that borough. He was born in Boggs township, Armstrong Co., Pa., Dec. 23, 1860.

William Linnon, father of Michael J. Linnon, was a native of Ireland, in which country the name was spelled Lennon. He came to America when a young man, the ocean trip taking thirty days. By trade he was a mason and stonemason, and he first followed it in this country in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company. Later coming to Armstrong county, Pa., he married, and for a time followed his trade at Mahoning. Thence he removed to Monticello, now known as Cowanshannock, where he worked at his trade in the summer and mined coal during the winter. From that place he moved to Kittanning, where he made a permanent home for his family and passed the remainder of his long life, his death occurring in September, 1911, when he was eighty-two years old. He was engaged at his trade on many buildings in the borough, having helped to lay the foundations of the "Reynolds House," the Gault block and the jail. In politics he was a Democrat, in religion a devout Catholic.

Mr. Linnon married Margaret Murphy, who was born in Bellefonte, Pa., daughter of Michael Murphy, and died in 1876, aged thirty-two years, and seven children were born to them: Michael J.; Margaret, who died unmarried when twenty-two years old; John, who died young; William, who resides at St. Petersburg, Clarion Co., Pa.; Mary, who died when twenty-one years old; Anna, now deceased, who married Blair Coggins, of Kittanning; and Patrick, who died young.

Michael J. Linnon grew up at Kittanning, and began to learn the trade of mason from his father. But he had a taste for travel and adventure, and at the age of sixteen went West, to New Mexico, where he first became engaged in hotel work. After four months there he went to Topeka, Kans., where he took up plumbing, following it there for two and a half years. His next move was to Leavenworth, Kans., where he served another year at the plumber's trade, after which he returned to Pennsylvania. He was at Hickory, Pa., for a time, engaged in bridge work, and from there went to Connellsville, Fayette county. He worked on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at that place, but being taken sick returned home to Kittanning, where he has ever since remained. His first business venture here was in the cigar trade. In partnership with his father and cousin, Patrick J. Linnon he had a cigar business on the corner where the Farmer's National Bank is now located, occupying part of the Linnon block. An old two-story building then stood on the site. From this modest beginning he developed a business which expanded until he controls the substantial block in which he now has the hotel which bears his name, a handsome, well equipped and modern house, which is conducted on a profitable basis. His natural qualifications for the business have been developed by experience, and his success is the result of an earnest desire to please his patrons and cater to their comfort. Mr. Linnon has become associated with various other local interests, the fair association, the gas and coal industry and farming being some of the lines into which his energy has carried him. He and H. G. Iuker own and conduct what is known as the "Pony Farm" in North Buffalo township, where they raise handsome ponies for both pleasure and profit. Mr. Linnon is also one of the principal owners of Hague Park, a summer resort on beautiful Vandercook lake, three miles from the business center of Jackson, Mich. He has shown excellent judgment in his investments and in their management, and he has proved himself worthy of the confidence his business associates have manifested in his ability and trustworthiness. He is an Elk in fraternal connection, a Democrat in politics, and in religion a member of the Catholic Church.

On Oct. 12, 1887, Mr. Linnon was married to Margaret P. Coggins, who was born in East Franklin township, this county, Sept. 20, 1863, daughter of Joseph and Mahalia (Green) Coggins, both members of pioneer families of

Armstrong county, of English ancestry. The following children have been born to this union: Maud married Grover Hudson, of Kittanning, and they have had two children, only one, Michael J., surviving, the other having died in infancy; Henrietta married Jack Stover, of Kittanning; Harry, being freight and ticket clerk there for the Pittsburgh & Shawmut Railroad Company, who married Helen Rankin, resides in Kittanning; Grace married Mellville C. Aubrey, chief clerk of the purchasing department of the Pittsburgh & Shawmut Railroad Company, at Kittanning; Irene, Ralph and Alexandria are at home.

CURTIS C. FARREN, cashier of the Rural Valley National Bank, was born in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, April 25, 1886, son of Andrew A. and Emma (Schrecengost) Farren, both natives of Armstrong county.

James Farren, his grandfather, was a pioneer farmer of Indiana county.

Andrew A. Farren, son of James Farren and father of Curtis C. Farren, was reared at Cowanshannock township, where he followed farming until 1892. In that year he came to Rural Valley and has made his home there ever since. From 1892 to 1900 he was a butcher and live stock dealer, but later securing the contract for carrying the mail, between Rural Valley and Yatesboro, has devoted himself to this line of business, delivering freight and express matter and carrying passengers as well as the mails between these two points. His family consists of two children: Curtis C. and Rosa Elizabeth.

The maternal great-grandfather of Curtis C. Farren, Emanuel Z. Schrecengost, was born Aug. 2, 1829. He was a blacksmith by trade, and locating in Rural Valley in 1856 followed his calling until his death, on May 9, 1898, when he was sixty-nine years old. His wife was Sarah Hartman.

Daniel Schrecengost, father of Emanuel Z. Schrecengost, was a native of what is now Valley township. He cleared and improved a farm in that township, and for many years was also a hotel keeper. In later life he moved to Rural Valley, where he died. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Crum, and she was a daughter of Conrad Crum, born in Germany, who became a pioneer of what is now Valley township, and the founder of the family in America.

Curtis C. Farren was educated in the public schools of Rural Valley and at North Washington Institute, in Butler county, Pa.

When only sixteen years old he entered the employ of the Rural Valley National Bank as clerk, and owing to his ability and grasp of banking matters, was successively promoted until in 1909 he was made assistant cashier, and in 1910 was made cashier, which position he is still filling very acceptably.

On Sept. 14, 1909, Mr. Farren was married to Nora Marshall, daughter of Oscar S. and Hannah (McIntire) Marshall. Mr. Farren is a member of the Methodist Church of Rural Valley and has been its organist for fourteen years. He is very active in musical circles and has been identified with the Rural Valley brass band since 1900, of which organization is now leader and director. He has been a member of the Sterling male quartette since 1906. His fraternal affiliations are with Rural Valley Lodge, No. 766, I. O. O. F. A Republican, he served as secretary of the Rural Valley borough council, and has been treasurer of the borough since 1909, being in every respect a substantial, reliable man, whose standing in financial and social circles is unquestioned.

ALFRED M. ASHE has a fine farm of 105 acres in Rayburn township, Armstrong county, and is one of the most progressive agriculturists of that locality, where he is known for the excellence of his crops and the splendid condition in which he keeps his property.

Mr. Ashe was born March 14, 1862, in Somerset county, Pa., son of Henry and Lydia Ashe, and was five years old when his parents moved to Indiana county, Pa., where they remained for two years. Thence they removed to Elderton, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he grew to manhood. Their next place of residence was Dayton, Armstrong county, where they made their home for fourteen years. After his marriage, which took place at Salamanca, N. Y., Mr. Ashe located at Forestville, Jefferson Co., Pa., where he was engaged as a cook for four years. During the next four years he trained horses, at St. Mary's, at the end of that time purchasing a farm in Indiana county known as the old Jim Lewis place, a tract of 165 acres. He lived there until he sold the property, on April 16, 1903, moving to Elderton, where he made him home for eighteen months. He then purchased and moved to his present home in Rayburn township, Armstrong county, which under his care has become a very valuable farm. He carries on stock raising as well as general farming, and his success has justified the progressive methods which he advocates and fol-

lows. He believes in making the most of his land, and if care and intelligent industry can accomplish that end the good results he obtains are readily accounted for. He is a creditable citizen, and commands the respect of all who know him.

On Jan. 2, 1886, Mr. Ashe married Anna Gillam, who was born March 28, 1866, at Whitesburg, Pa., daughter of Enoch and Jane Gillam, and six children have been born to this union: Earl E., born April 22, 1887; Amanda J., born Jan. 9, 1890; Alfred M., born Jan. 25, 1893, who died Oct. 15, 1893; Arthur and Mabel, twins, born Nov. 19, 1896; and a child, born March 2, 1901, that died in infancy unnamed.

JACOB M. BUSH died June 14, 1904, on the farm in South Buffalo township where he settled with his family in 1861, and where his widow and daughter still make their home. He was born in that township July 27, 1828, son of Andrew and Magdalena (Smeltzer) Bush, of Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa. Andrew Bush and his brother Jacob came to Armstrong county together and settled in South Buffalo township, where they secured land and cleared it, making a permanent home here. Andrew Bush died on his home place and his wife remarried, her second husband being James Long, with whom she went to Millard, Mo., where she died. Her children by Andrew Bush were: Daniel, Lydia A., Jacob M., Levi, John A. and George. There were two children by the second marriage: James M., of Millard, Mo., and Eliza E., deceased.

Jacob M. Bush was educated in the public schools of the home locality, which offered but limited advantages. He lived at home until the time of his marriage and for five years after that event continued to live at the old place. Then he was on the Mahaffey farm, adjoining his own, until in 1861 he settled on the place in South Buffalo township where he passed the remainder of his life, buying fifty-four acres of good land which grew steadily in value under his careful cultivation. He carried on general farming and by well-directed industry prospered, becoming one of the substantial men of his township. He was highly respected for his upright character, and took little part in affairs other than his own business interests except religious matters, in which he was an active worker. He belonged to the Presbyterian Church and served as elder for thirty-five years. In his political views he was a Republican.

On Oct. 27, 1853, Mr. Bush married Margaret M. Fry, who was born in South Buffalo township, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Jack) Fry, he of Little York, Pa., she of Gilpin township, this county, born in 1803. Mr. Fry came to this county a single man, married and settled in South Buffalo township. Mrs. Fry died in 1857 at Clinton, Mr. Fry at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Bush, in 1864. He was a farmer by occupation, and also a stonemason. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Fry had eleven children: Henry Clay is deceased; Martha B. is the widow of William Jack, of Franklin, Pa.; Margaret M. is the widow of Jacob M. Bush; Cynthia is the widow of Abram Riggle, of Georgetown, Pa.; Daniel G., a retired farmer, lives at Ford City, Pa.; Elizabeth is the widow of David Riggle, of Leechburg, Pa.; James is deceased; one son died in infancy; Lydia Ann married William McDowell, of Franklin, Pa.; Harriet, twin of Lydia, is deceased; David is a ferryman in Clinton, Pa. (he was in the Civil war).

To Mr. and Mrs. Bush were born the following children: (1) Anna Alice was born April 30, 1856. (2) Eveline, born Nov. 14, 1857, married T. B. Stepp, and died April 14, 1884. (3) Adeline, twin of Eveline, died May 19, 1911. She married G. B. Jack, and had three sons, Harry G., Elmer D. and James Harvey. (4) Elmer E., born April 25, 1861, is a farmer in South Buffalo township. In 1882 he married Hannah Jane Stepp and they have four children, Charles Edgar, George Oliver, Mildred Ruth and Margaret Hazel. (5) Ulysses Grant, born April 8, 1864, is a farmer in Westmoreland county, Pa. He married Adeline Ferguson and they have six children, Winona Olive, William Jacob, Edna Blanche, Thomas Albert, Viola Grace and Lewis Grant. (6) Clarence D., born June 18, 1869, had a stone quarry at Rimerton, Pa., and died Oct. 14, 1908. He married Edith C. Hudson, who now lives on a farm in South Buffalo township, and they had a family of seven children, Ida May, Lyda Luella, John Irwin, Clarence Merle, Herbert Ralph, Margaret Maude and Wilma Edith. (7) Clyde T., born June 14, 1871, in South Buffalo township, is engaged in farming. He married Bertha Shaffer, and they have eight children, James Warren, Nellie Bell, Walter Lee, Mabel Althea, Robert J., Martha Alice, Florence Irene and Edward Day. (8) Martha E., born Feb. 1, 1874, died May 15, 1895.

MILTON E. SHAW, now living retired at Kittanning, was a farmer during his active years, and long had his home at Worthington, Armstrong county. He was born June 27, 1842, at Shippensville, Clarion Co., Pa., son of Rev. Adam C. Shaw.

Rev. Adam C. Shaw was a native of Mifflin county, Pa. He attended school at Gettysburg, and took a course at Meadville College, after his graduation becoming a minister of the M. E. Church. Some time later he withdrew from the Methodist ministry to engage with the Lutheran denomination, with which he was connected until his death. He traveled from Erie, Pa., throughout this and other Eastern States as a colporteur, selling missionary literature, and continued in this work until his demise, which occurred in November, 1845, in Mifflin county, Pa., when he was but thirty-three years old. He was a man of strong convictions and high ideals, an ardent abolitionist, and a sincere religious worker. He had married, in Mifflin county, Mary E. Ehrenfeld, a native of that county, whose father, Dr. A. C. Ehrenfeld, was a surgeon of considerable renown in his day, practicing throughout Pennsylvania. Educated at Heilbron, Germany, Dr. Ehrenfeld subsequently served under Napoleon, and after the war came to America. He had a son who was a professor in the State normal school at California, Pa., which he helped to establish, and was also a professor in Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio; he retired in 1913 and resided with his son at York, Pa., until his demise, Jan. 31, 1914. He was aged eighty-two years.

After his marriage Rev. Mr. Shaw lived for a time at Shippensville, Pa. He and his wife had two sons, Milton E. and Charles, the latter now deceased. After his death his widow lived with her two sons in Mifflin county until 1851, when she came to Worthington, Armstrong county, Pa. In 1854 she married James Ralston, and moved to Freeport. After his death in 1881 she moved to Worthington, where she is buried. She died in her seventy-seventh year.

Milton E. Shaw was but three years old when his father died. He attended school after coming to Armstrong county at Worthington Academy and Freeport. For some time he was a clerk in the John W. Redpath store at Freeport, and then went to Pittsburgh. When the Civil war broke out he joined the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, an independent regiment, which some

few years ago was taken by Brigadier General Palmer to Colorado Springs as his guests at the "Antlers" Hotel. Mr. Shaw served three years during the Civil war, after which he was engaged in the Pennsylvania oil fields for nine years. He and his brother Charles contracted, drilling oil wells. Upon his marriage he moved to Worthington, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he engaged in farming until 1879, selling his place there and going to Kansas. When he returned East he made the trip by wagon. He again became interested in farming at Worthington, where he remained until his retirement, in 1889, since when he has lived in that part of Kittanning known as Wickboro, his residence being at No. 1029 Orr avenue. In former years Mr. Shaw took considerable interest in public affairs, and has acted as assistant clerk to the county commissioner. Politically he is now associated with the Washington party, and his religious connection is with the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Shaw married Amy Keister, a native of Clarion county, Pa., whose parents were both deceased at that time. They have had three children: Ellis, who is unmarried; Pearl, at home; and Charles M., a foreman at the Pittsburgh Typewriter Works, who married Clara Morrison, and lives at Wickboro.

JOSEPH D. ORR, M. D., of Leechburg, has been a successful general practitioner ever since he began the practice of medicine in Armstrong county, but his reputation and usefulness have not been confined to his professional work. Few men of the county in any walk of life have been more energetic or efficient in promoting the general progress and welfare. He has been identified with most of the modern enterprises of this section and has given valuable service as a friend of public education.

Dr. Orr was born Oct. 16, 1857, in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, son of James and Catherine (Clawson) Orr. Joseph Orr, his grandfather, came to this country from Ireland in the early part of the nineteenth century, and settling in Kiskiminetas township became engaged in business as a merchant. Though he had little to start with he accumulated a large and valuable estate in the course of his well directed life. He was a strict member of the Presbyterian Church, and was an intimate friend of Dr. Alexander Donaldson, of Elder's Ridge. In politics he was a Democrat, and he served several terms as justice of the peace. His wife's maiden name was Manners, and they had four chil-

dren. Joseph Orr died in 1877, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

James Orr, son of Joseph, was born in 1820, and reared in Armstrong county, living there until his removal to Westmoreland county, where he settled opposite Saltsburg, Pa. There he made a permanent home. He engaged in merchandising, milling and farming, and made a success of his business ventures. His death occurred in 1909. Mr. Orr was always a Democrat, was somewhat active in the work of the party in this locality, and served several years as justice of the peace. He was a man who always deserved and commanded the respect of all who knew him. In religion he was connected with the Presbyterian Church. His wife, Catherine (Clawson), daughter of Peter Clawson, of Westmoreland, died Dec. 27, 1882, in her fifty-seventh year. To them were born seven children: William C., Robert M., Joseph D., Matilda, Hallie, Harry D. and Lucian C.

Joseph D. Orr, son of James, began his education in the public schools, later attending the academies at Elder's Ridge and Saltsburg. After completing his college course he entered upon the study of medicine, in 1882 becoming a student at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, where he took the three years' course then customary, and graduated in 1885, taking first honors in surgery. He immediately settled at the borough of Leechburg, in Armstrong county, where he has ever since been engaged in practice, with the exception of a respite in the year 1904, when he took a trip abroad, visiting the British Isles and other parts of Europe. He is the Pennsylvania Railroad surgeon at Leechburg.

During his residence at Leechburg the Doctor has become one of the most active citizens in the borough as a leader of modern thought on such public questions as affect the personal welfare of the individuals of any community, and one of those who have had the courage to apply his ideas in his own locality. He has been a member of the school board for the last twenty-one years, and for nine years has served as president of that body, which office he still fills. As a member of the board and in his private capacity he has given considerable attention to the question of public education ever since he came to Leechburg. Throughout the period of his residence here he has given a gold medal each year to the high school pupil showing the highest average in the class upon graduation; it is known as the J. D. Orr medal.

The Doctor has been no less prominent in his connection with business enterprises which



J. A. Orr. m d

promote the general good. He was an active member of the Danville Foundry & Machine Company; was the founder of the Hyde Park Iron & Steel Company and served as president (it has been sold to the United States Steel Company); was one of the promoters of the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Valley Street Railway Company, of which he was secretary (this road runs between Leechburg and Apollo); was the owner of the Leechburg Electric Light Company, which he operated for a period of ten years.

Politics have always held Dr. Orr's interest, and he has been one of the energetic workers in the Democratic party in his section from young manhood. He has frequently represented the borough at county conventions, and was a delegate to the State convention which nominated Pattison for governor of Pennsylvania, and was also a delegate in 1896 to the National convention at which W. J. Bryan received his first nomination for the presidency. The Doctor is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

On Sept. 29, 1885, Dr. Orr was married to Belle M. McFarland, daughter of the late Dr. John McFarland, of Saltsburg, Pa., and she died June 4, 1893, leaving one daughter, Pauline, who is a member of the class of 1912, Leechburg high school. In 1897 the Doctor married (second) Lola Wilkins, daughter of J. W. Wilkins, of Erie, Pa. They have one daughter, Isabella.

W. U. FLINN, formerly one of the proprietors of the Apollo Woolen Mills, now retired, was born Oct. 28, 1846, in England, son of John H. and Mary Jane (Unsworth) Flinn.

John H. Flinn was born in Ireland, but reared in England, where he married a native of that country. He came to America alone, his family following him a year later. There were two children at that time, W. U. being an infant, and they were accompanied by the youngest sister of Mrs. Flinn, Sarah Ann Unsworth, who married William O'Meara, of Washington, D. C. Later other children were born, the family numbering nine in all, of whom three survive: Margaret, Mary and W. U. The father remained a short time in Maryland, but soon moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., and later worked in a cotton mill in Allegheny, Pa. He then took a place in the Bradley woolen mills as a weaver and dresser, remaining there several years. Following this he removed to Venango county, Pa., and was foreman in the Richard Kennerdell woolen

mills for three years, changing from there to Freeport, Armstrong county, where he was in the Fullerton woolen mills. From there he went to Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, as superintendent of Chambers & Sons' woolen mill, thence to Kringville, Pa., for one year, and subsequently to Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa., where he was superintendent in the woolen mill of Brown & Son. Then he went to Warren, Ohio, where he and Robert McClelland bought and operated woolen mills. Selling out to his partner Mr. Flinn returned to Greenville, Pa., later going to Andover, Ohio, to take charge of the West Andover woolen mills. His next location was at Utica, Venango Co., Pa., where he owned the Utica woolen mills until burned out. Then he was at Cannelton, Beaver Co., Pa., where he had the Elder woolen mills, and was residing at that place at the time of his death (1874), which, however, occurred at Pleasant Unity, while he was on a business trip. Fraternally he was a Mason. His wife, who survived until 1896, was a member of the Episcopal Church.

W. U. Flinn pursued his studies in the common schools until sixteen years old (attending at Freeport while the family lived there), and lived with his father until the latter's death. Having been brought up to follow the woolen milling business, he became familiar enough with it in time to take charge of the Greenville woolen mill as manager. He then formed a partnership with William Taylor at Louisville, Ohio, under the firm name of Taylor & Flinn, for the purpose of manufacturing woolen goods. Later he removed to Greenville, Pa., to work in the mill there, remaining with this concern until the plant was destroyed by fire. Mr. Flinn then took charge of the C. H. Fitts woolen mill at Andover, Ohio, as manager. Still later he was with the Harmony woolen mills in Butler county, Pa., and the John Pierce woolen mills, successively. Believing the time ripe for the founding of a new mill, Mr. Flinn and J. Pierce organized the Pierce woolen mills at Greenville, Pa., with a capital stock of \$30,000. Subsequently Mr. Flinn took charge of the Flinn Brothers woolen mills at Emlenton, in Venango county, Pa., continuing thus for nine years, when he came to Apollo and organized the Apollo Woolen Mills in company with W. S. Beamer, of that borough. Eight years afterward the concern became a stock company, and Mr. Flinn maintained his connection therewith until the spring of 1913, since which time he has lived retired.

On Sept. 30, 1874, Mr. Flinn was married to Lizzie Whitman, daughter of Jacob Whitman, of Utica, Pa. To this marriage has been born one daughter, Mary Jane, now the wife of Charles W. Walker, of Apollo, who carries on the North Second street meat market. Mr. and Mrs. Walker were married June 12, 1902, and they have two children, William F. and Eleanor E. Mr. Flinn is a Republican in politics, but he is not an office seeker. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership, and Mr. and Mrs. Walker also belong to that church.

The Apollo Woolen Mills were organized in 1898, and in 1908 the company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000, with L. W. Huyck, president; T. A. Cunningham, treasurer; W. U. Flinn, vice president, and John Hankey, business manager. All these men are associated with other interests in Apollo, and their names stand for all that is best and truest in the business life of their community.

When the company was formed the plant was incorporated, but on account of difficulty regarding the ownership of the land upon which the mills were first erected it appeared as though the industry would have to be moved to some other community. The Board of Trade, realizing the worth of such a concern to Apollo, from a commercial standpoint, awarded the corporation the title, and the mills were opened with a capacity of sixty-five bed blankets every ten hours. Other products were turf goods, the mills working one third of the time on the production of blankets, the other two thirds in making turf goods. All these goods are in the highest demand, through mail orders and jobbers, and the plant is run on full time, with the limit of production, a large number of skilled workmen being employed. Those who live in Apollo have increased the trade of the merchants in that borough greatly, and the effect of the increase in population caused by the establishment of the mills was felt in nearly every branch of industry and commerce in the locality.

WILLIAM P. PARKER, merchant of Parkers Landing, and present sheriff of Armstrong county, is a descendant of an old and honored Pennsylvania family, prominently identified for more than a century with the history of this section of the State. He was born at Callensburg, Clarion Co., Pa., Jan. 27, 1861, the youngest son of James and Emma (Leonard) Parker.

(I) Col. William Parker, the great-great-grandfather of Wm. P. Parker, moved from Washington county, Pa., to what is now Armstrong county in 1798 and settled near Bear Creek furnace, on Bear creek. He built the first gristmill in northern Armstrong county, and, although it was a log structure, equipped it with machinery that was the best then in use, although exceedingly primitive. It was the main dependence for the grinding of grain for the settlers many miles around. Colonel Parker was undoubtedly a man of great enterprise, was foremost in military matters as well as in business, and left a record of many notable achievements in what was then a wild region. The names of two of his sons have been preserved, John and George, the latter of whom was accidentally drowned while the family was fording an unbridged stream on its way to Armstrong county.

(II) John Parker, son of Col. William, nephew of John Moon and great-grandfather of William P. Parker, learned surveying with Judge Moon, who was the first president judge of Westmoreland county. In 1794 John Parker surveyed most of the northern tract of Armstrong county and the southern part of Butler county. In 1797 he settled on 600 acres of land in Parker township, Butler county, adjoining the site of the city of Parker, which he afterward purchased, and subsequently laid out the city of Lawrenceburg, which is now the Second ward of the city of Parker, this being accomplished in 1815. He was largely interested in farming, and was energetic and active in bringing about the settlement of this section. He was one of the first associate judges of Butler county and filled that office for thirty-five years.

Judge Parker married Jane Woods, and they had nine children, as follows: James; John W.; Juliet, who married John W. Gilchrist; William; Fullerton; Washington; George; Thomas, and Wilson. Judge Parker died in 1842 at the age of seventy-six years and was interred in the Parker cemetery.

(III) John W. Parker, second son of Judge John and Jane (Woods) Parker, was born on the old Parker homestead in Parker township, Butler Co., Pa., Nov. 20, 1800. His life was passed in his native township. His father left him a portion of the homestead and there he engaged throughout his life in agricultural pursuits, dying July 24, 1861, in the house in which he began his married life. His wife, Margaret Perry, was a second cousin of Commodore Perry, of worldwide fame, and the following children were born to them: Wil-

liam and James, both deceased; Sarah J., deceased, who was the wife of Samuel Craig; Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Dr. William Beatty; John, deceased; Susan, who married Rev. George Ball; Phoebe, deceased, wife of Jason Berry; and George W., who survives.

(IV) James Parker, son of John W. and Margaret (Perry) Parker, and father of William P. Parker, was born at Lawrenceburg (now Parker City), May 4, 1825, and there grew to manhood. For several years he owned a half interest in the ferry at Parkers Landing, and from 1861 until 1866 he was proprietor of the "Eagle Hotel," at Callensburg, Clarion county. When he returned to Parker City the oil excitement was at its height, and he became interested in the oil business, in which he continued until his death. For five years he engaged in the hotel business at Parker City and also was in the mercantile business, selling his interest in the latter line in the seventies. He then purchased the old homestead, where he followed farming, but later reentered the mercantile business at Parker and continued in this line until the close of a very long and busy career. His death occurred on Sept. 8, 1893.

James Parker married Aug. 17, 1847, Emma Leonard, daughter of Reuben and Ann L. (Edwards) Leonard, natives of England. The father of Mrs. Parker was an iron worker by trade, and with a brother established the first iron works in the present great iron city of Pittsburgh, Pa., in the early part of the nineteenth century, which they operated as the Kensington Rolling Mills. In 1833 Mr. Leonard brought his family to Perry township, this county, locating on Bear creek, purchasing the old Bear Creek furnace, which he operated several years. After his retirement he lived with his daughter, Mrs. James Parker, and died at the old Parker homestead, Nov. 18, 18—.

James Parker and his wife had nine children, namely: John, deceased; Mary J., wife of John Garver; Clara, deceased, wife of James Sample; Samuel; Reuben; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Magnus; William P.; Keziah, wife of Curtis Miller; and Phoebe, wife of A. Russell Wightman. James Parker was a member of the Presbyterian Church and contributed largely toward the erection of the first Presbyterian edifice built at Lawrenceburg. Politically he was a Republican, and he served one term as justice of the peace.

(V) William Perry Parker grew to manhood at Parker City and was educated in the public schools. In 1881 he began his indi-

vidual business career as a merchant there and since 1884 has been proprietor of his present store. He carries a very large stock, mainly groceries and hardware, and not only is one of the progressive business men but also one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the place. Since 1880 he has also been extensively interested in the oil industry, and has other interests, being a stockholder and a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Parker. Although not united with any church body, he is a contributor to all denominations and gave liberally toward the erection of the present handsome church edifice of the Presbyterians at Parker. Politically he is a Republican and at present a member of the city council. On Nov. 4, 1913, he was elected sheriff of Armstrong county for four years, as the Republican candidate, receiving a large majority over a Democrat and Washington party candidates.

Mr. Parker was married May 6, 1908, to Delta R. Davis, daughter of George P. and Berdita Davis, of Parker City, and two children have been born to them: William P. and Phebe M., twins, the former of whom is deceased. Mr. Parker is a member of Parker City Lodge, No. 521, F. & A. M.

HARRY E. MONTGOMERY, of Kittanning, proprietor of a highly successful livery and undertaking business in that borough, is a native of Armstrong county, and descended from several of its most noted pioneer families. He counts among his ancestors Absalom Woodward, Captain Sharp and others whose names are inseparably associated with the historical beginning of the county. The Montgomerys too are of that sturdy North of Ireland stock which has contributed so effectively to the development of Pennsylvania. General Montgomery, of Revolutionary fame, was of this family.

Anthony Wayne Montgomery, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, came to Kittanning at an early day and soon afterward settled on a farm in Armstrong county, where the town of Montgomeryville—named after the family—is now located. His father had preceded him hither, and passed the remainder of his life here, attaining old age; he had a family of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters. Anthony Wayne Montgomery married Jennie Woodward, daughter of Absalom Woodward by his first wife, whose maiden name was Carrothers (Mr. Woodward had no children by his second marriage). Fuller

mention of Absalom Woodward will be found elsewhere in this work. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery: Absalom W.; Nancy, who married Robert Boreland, of Westmoreland county; John; Robert; Isabella, who never married; Jane, who married Philip Ludwick, of Allegheny county; Anthony Washington; Mary, who married Robert M. Gibson, of Elderton; and Alexander Johnston.

Absalom W. Montgomery, of the above family, born in February, 1816, on a farm in Montgomeryville, East Franklin township, became a farmer himself. He died in March, 1904, aged eighty-eight years. He married Hannah Eliza Mitchell, a native of Plum Creek township, this county, daughter of James and Agnes (Sharp) Mitchell and granddaughter of Capt. James Sharp, of whom mention will be found elsewhere in this work. To them were born nine children: Alexander; Jane, who married James Walker and lived at Great Falls, Dakota (they had one son, Walker Montgomery; all this family are now deceased); Anabella, who never married and resides at the old home near Elderton; Sharp M., deceased, who married and had children, Irene (married and living in Boston, Mass.) and Walter (married and living in Dallas, Tex.); William W., who died in California, unmarried; Zenas, who died at the old home when about forty-five years old, unmarried; Irene, who married Austin Klingelberger and resides in Plum Creek township, this county (she has no children); David Elder, who married "Pet" Robinson, daughter of William Robinson, a merchant of Kittanning, at one time of Parkers Landing, and has three daughters, Mary, Eleanor and Anna; and Anthony, justice of the peace at Elderton, who married Lou Couch (they had no children).

Alexander Montgomery was born May 7, 1844, on the old Absalom Woodward homestead, at Idaho, in South Bend (then Plum Creek) township, this county, and was reared there. His early education was obtained in the neighborhood schools, which he attended during the winter season, and he also was a pupil at the Elderton Academy until he reached the age of twenty-one years. Meantime he began his business life, buying mules and horses for Leech & Montgomery, of Leechburg, throughout the period of the Civil war. After his marriage he moved to Pittsburgh, where he continued trading in horses and mules for five years, at the end of that time settling at Fairview, Butler Co., Pa.,

where he carried on the same business and also ran a livery, remaining there eight years. In 1880 he returned to Armstrong county and settled at Kittanning, where he has resided ever since, engaged in his old line and in farming. In 1885 he was elected sheriff and served for three years, and he has since served two terms as county commissioner.

Mr. Montgomery married Statira A. Jackson, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Kelly) Jackson, the latter a daughter of Maj. Abner Kelly, of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery were born four children, two of whom are deceased. The living are Charlotte E. and Harry E., the former the wife of Dr. Francis M. Reynolds, son of George Reynolds, a former merchant of Kittanning; they have one daughter, Marion. Mrs. Montgomery died April 14, 1900, a member of the Methodist Church, and a devout Christian woman. Mr. Montgomery now resides with his daughter. He is a member of the B. P. O. Elks Lodge at Kittanning. Politically he is a Democrat.

Harry E. Montgomery was born in 1865, in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, and attended public school, finishing at Kittanning. Subsequently he entered his father's business, buying and selling horses, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Kittanning. In 1905 he embarked in a wholesale liquor business at Kittanning, but later in the livery and undertaking business, in which he is now engaged. He built a modern brick barn, 66 by 100 feet, with a capacity of sixty horses, and he has been very successful in this enterprise. His vehicles are of the best, his horses of all kinds, and his drivers careful and experienced. As an undertaker he is fully prepared to render expert service, and his tact and experience have made him most successful.

Mr. Montgomery has always been fond of light harness race horses, having owned some of the best in the country, notably "Helen Tell," wagon record 2:08 $\frac{1}{4}$; "Dakota Dan," 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$ (pacer); "Creoline," 2:16 $\frac{1}{4}$ (trotter); "Lacey Killbuck," 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$ (trotter); and "Baron Richards," a noted stallion (trotter). He campaigns a few horses every year, and has had excellent success, driving them himself, in which he takes great pleasure.

In 1889 Mr. Montgomery married Carrie M. Adams, daughter of Homer Adams, of Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have three children: Laura, the wife of Frank Atkins, of the Safety Deposit Bank, and member of the Armstrong county bar; Harrie A., and George W. The family be-

long to the Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Montgomery is a generous contributor. Progressive in his ideas, he has always worked for the best interest of his community, and has a large acquaintance among the people of Armstrong county.

FINDLEY P. WOLFF. The membership of the bar of Armstrong county includes the names of forty-seven attorneys now living in Kittanning, and twenty-eight residing outside of the county town. Of the forty-seven attorneys in Kittanning, but four date their enrollment as members of the bar back to 1880, and Findley P. Wolff is one of the four. He began the study of law in May, 1877, in the office of Hon. Edward S. Golden, at that time one of the foremost lawyers in the county and in the State. At a meeting of the examining board of the bar, then including Edward S. Golden, president, Robert W. Smith, secretary, John Gilpin, Grier C. Orr and J. G. D. Findley, Findley Patterson Wolff passed his final examination. The meeting was in the Water street office of Mr. Golden, night of June 24, 1880, and continued until 2 o'clock next morning, and Findley P. Wolff was, on motion of Robert W. Smith, Esq., admitted at the September term following, Judge James B. Neale presiding.

Before taking up the study of law Mr. Wolff had been engaged as a teacher in the public schools, his services extending through thirteen several terms, and including one year in the high school of Kittanning, two years (same work) in Parker City, and one year as principal of the public school of Clarion. His early schooling was obtained in the public schools and to this was added a three years' course in academic studies at Glade Run Academy, under Prof. George W. Mechlin, D. D.

Noah C. Wolff, his father, was a son of Matthias G. Wolff, and a grandson of Jacob Wolff, one of the pioneer settlers of the county; and his mother was Mary Patterson, daughter of William Patterson, a native of the North of Ireland.

On Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, 1881, Findley P. Wolff was married to Maggie E. Mateer, daughter of Samuel Mateer, late of Boggs township, and they made their home in Kittanning. The death of Mrs. Maggie E. Wolff occurred June 28, 1910. The family continues to reside in the same home, No. 712 North Water street, and includes Mary Patterson Wolff, for five years a teacher in Tenth ward schools, Allegheny; Samuel Mateer

Wolff, Wesley Ambrose Wolff, and Findley Patterson Wolff, Jr., all in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as civil engineers. Samuel M. Wolff, on Oct. 15, 1913, was married to Miss Marie Hawkes Steele, of Bellevue, Pa., who is also one of the family. The several members of the family are members of the Presbyterian Church in Kittanning, in which Findley P. Wolff has served as ruling elder continuously since the year 1886.

VITE E. VAN KIRK, JR., M. D., a young physician who has recently settled at Leechburg, Armstrong county, is following a profession for which he has a natural bent, belonging to a family which has produced many successful physicians. He is descended from honorable stock in both paternal and maternal lines, being a son of Vite E. Van Kirk, Sr., of Braddock, Allegheny Co., Pa., and grandson of Asher Van Kirk.

Asher Van Kirk was a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. He became a farmer, having large interests as an agriculturist and stock dealer in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county. Disposing of his property there, he bought a farm which is now in the heart of the city of McKeesport, Allegheny county, and he had accumulated considerable wealth by the time of his retirement. His death occurred about 1880, when he was between seventy and eighty years old. He married a Miss Manoon, who was a native of Allegheny county, where her parents, Scotch-Irish people, settled on coming from the north of Ireland. To this union were born twelve children, and four of the sons served in the Civil war.

Vite E. Van Kirk, Sr., was one of the younger sons of Asher Van Kirk. He was reared on his father's farm and received his early education at McKeesport, later attending Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., from which institution he was graduated. He then engaged in the dry goods business at McKeesport, on his own account, and afterward moving to Braddock, Allegheny county, established the business he has since conducted, being in the wholesale grocery and produce line.

Mr. Van Kirk and his wife, Juliet S. (Woolf), are devout members of the First M. E. Church of McKeesport, which he serves as member of the official board. Her father, Rev. S. P. Woolf, was pastor of that church for several years. Rev. Mr. Woolf was a native of Virginia, where his father was a large planter and slave holder. After taking

up his ministerial studies Rev. Mr. Woolf became opposed to slavery, and coming to the North joined the Pittsburgh Methodist Conference. He married Adeline C. Cooper, a niece through her mother of President Andrew Johnson, and they had two children, Robert and Juliet S. (Mrs. Vite E. Van Kirk).

Mr. and Mrs. Van Kirk were married in McKeesport, and now make their home in Edgewood, Allegheny county. They have had four children: Adeline, who lives at home; Asher, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, now located at Harlem, Mont., Julia, living at home; and Vite E., Jr.

Vite E. Van Kirk, Jr., was born Sept. 8, 1886, at McKeesport, where his schooling was begun. He graduated from the high school at Braddock, and took his professional course in the medical department of the University of Pittsburgh, graduating June 19, 1912. For several months following he was interne at the Westmoreland hospital, in Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., being thus engaged until he came to Leechburg, in February, 1913. He has become a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, and has already gained many friends and patrons in the community. As previously intimated, Dr. Van Kirk's family had been prominent in the profession for several generations, and four of his uncles have been notably successful physicians in this section of Pennsylvania, Dr. Theophilus Van Kirk at McKeesport, and Drs. Joseph, Benjamin and Joel Van Kirk at Elizabeth. Dr. Theophilus Van Kirk has one son, Dr. Herbert S. Van Kirk, engaged in practice with him at McKeesport, and Dr. Joseph Van Kirk had one son, Dr. Joseph Van Kirk, Jr., now practicing at Elizabeth.

On April 23, 1913, Dr. Van Kirk married Ethel Armstrong, daughter of J. Newton and Belle D. (Symington) Armstrong, her father a nephew of the late Dr. John A. Armstrong, of Leechburg. Mr. Armstrong is a tea merchant in Pittsburgh.

GEORGE A. RITCHART was born Dec. 20, 1840, on the farm in Manor township, Armstrong county, where he now resides, and with the exception of the three years he was away during his service in the Civil war has always lived there.

John Ritchart, his father, was born in Indiana county, Pa., near Derry, in 1793, and his father was a farmer in that county, where he had settled at an early day; he was a native

of Ireland. John Ritchart was one of four brothers. He began life as a shoemaker, and followed his trade for some time at Kittanning, Armstrong county, where he had a shop for seven years on Jefferson street. He then moved to the farm in Manor township now owned and occupied by his son George, buying eighty-four acres, then only partly cleared, and poorly equipped with log buildings. On this place he remained until his death, which occurred Jan. 17, 1868, when he was aged seventy-five years. He married Mary Johnson, who was born June 4, 1804, at Middlesex, Armstrong county, and died Dec. 24, 1882. She was a daughter of David Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania who was one of the early settlers at what is now Kittanning and one of the founders of that place. Mr. Johnson was an original member of the First Presbyterian Church there, and its first elder. In politics he was a Republican and prominent in this section. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ritchart: Johnson, Robert, Bella, Sarah, Mary, Rose, Margaret, James, David, William, Samuel and George A., of whom Margaret and George A. survive.

George A. Ritchart passed his boyhood and youth on the place where he was born, and received his education in the neighboring public schools. During the Civil war he enlisted, Sept. 22, 1862, in Company M, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, with which he served three years, being mustered out at Alexandria, Va. Returning to the old home farm, he has continued to live there ever since, successfully engaged in general farming. On Sept. 16, 1868, he was married to Mary E. Bruce, a native of Bethel township, Armstrong county, who died Aug. 7, 1875, at the age of thirty-one. She was the mother of two children, Samuel and Barton H., the latter now deceased. On political questions Mr. Ritchart is a Republican. He attends the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL RITCHART, only surviving son of George A. Ritchart, was born July 10, 1870, on the homestead, where he has always made his home. He is now engaged in its cultivation, his father having practically retired from the more arduous duties of the farm. Like his father he is associated with the Republican party in politics and the Presbyterian Church in religious connection. On Oct. 19, 1898, he married Viola B. McGlaughlin, who was born at Manorville, this county, daughter of John McGlaughlin, and they have had one child, Ralph A., born Jan. 20, 1900.

WILLIAM W. McENTIRE, a prominent general merchant of Oakland; Armstrong county, was born in Strattonville, Clarion Co., Pa., March 27, 1859, son of James C. and Mary Ann (Maxwell) McEntire, both natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Strattonville.

Edward McEntire, his grandfather, was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country to become an early settler of Center county, Pa. Later he removed to Clarion county, and died there. His children were: Eliza, who married Jack Rarer; Nancy, who married John T. Coax; Clafare, who married a Hassey; Barney M.; James C. and Lawrence.

James C. McEntire was a blacksmith by trade. He grew to manhood in Center county, and early located at what is now Mechanicsville, Pa. Here he worked at his trade for sixty years, when he retired, and is now residing at Reynoldsville, enjoying the fruits of his early labor. He is now over eighty years of age, and enjoys good health. He married Mary Ann Maxwell, daughter of Isaac Maxwell, a farmer and pioneer of Jefferson county, Pa. Mr. McEntire has been a local preacher of the M. E. Church for over twenty-five years. He and his wife were the parents of five children, viz.: Lawrence J., of Reynoldsville, Pa.; William W.; Jennie, deceased; Ella, wife of Edward Hassey, of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Jasper N., of Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania.

William W. McEntire was reared in Clarion county, Pa., and received his education in the public schools there. He learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, and in 1879 came to Mahoning township, Armstrong county, where he worked at his trade for four years at Mahoning Furnace. Then he went to Oakland, where he worked nineteen years at the blacksmith's trade, in 1902 becoming engaged in running a general store, which has gradually increased its business until now he has a large trade. A painstaking man, his efforts to please have met with good results and he has become successful to a marked degree.

In 1883 Mr. McEntire was married to Alice, daughter of David and Catherine Jones, of Oakland, and they have four children: Mell C., Scott T., Clodie B. and Charles M. Mr. McEntire is an active, energetic man, one who has the interests of his community at heart and never found wanting when his efforts are needed. He is a member of the K. of M. and F. & A. M. He has served as treas-

urer and auditor of his township and overseer of the poor. In political preferment he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM HILEMAN, a farmer and business man of Manor township, Armstrong county, was born in that township Nov. 29, 1846, son of Jacob and Catherine (Iseman) Hileman. He is a grandson of Solomon Hileman and great-grandson of Peter and Elizabeth (Harter) Heilman (as the name was originally spelled), the founders of the family in this county. A lengthy account of the earlier generations appears elsewhere in this work, so it will be sufficient here to give a list of the twelve children of Peter and Elizabeth (Harter) Heilman, viz.: Gertrude, Mrs. Jacob Piser; Christina, Mrs. Joseph Piser; Mary, Mrs. Frederick Tarr; Susanna, Mrs. John King; John, who married Elizabeth Yount; Daniel, who married Lydia Yount; Solomon; Frederick, who married Margaret Ehenger; Robert, twin of Frederick, who died in boyhood; Margaret, Mrs. John Stitt; Elizabeth, and Jacob, who married Susanna Waltenbaugh.

Solomon Hileman, grandfather of William Hileman, was reared in Armstrong county, was a farmer, and lived in Kittanning township. He married Hannah Yount, and they had children as follows: Jacob, mentioned below; Joseph, who married Mary Iseman; William, who married Margaret Iseman; Alexander, who married Elizabeth Iseman; Adam, who married a Miss Goldstrom; Rachel, who married Michael Crytzer; Mary, who married Jonathan Farster; Ann, who married Joseph Richard; Sarah, who married George Schrum; and Susan, who married John Schrum, brother of George.

Jacob Hileman, son of Solomon, was also a farmer. He married Catherine Iseman, and their children were: Joseph, Michael, Lee, William, Alexander, John, Aaron, Jacob and Hannah (wife of Serenos Jackson). The father of this family died in 1860, the mother, who survived him many years, passing away March 11, 1907.

William Hileman was educated in the public schools of his district, and he has been interested in farming in Manor township practically all of his life. When he was eighteen years old he became interested in a lumber business in Elk and Forest counties, in Pennsylvania. In 1892 he established the Hileman distillery on his farm, and his output was a large one, his specialty being the Hileman rye, which brand gained him a widespread reputa-

tion for the purity and flavor of his product. This brand was recognized as one of the best and purest manufactured in the State. In 1907 he disposed of his interests in this line to a Mr. Goldman, of Ford City. Mr. Hileman is now a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Ford City.

In 1867 Mr. Hileman married Margaret George, and they had one child, Thomas, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hileman died in 1869. On Sept. 7, 1871, Mr. Hileman married (second) Hannah Spear, and they had children as follows: Kittie, wife of Oliver Riggle; Cora, who died May 13, 1906; Homer; Retta, wife of Roy Bowser; and Annie. The mother of these died April 27, 1885, and in 1888 Mr. Hileman married (third) Ida Streightiff, daughter of Jacob Streightiff. Four children were born to this union: Mamie, died Feb. 21, 1901; Blanche, a graduate of the Ford City high school; Audley, and Ruth.

JOHN WICK, JR., founder of Wickboro (now a part of the borough of Kittanning) and a Kittanning capitalist and promoter of conspicuous standing, was born in Kittanning May 15, 1859, son of John and Sophia Wick.

John Wick, Sr., and his wife were born in Germany, and came to the United States in 1856, locating at Kittanning. He was a shoemaker by trade, and found ready employment for his skill in the new home, being so successful that he was encouraged to open a shoe store in the borough, conducting it with very satisfactory results until his retirement, a few years prior to his death, which took place Aug. 1, 1908; his wife passed away in June, 1908. They were active and devout members of the Reformed Church.

John Wick, Jr., attended public school until the age of eleven, when he began to earn his own living, securing employment at fifty cents a day. Later he learned shoemaking, which trade he followed for some time, working from sixteen to eighteen hours per day. All this while he carefully saved his money, and was finally able to embark in a mercantile business. For ten years he conducted this, but in 1889 sold to engage in a pottery concern. He erected the Wick China Company's plant, the first of its kind in Pennsylvania, manufacturing semiporcelain dinner and toilet ware. He was made president and general manager of the company. From its beginning Mr. Wick has extended his operations until he has become connected with some of the most important interests of this part of

the county. His keen judgment, deep insight into business conditions and the relative value of demand and supply, have made him a valued and honored associate in any undertaking he could be induced to enter. In 1892 Mr. Wick and his brother Fred purchased a large tract of land, which they laid out and named Wickboro, Mr. Wick being president and manager of the company. They sold seven hundred lots, erected houses, selling them upon easy terms, and the result is that the residents of Wickboro own their homes. Perhaps no other man has done more to improve the conditions of the laboring man in Kittanning and Wickboro than Mr. Wick. In addition to making it possible for men in moderate circumstances to buy homes, he has given employment to hundreds in his various industries. In 1895 he established the Wickboro Brick Company, on a farm, now in Kittanning; this is now the Kittanning Brick & Fire Clay Company. He went into this with his brother Fred, Dr. Jessop and Orr Buffington. The quality of brick manufactured has made the output of this plant famous from Maine to Texas. The success of this enterprise gives Armstrong county the distinction of being the home of one of the largest manufacturing plants in the world devoted to this line of brick production. In 1898 Mr. Wick, in conjunction with Capt. J. B. Ford, erected the Ford China Company plant at what is now Ford City. This company soon developed a large business, and eventually took its place among the leaders in this particular line in the world. Ford City was built up about this factory, which employs five hundred men. In 1900 Mr. Wick sold his interest in the Wick China Company and bought out Captain Ford, becoming sole proprietor of the Ford China Company, thus continuing until 1904. In 1902 he donated the ground for the Kittanning Plate Glass Company's plant, so as to secure for Kittanning this large industry, which also employs many men; and through his influence, also, the Kittanning Mirror Company was established. He was one of the pioneer natural gas producers in Armstrong county, which has produced more natural gas than any other county in the State of Pennsylvania. In 1913 Mr. Wick built the Wick Opera House, one of the finest opera house buildings in Pennsylvania, of solid concrete fireproof construction; the seating capacity is twelve hundred.

It is impossible in an article of this length to go into Mr. Wick's work fully. However, it is but just to state that while he has pros-



John Viack Jr.

pered in his undertakings his success represents but a small measure of the good he has accomplished. The manufacturing enterprises founded by Mr. Wick (or in whose establishment he assisted) in the vicinity of Kittanning have employed hundreds and paid in wages to date over sixteen million dollars. In fourteen years the assessed valuation in Wickboro rose to \$1,100,000 from a beginning of a few houses, the taxes now amounting to \$40,700 annually. Aside from the material advantage of his successful operations to the community, the example he sets and the lessons his energy and willingness to labor hard for desirable results teach go far to aid others in their desire to better existing conditions.

In 1885 Mr. Wick married Ursilla B. Kinsey, of East Liverpool, Ohio, daughter of Jonathan and Margaret Ann (Thompson) Kinsey, the former the pioneer pottery manufacturer at East Liverpool, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Wick have one daughter, Kathryne B., now the wife of Marcus Allison Smith, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; they have one son, Marcus Allison, Jr.

T. J. BALDRIGE, son of the late William T. Baldrige, of Cokeville, Pa., and grandson of Dr. David Baldrige, late of New Alexandria, Pa., was born in Blairsville, Pa., May 7, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Westmoreland county, and afterward became a clerk in R. H. Hatham's "The White Store," at Cokeville, for five years. In 1884 he came to Apollo, Armstrong county, and entered the Diamond store as clerk, subsequently serving in the same capacity in the office of the Apollo Iron & Steel Company. He also conducted a grocery store in Apollo for six years.

In 1908 Mr. Baldrige took charge of the Apollo *News-Record*. The plant has been entirely modernized, new machinery added, and a typesetting machine is soon to be installed. As an editor Mr. Baldrige's influence is always exerted for the uplifting of the moral tone of the people and the upbuilding of the town. He has always advocated the establishment of new industrial enterprises and it was greatly through the agitation of the plan, in his paper, that the wonderful electrically operated rolling mill of the Apollo Steel Company was erected within the last year. As a news gatherer Mr. Baldrige is not excelled by one of his contemporaries, and although the *News-Record* is but a weekly, it has the appearance and contains the news items usually to be seen in papers of metropolitan circulation.

In 1886 Mr. Baldrige was united in marriage to Lillie M. Jack, daughter of the late S. S. Jack, who was accountant for the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company and its predecessors for twenty-eight years. Six children blessed this union: H. Gay, bookkeeper and typewriter for her father; Samuel S., foreman in the *News-Record* printing office; Eugene T., instructor of piano and pipe organ; Margaret U., who will graduate from the Apollo high school this year; Thomas J., in the first year of high school; and Dudley R., a school boy of ten years.

Mr. Baldrige is a busy man. Besides looking after his publishing business, he is secretary of the Apollo Cemetery Association, has been teacher of a large men's Bible class in the Methodist Church, and is now assistant superintendent of the Sunday school of that church, the largest in the county. He is also superintendent of the adult Bible class work of Armstrong county, and chorister of the Apollo Methodist Church, in which he holds "local relation." He and his son Samuel S. are members of the official board of the M. E. Church, the son having been a member since the age of sixteen, secretary of the Sunday school, financial secretary of the church, and having held several other positions of honor and trust in the organization.

Mr. Baldrige is a descendant of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who was governor of the Northwest Territory from 1789 to 1802, and who conducted the campaign against the Indians of Ohio in 1791. He is also descended from a daughter of Sir James Holmes, governor of Belfast, Ireland, who married William Baldrige, a Welsh merchant tailor, against the wishes of her parents. Finding them obdurate, the young couple came to America and settled in Lancaster, Pa., where they were laid to rest many years ago.

In his home life Mr. Baldrige is an admirable husband and father, his chief aim being to educate and develop his children into citizens of honor to themselves and the community. In this ambition he is admirably seconded by his wife, both parents being companions and counselors to their children, who in return give to their parents the respect and affection engendered by perfect trust. It is truly an ideal home, in which all of the members live, and do not simply exist.

CLARENCE CARSON PARKS, M. D., physician, residing at Leechburg, Pa., is a descendant of one of the early families of Armstrong county. He was born at Leechburg Jan. 26, 1880, son of Jacob H. Parks.

Clarence C. Parks attended the public schools of Leechburg and later the academy at Elder's Ridge, and after considerable preparatory study entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1906. For a short period afterward he was with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Blairsville, Pa., and then spent six months as an interne at the McKeesport hospital, following which he located at Leechburg, where he has succeeded in building up a very satisfactory practice. He keeps in touch with all medical movements of importance and is secretary of the Leechburg Scientific and Protective Association, of which he was one of the organizers, and belongs to the Armstrong County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the National Medical Association. Aside from his general practice, Dr. Parks is local physician for the Masons, the Maccabees and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Parks married Zoe Van Dyke, and they have one son, Richard Hill.

Jacob H. Parks, father of Dr. Parks, is the leading druggist at Leechburg. His wife died June 18, 1910, survived by six children: Ora B., who is the wife of W. Lester Walker, residing at Tarentum, Pa.; Lucinda Blanche, who resides with her father; Julia Taylor, who is a teacher of music; Clarence Carson; John Bratton, who is a druggist, now postmaster; and Mary C., who resides at home.

WILLIAM LEE NYE is a farmer and stock raiser of Perry township, Armstrong county, cultivating a fine property of 217 acres a half mile north of Queenstown.

J. G. Nye, father of William L. Nye, was a native of Beaver county, Pa., born May 24, 1837. During the Civil war he served in an Ohio regiment, enlisting July 16, 1861, in Company A, 39th O. V. I., and served until Nov. 19, 1862, when he was honorably discharged. For a number of years he lived at West Virginia, in Parkersburg, and later at Elizabeth, following the legal profession until his death, which occurred in Taylor county, W. Va. He passed away June 12, 1913, aged seventy-six years, and is buried in Bluemont cemetery at Grafton, Taylor county. On Sept. 26, 1872, Mr. Nye was married at Parkersburg, W. Va., to Nancy Catherine Lyons, of Wood county, that state, daughter of Joseph Lyons. They had a family of eleven children, eight of whom survive. William, the fourth child, is the only member of the fam-

ily living in Armstrong county. The mother makes her home at Grafton. Like her husband she is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was a Democrat on political questions.

William L. Nye was born Nov. 29, 1877, at Elizabeth, Wirt Co., W. Va., and received his education in the common schools of that place. After commencing life on his own account he was engaged in racing horses, at Grafton, until his removal to Armstrong county in 1908. He has since lived at his present home in Perry township, Armstrong county. There are about forty acres of woodland on the property, the rest of which is devoted to general farming; about one hundred and fifty fruit trees are on the place. Mr. Nye raises standard bred horses and grade cattle and hogs, and besides his agricultural work is engaged in the production of gas, there being three wells on the farm, one of which he owns.

Mr. Nye married Mrs. Nellie (Blair) Jennings, who was born in Liverpool, England, came to America when nine years old with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Blair, and received her schooling at Scranton, Pa. She is an accomplished artist. Mr. and Mrs. Nye have no children. Fraternally Mr. Nye holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Democrat, but takes no part in politics.

PROF. TRUMAN C. CHEESEMAN, principal of the Kittanning high school, and one of the leading young educators of Armstrong county, was born Jan. 31, 1885, at Slate Lick, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of Dr. John C. and Sallie (Peal) Cheeseman, and grandson of John Cheeseman. The latter was a resident of Butler county, Pa., and was a farmer by occupation.

Dr. John C. Cheeseman is a practicing physician at Grove City, Pa. He is the father of two children, Truman C. and R. C., the latter a mechanical engineer at Middletown, Ohio.

Truman C. Cheeseman was educated at Grove City, attending both the common and high schools, following which he entered Grove City College, from which he was graduated in 1905. He subsequently took a post-graduate course at the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, in 1907. Meantime, during 1905 and 1906, he taught school in Crawford county, Pa., and came to Kittanning in 1907; in 1908 he was appointed principal of the Kittanning high school. This responsible position he has filled ever since to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. Professor Cheeseman is recognized as one of the most

advanced educators in the county, and is a young man of more than ordinary ability. Fraternally he is a member of the order of Elks, belonging to the lodge at Kittanning. His religious home is in the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an active member.

JACOB FRANK CARNAHAN was born in what is now Parks township, Armstrong county, at "Stitts Mill," on Feb. 25, 1860. He was the second son of Adam and Esther (Long) Carnahan. He has been a resident of Leechburg and the vicinity all his life, is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and of the John Knox Bible class, and for years has been familiarly known all along the Kiskiminetas valley as "Neighbor" Carnahan. He has all the traits to make him worthy the name. He has a reputation as a grower of fine flowers, and his gardens have been noted and admired for years. For many years he was the support of his widowed mother, who died about 1910.

When the Spanish war was declared Mr. Carnahan enlisted in Capt. Austin Clark's company, and was assigned to Company G, of the 16th Regiment in the Porto Rican campaign of the Spanish-American conflict, and was promoted to corporal. Serving throughout the war, he was honorably discharged at its close, returning to Leechburg with sixteen others from the town and neighborhood, among whom was Lieut. Harry Bolar, of his own town. Corporal Carnahan has been in the employ of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company and their predecessors in Leechburg for thirty-one years and is still with them at this writing, 1913, in the capacity of gate watchman. Mr. Carnahan is a good citizen and respected by all who have ever known him, and most dutifully cared for his mother for many years.

SAMUEL HOWARD McCAIN, attorney, of Kittanning, one of the ablest men in his profession of Armstrong county, is a representative of an old North of Ireland Presbyterian family, which has been settled there for almost a century.

The McCains lived in Tyrone, Ireland, and George McCain, great-grandfather of Samuel Howard McCain, came to this country from County Tyrone, in 1812 settling in (South) Buffalo township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he purchased a farm and a distillery. One George McCain had a gristmill at Freeport, on lot 123, conveyed to Robert Lowry's estate in 1839. In 1883 it was owned by Iseman

& Patterson. In religion he was a Cumberland Presbyterian, and his name appears on a "call to ministry" made by the congregation of Slate Lick, viz.: "In testimony whereof we respectively submit our names this the third day of November, 1814. N. B. the call is designed for the one half of our labours in the gospel. (Signed) James Hill, Adam Maxwell, John Matthias, Jr., Jacob Young, Jr., Patrick Callon, John Boney, David Feales, Thomas Cuscaden, George McCaine, John Ralston, David Ralston, James Clark, James Boles, William Morrison, Robert Morrison."

Mr. McCain married Rebecca Ralston, and they had a family of five children, two sons and three daughters.

William McCain, son of George, was born in Ireland. He settled with his parents in South Buffalo township and became one of the prosperous farmers and general merchants of the locality, doing business in Freeport. A man of progressive ideas, he was also interested in the manufacture of salt, and was well known in his day. In 1853 he went to California, being honored with election as judge during his residence there. He was a lawyer of ability. Later he returned to Freeport. In March, 1859, the McCall heirs conveyed an "entire parcel" of land at Mount Pleasant to William McCain for \$411.40. In 1825 Mr. McCain married Elizabeth Galbraith, who was born in 1804 in Butler county, Pa., and died in Freeport in 1889. A woman of remarkable force of character, she was noted for religious fervor and high Christian principles.

William Galbraith McCain, son of William, was born in Freeport, Pa., and there reared, helping with the work at home in summers and attending school in winters. In 1855 he went out to California, where he was quite successful in prospecting for gold, accumulating \$10,000 before he decided to return home. Later he lived at Freeport, where he was in the lumber business for seventeen years, being a lumber manufacturer. He is now located at Bristol, Tenn., whither he moved sixteen years ago, engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of lumber. On February 18, 1864, he married Nancy Rowland, who died Nov. 29, 1902, aged sixty-four years. She was a Presbyterian in religion, as is also Mr. McCain. Of the five children born to them, four lived to maturity: William A., who is in partnership with his father; Elizabeth R., wife of Dr. J. M. Cooley, of Kittanning, Pa.; James P., in partnership with his father; and Samuel Howard.

Samuel Howard McCain was born April 27, 1875, at Freeport, and obtained his early education there in the public schools. Later he went to Chambersburg Academy, in Franklin county, Pa., where he graduated in 1897, continuing his studies at Yale College, when he took the law course. He was graduated in 1900 and admitted to the bar at New Haven in the same year, beginning practice shortly thereafter at Grantsville, W. Va. He remained there a year, as attorney for an oil company, and then returning to Kittanning gained admission to the Armstrong county bar, in 1903. Forming a partnership with ex-Judge Calvin Rayburn, the association continued for two years, and since its dissolution Mr. McCain has practiced alone. He is recognized as one of the most capable of the younger lawyers, and has been associated with a number of important cases. Politically he is a Republican, but he is not active in party affairs and has never sought office. Fraternally he affiliates with the Masons, belonging to Blue Lodge, No. 244, of Kittanning, and Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., also of Kittanning. In religious faith a Presbyterian, he and his wife hold membership in the church of that denomination.

On Jan. 18, 1908, Mr. McCain was united in marriage with Mary E. Adele Gilpin, daughter of John and Olive (McConnell) Gilpin, the former a distinguished lawyer of Kittanning who passed away in 1883. Two children, Samuel Howard and John Gilpin, have been born to this marriage.

JOHN C. HUNTER, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Apollo, Armstrong county, was born April 13, 1865, in Cook township, Westmoreland county, Pa., son of James and Martha (Bailey) Hunter.

James Hunter was born in Pennsylvania, while his wife is a native of New York State. They are now living in Westmoreland county, Pa., aged seventy-six and seventy-four years, respectively. He is a carpenter and builder.

Dr. Hunter attended common school until he was thirteen years old, when he spent a year in a normal school. Following this, for several years, he clerked in various general stores, and then learned the carpenter's trade under his father, with whom he worked until he took up the study of medicine. When he was eighteen years old he began reading medicine under the instruction of Dr. L. C. Thomas, thus continuing for five years. Entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Md., he was graduated

therefrom in 1893, and after six months spent as an interne in the Baltimore City hospital he came to Apollo, where he entered upon general practice. During the succeeding years he has built up a large and lucrative practice, and is recognized as one of the able members of his profession in this locality.

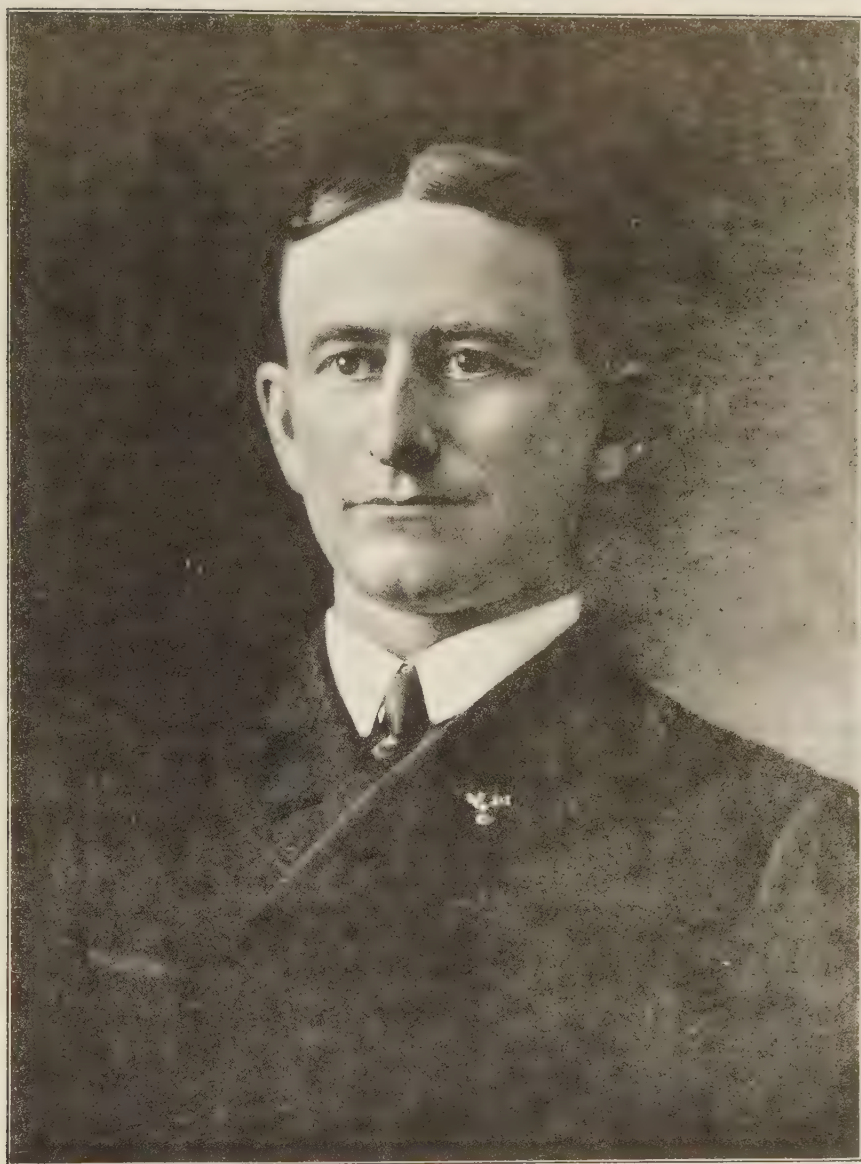
On May 24, 1888, Dr. Hunter was married in Youngstown, Pa., to Loretta Cribbs. Dr. and Mrs. Hunter became the parents of four children, three of whom are living: Martha, born Oct. 11, 1891; Lauren, born Feb. 28, 1895, and Mildred, born July 4, 1899.

Dr. Hunter belongs to the Armstrong County Medical Society. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Armstrong Lodge, No. 437; is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 341; of the Knights of Pythias, Uniformed Rank, and is brigade surgeon of the latter. He is also a past exalted ruler of the Elks, belonging to Apollo Lodge, No. 386, and is a life member of this order, his association with it dating from March 20, 1903.

JOEL E. KINNARD, Esq., is one of the best known citizens of Burrell township, Armstrong county, where he has long been identified with educational interests, business and public affairs, prominent in politics and the local government, and in every relation of life a man highly respected for his ability and genuine worth. Mr. Kinnard was born Oct. 14, 1854, on the same site in Burrell township where he now has his home, son of Isaac and Mary A. (Helferich) Kinnard.

Isaac Kinnard was born in 1812, died in 1884, in Westmoreland county, Pa., and was of Scotch descent. He married Mary A. Helferich, who was born in 1816 in Armstrong county, of German stock, being a daughter of Anthony and Mary Helferich, and to them were born fourteen children, of whom Joel E. was the youngest; he is now the sole survivor. Lavinia married Jacob George; Harriet married Jacob Darbaker; Susanna married Elijah Lookabaugh, and she dying he married her sister Emily; Anthony H. married Margaret Schaeffer. These and Joel E. lived to maturity and had families. The others died young.

Joel E. Kinnard was reared and educated in Burrell township, where he has passed all his life. At an early age he began teaching, in which profession he has been engaged since Oct. 27, 1873, and in that capacity he has become widely and favorably known, more than one generation having come under his influence and care. His high qualities as a man have made his services doubly valuable, for



John C Hunter M.D

he has not only been an intelligent educator but one whose position has enabled him to direct many young people toward better things, and he has never failed to use his opportunities of this kind, which he regards as equally important as the mental instruction he imparts.

Mr. Kinnard has taken an active part in local affairs. He served five years, from 1903 to 1908, as justice of the peace, has been health officer, local registrar of vital statistics, secretary of the board of supervisors, and in every trust has discharged his duties faithfully. He has been a prominent worker in the Republican party, has served eight years as member of the election board of his township, and has been member of the county executive committee from Burrell township. In 1900 he was engaged on the government geological survey. He has to some extent also interested himself in business, being a director of the South Bend Mutual Insurance Company and a member of the company of the Kinnard Woolen Factory at Cochran Mills. The tract of fifty-eight acres where he resides is his property, and he raises vegetables and hay.

On May 11, 1876, Mr. Kinnard was married to Amanda Rupert, of Burrell township, who was born Oct. 12, 1856, and they have had four children, two sons and two daughters: (1) Charles Ewing, born Jan. 1, 1878, married Leone Hileman, and has three children, Clark Dallas, Freda Lavada and Katherine Marie Hileman. (2) Ada May died when three years, three months old. (3) Harry Raymond was born June 21, 1884. (4) Hazel Alberta was born April 10, 1898. The family are members of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, at Brick Church. Mr. Kinnard is a member of the Woodmen and the Jr. O. U. A. M.

Few citizens of Burrell township have been associated with so many phases of its everyday life and progress as has Mr. Kinnard, and he ranks deservedly among its most honored residents, his public spirit and intelligent devotion to the promotion of various good movements having been productive of results which have benefited the community appreciably.

Ephraim Rupert, father of Mrs. Joel E. Kinnard, married Mrs. Susanna (King) Schall, widow of Michael Schall, by whom she had two children: Mary, wife of Amos Altman, and John, who died unmarried. By Mr. Rupert she had children as follows: Henrietta, wife of John Grimes; Lucetta, wife of John Wagle; Louisa, wife of Samuel Sinclair; Amanda, wife of Joel E. Kinnard; Elizabeth, wife of William Clendenning; Rebecca,

wife of Thomas J. Schaeffer; and Ephraim, who married Emma Hankey.

ANTHONY WAYNE SMITH, owner of the Pleasant Valley stock farm, known as the home of Hyland Barron, in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, was born in South Bend township, this county, July 8, 1853, son of John Smith.

Henry Smith, his grandfather, was a native of Armstrong county, and in early life resided in Burrell township, where he was a farmer, later moving to South Bend township and making his home there until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-two years old. His children were: John, Frederick, George, Isaac, Anthony, Philip, Catherine, Sarah and Mrs. Simon Heilman.

John Smith, son of Henry Smith, was born Feb. 23, 1820, in Burrell township, where he was educated and taught the cooper's trade. For many years he furnished barrels of his own manufacture to people all over Armstrong county. He also followed farming in South Bend township, although his principal interest was in his coopering business. His death occurred in Avonmore in Westmoreland county, Pa., when he, like his father, had attained the age of eighty-two years. On Oct. 23, 1847, he married Elizabeth George, who was born July 28, 1826, near Chambersburg, in Franklin county, Pa., and died Dec. 11, 1913, in her eighty-eighth year. Their union was blessed with twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, viz.: A. W., of Leechburg, Pa.; C. A., of Pittsburgh; W. C., of Tarentum, Pa.; M. J., of Natrona, Pa.; Mrs. Anna Mary Silvus, of South Bend; Mrs. Jennie R. Hilty of Salina; Mrs. Emma N. Hill of Leechburg; Mrs. Isabel R. Parke of Natrona; Mrs. Ella L. Wilson, of Avonmore; and Ophelia, Amelia and Cecelia, triplets, the first named dying in 1903, the other two when nine months old.

Anthony Wayne Smith attended the local schools of his native township, and worked upon his father's farm until nineteen years of age. He then drove an oil team for his father in Clarion county for about two years. Following this he was in a butchering business for about six years, at Petersburg, Clarion Co., Pa. For the next few years he was employed in various ways, until he began farming for himself in Westmoreland county. After four years there he went to Wilkesburg, where he engaged in the butchering business for four years more. Returning to Westmoreland county, he farmed for six

years. In 1893 he bought the old Hiram Hill homestead, owned by his father-in-law, located on the Kittanning road, in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, comprising 135 acres of valuable land. He has sold a portion of it, now owning 128 acres. On this property he specializes in raising fine fruit, including apples and pears, his orchards being among the best in this part of the State. There are two natural gas wells on the farm, owned by the Gilpin Gas Company. Mr. Smith has some of the finest stock of horses in this section, and is very well known in his line of business.

In 1878 Mr. Smith married Frances S. Hill, daughter of Hiram Hill, and their union has been blessed with four children, as follows: Elmer C., a druggist, of Leechburg, Pa.; Hermon H., at home; John H., of Leechburg, who was married in 1905 to Glennie Riggles, and they have had four children, Frances F., Edwin, Carroll and Robert; and Frank E., who is a student at Gettysburg, Pa., preparing for the Lutheran ministry. Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and served Gilpin township as school director. He is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church.

HILL. Hiram Hill, now deceased, father of Mrs. Smith, was born Dec. 17, 1812, and died Jan. 15, 1891, aged seventy-eight years, twenty-nine days. His wife, Margaret Shaffer, born May 5, 1809, died May 20, 1887, aged seventy-eight years, fifteen days. They were buried at the Forks Church in Gilpin township. Mr. and Mrs. Hill had children as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Gosser, of Leechburg, Pa., is deceased; Harriet died in infancy; Eliza died unmarried; Jefferson is a resident of Freeport, Pa.; Frances S. is the wife of A. W. Smith; Daniel M. is a farmer in Gilpin township.

HOWARD O. PETERS, editor and proprietor of the *Advance*, of Rural Valley, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born in Cowanshannock township, this county, April 12, 1886, son of James S. and Mary A. (Cooper) Peters.

Samuel F. Peters, his paternal grandfather, was born in 1800, and married Susan V. Johnston, who was born in 1790. Both were of Austin township, Delaware Co., Pa. She died in 1871, he in 1877. They had the following family: Samuel J., Charles V., William P., Maria and James S. All of these are now deceased.

James S. Peters was born April 22, 1834, in Austin township, Delaware county. In April, 1854, he came from Philadelphia to

Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, and settled on the Peters farm, two miles south of Rural Valley, buying four hundred acres of land. There he passed the remainder of his life, excepting five years which he spent in Delaware county, dying June 20, 1890. Politically he was a strong Republican, and gave his hearty support to the candidates of his party. He was long a consistent member of the Methodist Church, to which he not only gave liberally, but held various offices, seldom being free from duties of this kind, which he conscientiously performed. He is buried in the Rural Valley cemetery.

On Sept. 11, 1853, Mr. Peters married Susan E. Smith, which union was blessed by the following children: Arabella R., Eudora J., Susan V., Samuel F. and Isaac Wilbert, the two last named surviving. The mother of this family died May 14, 1873, and on Dec. 25, 1873, Mr. Peters married (second) Mary A. Cooper, third daughter of James Cooper, who was born at Elderton, Armstrong Co., Pa., May 22, 1843. But this union there were children as follows: James M., Mary I., Charles B., Etta M. (who died young), Frank E., Robert J. (deceased) and Howard O. Mrs. Peters now lives with her son H. O. in Rural Valley.

James Cooper, paternal grandfather of Howard O. Peters, was a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., born in 1809. On May 16, 1839, he married Mary Mitchell, who was born in 1817, daughter of George and Sydney Mitchell, of Westmoreland county. In 1840 they moved to Elderton, Armstrong county, where they resided for six years, during which time he was employed as cabinetmaker. In the year 1846 they moved to the farm of his father-in-law, George Mitchell, two miles south of Rural Valley, and there spent the remainder of their lives, his death occurring April 10, 1887, hers on March 15, 1899; their son, J. R. Cooper, now owns and lives upon this property. They had a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters, namely: George M., Robert E., James R., Samuel Q., Sidney J., a child that died at birth, Mary A., Matilda H., Nancy J., and Martha C. All survive but Sidney J., Nancy J., Martha C. and the one that died in infancy.

Howard O. Peters began his education in the local school and grew up in healthy rural surroundings. In July, 1900, he left the farm, moving with his mother and brother F. E. to Rural Valley, making their home on School street. One year later he took up the painter's

trade with his brother, J. M., following same during the summer and in the winter months attending the public school at Rural Valley. He was engaged at painting until Nov. 1, 1907, when he purchased a half interest in a grocery store with Prof. E. E. Keeler, the business being conducted under the firm name of Keeler & Peters for one year and two weeks. Then they traded their store to O. S. Marshall, for the plant and business of the Rural Valley *Advance*, a four-page, seven-column weekly newspaper, published each Wednesday. It is distinctly a "home product," all the work being done at the local office. The deal with Mr. Marshall was closed Nov. 12, 1908, from which time until March 8, 1910, the *Advance* office was run under the ownership of Keeler & Peters. Then the latter bought his partner's interest and has since been sole proprietor. He conducts his establishment with the help of three lady typesetters. The circulation of the paper has been increasing steadily, and the general business has also shown a gratifying growth. In the summer of 1911 Mr. Peters purchased from W. H. Crouch a half lot adjoining his restaurant on the west, and thereon erected a two-story and basement building, 26 by 50 feet in dimensions, moving his printing office into the first floor. He and his family reside in the second story. The basement is used for the storing of automobiles, for which Mr. Peters has the agency, and he does a good business in that line as well as in the auto livery business during the summer months.

The Rural Valley *Advance* was started by T. G. Hosick Jan. 1, 1901, with a business, news and editorial office in Rural Valley, the mechanical work being done in the *Record* office at Kittanning. This state of affairs continued until Aug. 1, 1901, when O. S. Marshall bought the *Record* and he and Mr. Hosick consolidated the two papers, moving the printing plant of the latter to Rural Valley. The publication of the *Record* was then discontinued, the interests of all being represented by the *Advance*, which was issued by the firm of Marshall & Hosick. The paper was published in the old town hall, located at the rear end of R. M. Trollinger's lot. In March, 1902, O. S. Marshall purchased the interest of his partner, and continued to operate the business alone for about a month, when he sold a third interest to E. E. Keeler, the new firm becoming Marshall & Keeler. They published the *Advance* and conducted a successful job printing business until October, 1907, when Mr. Marshall purchased the interest of Mr. Keeler. During all

these years, the plant had been located in the old city hall, but in the spring of 1908 the lease for the ground on which the hall stood expired, and Mr. Marshall moved the printing plant to the J. A. Dixon building, on the south side of Main street. In November of the same year, Mr. Marshall traded the plant and business to E. E. Keeler and H. O. Peters, and they took charge under the firm name of Keeler & Peters.

The policy of the paper is firmly maintained, and its patrons secure clean, bright, snappy news, with forceful editorials. Its position is fully established, and merchants recognize its power as an advertising medium. Much of the present prosperity of the paper is due to the good business management of Mr. Peters, who is not only a strong writer, but a practical man in every respect. He is a young man of strong convictions, believing in the freedom of the press and recognizing the responsibility resting upon those who enter the field of newspaper work to use their influence for the encouragement and support of all that is the best for the general welfare. His paper has always been considered a fearless organ, advocating high moral standards and the utmost integrity in civic life.

On April 27, 1910, Mr. Peters married L. Alice Jewart, daughter of Z. Erastus and Sarah F. (Moore) Jewart, of Cowanshannock township, who were married June 30, 1880, and had three children, Ross M., a daughter that died at birth and L. Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have had one daughter, Dora Mildred, born Nov. 25, 1912. Mr. Peters is a member of the Methodist Church and an interested worker, serving as usher and as librarian of the Sunday school. In February, 1914, he joined Rural Valley Lodge, No. 766, I. O. O. F. In his political views he is a Republican, but he has not taken any direct part in politics except through the medium of his paper, and has never sought office. During the summer of 1909 Mr. Peters enjoyed a pleasant trip to California and along the coast of Washington, taking his mother with him.

Z. Erastus Jewart, father of Mrs. Peters, was the eldest son of Alexander and Mary Ann (Roof) Jewart, both of whom were natives of Indiana county, Pa. They had a family of ten children: Z. Erastus, Arcturas Preston, Jane, Margaret, Callie, Elmer, Harvey Clark, Alexander, John Festus and Sylvester Melanthon. Alexander Jewart followed agricultural pursuits for a number of years, and owned some of the finest orchards in this region. He

served as justice of peace for a number of years.

John Moore, maternal grandfather of Mrs. H. O. Peters, came from Germany to the United States when ten years old, and was the only member of his family who lived to reach this country, the rest dying en route. He settled in Fayette county, Pa. He married Lydia Varnes, and in the fall of 1852 they moved to Barnards, Armstrong Co., Pa., the first winter living in the schoolhouse. They were the parents of seven children: Martin, Samuel R., Isaac, John, Ross S., Mary and Sarah F. (Sallie). All were born in Fayette county except Sarah F., the youngest, who was born after the family removed to Barnards. John Moore lived in Delaware and was employed at the Du Pont Powder Works for some time.

COLIN CAMPBELL was associated with the most important manufacturing interests of Leechburg for a number of years before his death, as a member of the firm of Kirkpatrick & Co., Limited, with which he was connected throughout the period of his residence in Leechburg. A man of strong mentality, trained and developed under advantageous circumstances, he was not only one of the most useful citizens of his generation as a manufacturer, but distinguished also for social and Christian qualities, which made him one of the most noted men of the place.

Born Aug. 26, 1832, at Dunfermline, Scotland, he was a son of Daniel and Janet (McKenzie) Campbell, both of whom were of ancient and honorable ancestry. His brothers and their sons were all professional men. He was related to several of the ancient and celebrated clans, including the McKenzies, McDonalds and Stewarts, whose name was originally written Steward. They were descended from King Robert the Bruce of Scotland, through his daughter Margery, who married Walter, the high steward of Scotland, and took the name and arms from that office. Descended from the Clan of Argyll, of which the late Duke of Argyll was the head, the Campbells were entitled to that coat of arms, which the members of the family in England and Scotland still use. Mr. Campbell, however, after coming to America, used only the crest, being thoroughly Democratic in his views and tastes. Mr. Campbell was brought up under his uncle, Thomas McKenzie, of Scotland, who was a member of a large iron works and ship-building company on the Clyde, a gentleman of education and high business qualifications. So thorough was the training which he received

during the several years of his association with this concern, that when Mr. Campbell was twenty-one years old it was said that he could estimate, to within a few pounds sterling, the cost of building any ship. He was equally conversant with every branch related to ship-building, and in time became engaged in business on his own account in the manufacture of steel wire. He was still a young man when he came to America, first settling at Boston, and the Civil war breaking out soon afterward he entered the Union army. Subsequently he went into the navy, in which he served until the close of the war. Returning to Boston, he continued there a short time, about thirty-five years ago going west to Pittsburgh, where he became associated with the firm of Jones & Laughlin, in a responsible position. Later he became cashier of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, at Sharpsburg, Pa., where he was associated with George Chalfant, of Spang. Chalfant & Co., president of that bank. In 1882 he came to Leechburg, where he took the position of general superintendent for J. C. Kirkpatrick and J. C. Wallace, the business of Kirkpatrick & Co. being put on a new and thoroughly systematic basis under his management. Soon afterward the firm was reorganized, and he became a member of Kirkpatrick & Co., Limited. This was about thirty years ago, 1884. Mr. Campbell's ideas and management proved very successful, and the mills were put into splendid working order, for which much credit is due him. His early experience and training in the steel business enabled him to see the needs of the plant, and his unusual business attainments helped him to carry out his plans with a degree of success that would have been impossible in one less grounded in all the essential details. Inheriting qualities of a high order from a long line of ancestors, his intellect and strength invited responsibilities, his environment and early teachings, together with a thorough education, made him a man whose worth was recognized wherever he went, and he was relied upon by all who came in contact with him. Maintaining the highest ideals of honor and integrity in all the relations of life, he was looked up to by all his associates and employees. He retired from active business a short time before the sale of the mill to the combine, retaining his interest, however, until the change.

Coming of strong Presbyterian stock, Mr. Campbell was brought up in the faith of that church, and his Christian training was such as to emphasize the strong characteristics of the high minded race from which he sprang. Firm



Colubampbell

in his convictions, straightforward in manner and without any affectation, he despised pretense and any display, and lived always an unostentatious life.

Mr. Campbell married Elizabeth Lang, daughter of Hugh Lang, an officer in the British army, who served all through the Peninsular campaign, resigning just before the battle of Waterloo. His wife, Elizabeth Thomson, was a member of an old Ayrshire family of Scotland. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Elizabeth McKenzie and Daniel McKenzie. Mr. Campbell died June 21, 1901.

Elizabeth McKenzie Campbell married Oscar Frederick Hammar, a native of Sweden, who came to the United States when nineteen years old. He had taken a course in mechanical engineering, and came to this country to get new ideas and enlarge his experience, not intending to stay. He first lived in Boston, becoming naturalized, and made his permanent home here, and has been associated with a number of firms as mechanical engineer in Boston, Providence, R. I., with the H. C. Frick Company at Scottdale, Pa., and afterward with the Westinghouse Electric Company at East Pittsburgh, resigning his position with that concern in 1902. After his retirement he took up painting, in which he has met with remarkable success, his ability being so much appreciated by the leading artists that he is considered the best copyist at the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, D. C. Mr. Hammar is a man of thorough education, an accomplished linguist, knowing the Swedish, German, French and English languages, and he has studied music from childhood, being a fine performer on the piano and flute. Mr. and Mrs. Hammar have no children. They are members of the Holy Innocents Episcopal Church of Leechburg, of which Mr. Hammar is senior warden.

DANIEL MCKENZIE CAMPBELL, son of Colin and Elizabeth (Lang) Campbell, is associated with some of the leading industrial and financial interests of Leechburg, where he occupies a position of high influence. He was born April 2, 1861, in Glasgow, Scotland, where he was educated, undergoing the rigorous mental discipline characteristic of Scottish educational institutions. He took a thorough course in analytical chemistry at Anderson's College, Glasgow, and remained in his native city until the following year. In 1883 he came to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he took a position as assistant chemist with the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company which he held for one year.

He then became chief chemist for Kirkpatrick & Co., Limited, at Leechburg, Pa., in which concern his father held a large interest and was then acting as chief superintendent. After a year here Mr. Campbell became chief chemist for the nail works and blast furnace of the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company at Birdsboro, Berks Co., Pa., where he remained four years. Returning to Leechburg he assumed the duties of superintendent in the Russia sheet iron department of the plant of Kirkpatrick & Co., Limited, and remained with that concern until it disposed of its plant, real estate and good will to the American Sheet Steel Company. Prior to this time he, with several others connected with Kirkpatrick & Co., Limited, organized the West Leechburg Steel & Tin Plate Company, to manufacture strips and bands. Lately the firm name has been changed to the West Leechburg Steel Company, consisting of J. W. and J. L. Kirkpatrick, James Lippincott, and D. N. Campbell, all old Kirkpatrick & Co., Limited, employees. These men are continuing the reputation their fathers established for high business qualities and capacity in the management of large interests. As treasurer and a heavy stockholder in the West Leechburg Steel Company Mr. Campbell takes just pride in the modernly equipped establishment which has done much more for Leechburg than affording employment to many of its citizens, for it is one of the substantial concerns whose location here has attracted considerable other capital. Further, he has given direct proof of his faith in the town by investing heavily in other local institutions, and promoting them whenever his influence is necessary. He is president of the Farmers' National Bank of Leechburg, and among his outside interests may be mentioned the National Fireproofing Company of Pittsburgh, of which he is a director; he is also a member of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange. He is well fitted for responsibilities of an industrial and financial nature, and his practical scientific experience during the earlier years of his business career has proved of inestimable value where judgment must be based on expert knowledge. His many strong qualities and characteristic strictness in attending to all obligations have made him a trusted leader in all circles into which his activities have drawn him.

As a Mason, Mr. Campbell belongs to the blue lodge at Leechburg, chapter at Kittanning and Tancred Commandery, No. 48, K. T., of Pittsburgh.

On Sept. 4, 1895, Mr. Campbell married Margaretta C. Parr, daughter of Col. John G. Parr, a distinguished officer of the Civil war.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the Holy Innocents Episcopal Church of Leechburg, of which he is a vestryman and lay reader. They have four children: Elizabeth Lang, Donald McKenzie, Alexander McKenzie and Douglas McKenzie.

COL. JOHN GILCHRIST PARR, deceased, who commanded the 139th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the Civil war, was a resident of Kittanning, Armstrong county, where his memory is honored not only by his family and veterans who served with him in the army, but by all who knew him. Named for his maternal grandfather, John Gilchrist, a soldier of the Revolution, he came from that substantial Scotch-Irish stock which has been so important an element in the development of Pennsylvania, and from which he derived their characteristic qualities of intellectual strength, high morality and strict integrity.

Colonel Parr was born Dec. 9, 1823, on his father's farm near New Alexandria, Westmoreland Co., Pa., son of James B. and Hannah C. (Gilchrist) Parr, the latter a daughter of Maj. John and Eleanor Gilchrist, the former of whom died in the mountains, on the way from New Jersey to Westmoreland county, and was buried on the mountains; his wife and several children proceeded to Greensburg, and she taught a young ladies' school. Mrs. Gilchrist died May 10, 1844, when about seventy-five years old.

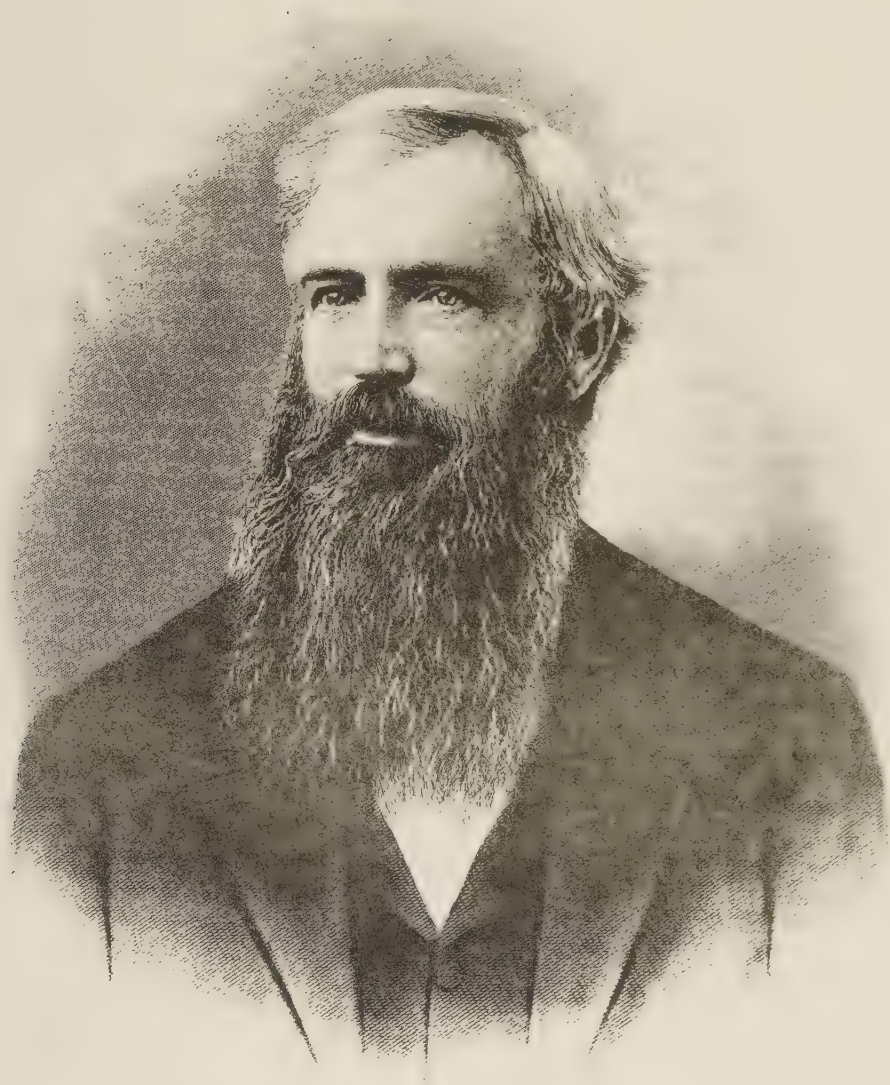
When a young man John G. Parr went out to Illinois. He had studied surveying and learned the painter's trade, so he was not at a loss for employment. Making his home with his sister Elizabeth, Mrs. George Oyler, at Freeport, Ill., he was married there to Hannah Agnew Wiley, who died March 22, 1859, leaving two children, Bernard (who died at Leechburg when fifty-three years old, unmarried) and an infant of nine months; the latter died shortly after the mother. Colonel Parr then returned to Pennsylvania, settling near Leechburg, at his sister's, where he had been but a short time when the Civil war broke out. He raised Company C, of the 139th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was elected captain of the company, and later became colonel of the regiment, serving as such to the close of the war. At the battle of Cold Harbor he lost his right hand, but soon after rejoined his company, and subsequently became colonel.

On Nov. 5, 1867, Colonel Parr married (second) Mrs. Emma P. (Smith) Sparhawk, who was born at Manayunk (near Philadel-

phia), Pa., and was the widow of Thomas Sparhawk, of Philadelphia. To this union were born children as follows: (1) Lucy married Dr. Henry Wilson Temple, at present a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and they have five children, John Parr, Martha Agnew, William Jameson, Henry Marshall and Edward Lawrence. (2) Margaretta Correy is the wife of Daniel McKenzie Campbell, a prominent business man of Leechburg, Armstrong county. (3) John Beaton is the youngest living child of Col. John G. Parr. (4) William Brooks died in infancy. The mother, Mrs. Emma P. (Smith) Parr, died in Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1881.

John Smith, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Emma P. (Smith) Parr, came to America from Ireland with his wife Susanna in 1720, at which time they had five children, the youngest of these, Robert, having been born at sea during the voyage. They made their home in what was then called the Brandywine settlement in Chester county, Pa., became prominent members of the Brandywine Manor Church, and prospered, Mr. Smith appearing among the holders of real estate in 1753. He died Dec. 19, 1765, aged seventy-nine years, his wife Dec. 14, 1767, at the age of seventy-six. They had fifteen children in all.

Robert Smith, the child of John and Susanna Smith, born at sea in 1720, died in December, 1803. The first public record which relates to him shows him as one of the subscribers to the support of Rev. Andrew Boyd, pastor of the Brandywine Church, 1747 to 1758. In 1757, before his marriage, when the Indians became restless and aggressive along this whole Pennsylvania border, Sergeant Smith is recorded as "going to Reading to be qualified," but there is no record that the command to which he belonged was called into action. When next his name appears in the records of the times all of his family of eleven children except the youngest had been born and he was a man of fifty-five years. He did important work for the Colonial cause during the Revolution. In August, 1775, he was thanked by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania for a model of a machine to be used in handling chevaux-de-frise to be sunk in the Delaware, and he was soon afterward directed by council to report on the merits of rival plans for his work that had been submitted by Govett and Guion. After the spring freshet of 1776 had subsided, so that the river was low enough to allow the work to proceed with advantage, the council took up the defensive work in earnest, and in June of that year he



John G. Parr John W. Parr

was instructed to take charge of and sink the proposed obstruction in the channel. For nearly a year he remained in charge of this undertaking, during which time he was also engaged in planning the earthworks which were also used in the same line of defense. The Committee of Safety ordered, in January, 1777, that the committee appointed to view Liberty Island "repair as soon as season will permit with Robert Smith, John McNeal and David Rittenhouse, and lay out such works as they shall think sufficient, and that those gentlemen employ such persons as may be necessary to complete the work." During those years Mr. Smith was called into counsel to assist in preparing his native State for self-government, and he sat in the convention which on Sept. 28, 1776, adopted the first State constitution of Pennsylvania, an important and thoughtful document, which is said to have the distinction, among other advanced positions taken therein, of having been the first to enact religious liberty into the law. Mr. Smith had the responsible position of county lieutenant of Chester county until March 21, 1786, and besides attending to the duties of same served as sheriff of the county, to which office he was elected March 29, 1777, and again Nov. 21, 1778. He served one term in the State Legislature, 1785, and was one of the trustees of the State Loan Office, whose function it was to manage the indebtedness of the State, until 1787. At that time, when sixty-seven years old, he retired from public life. He had the title of colonel. His career was one which reflects the highest credit upon his intellect and integrity, and he was remembered as a man of upright and decided character. His life was prolonged for sixteen more years. He had grown very heavy, weighing 250 pounds. Mr. Smith was a staunch Presbyterian, a supporter to the end of his life of the Brandywine Manor Church, and from 1776 a ruling elder of that congregation.

On Dec. 20, 1758, Robert Smith married Margaret Vaughn, who was born Nov. 1, 1735, daughter of John and Emma (Parry) Vaughn, of Red Lion, Uwchlan township, Chester county, both of Welsh Baptist families. John Vaughn, born June 5, 1690, died May 24, 1750; his name first appears on record in Chester county in 1718. His wife, born 1700, died in 1791, was a daughter of Rowland Parry (born about 1665, died 1737), who lived at Haverford, Delaware Co., Pa. Mrs. Robert Smith survived her husband a number of years, dying March 18, 1822. After his death she spent part of the time at the home of Gen.

Matthew Stanley, whose wife was her husband's niece, but the latter part of her days was spent at the home of her son, Joseph Smith, in Philadelphia. Her wedding ring is still in existence, a plain gold band bearing the inscription on the inside, "As God decreed, so we agreed."

Jonathan Smith, son of Robert, early left his birthplace in Uwchlan township, Chester county, and entered, probably about 1782, the office of Maj. John Beaton, then register of wills and recorder of deeds for Chester county. On April 25, 1786, he was sworn clerk to Thomas Smith, of the State Loan Office, of which his father, Col. Robert Smith, was a trustee. When Col. Persifer Frazer, afterward father-in-law of Jonathan Smith, succeeded Major Beaton as register of wills and recorder of deeds in 1786, Mr. Smith again went into that office, becoming the deputy register and recorder. He was subsequently an accountant in one of the United States offices in Philadelphia, to which city he removed in 1792, and he was appointed first teller in the first United States bank incorporated, in 1791, and which transacted its business in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, from 1791 to 1797. For a number of years Jonathan Smith held a highly influential position. Possessing a cheerful nature, and blessed with a plentiful sense of humor, he was not only looked up to for his substantial qualities, but admired for his many lovable traits. It was said of him, in matters concerning the feelings of others his delicacy was careful and self-denying. His large-hearted hospitality made his house at all times the resort of friends from all parts of the country. He was a handsome man, as is shown by his remaining portraits.

Jonathan Smith married Mary Ann Frazer, who was born Feb. 4, 1774, and died Feb. 9, 1845. She was a daughter of Persifer Frazer, of Thornbury township, Delaware Co., Pa., from whom she inherited considerable land in western Pennsylvania, where he had located some of his Revolutionary land warrants. Among the children of Jonathan and Mary Ann (Frazer) Smith were Dr. Beaton Smith and Gen. Persifer Frazer Smith, of Mexican war fame, afterward lieutenant governor of some Western State.

Dr. Beaton Smith, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, married Mary Anna Huddleson, and their daughter, Emma P., married Thomas Sparhawk, and (second) Col. John Gilchrist Parr.

Persifer Frazer, father of Mrs. Mary Ann (Frazer) Smith, was a merchant in early life,

and an ironmaster. Soon after the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he was commissioned captain of the 4th Regiment, Pennsylvania troops, under Col. Anthony Wayne, and continued in the service several years, being in the campaign which led to Burgoyne's surrender, and at the battle of the Brandywine, immediately after which he was taken prisoner by the British. He escaped after six months of captivity in Philadelphia, and was present with his command at the battle of Monmouth, L. I. He rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and resigned from the army Oct. 9, 1778, because he could not procure the righting of what he considered the injustice done him by Congress in promoting his junior officers over his head while he was held prisoner. Afterward he was appointed clothier general of the army, but did not accept. In 1781 he was elected brigadier general in the service of the State of Pennsylvania, and he was further honored by election to the State Legislature in 1781, 1782 and 1784. Later other public honors came to him, in his election at different times to such high offices as justice of the court of Common Pleas, county treasurer, and register of wills and recorder of deeds of Chester county. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, his parents, John and Nancy (Smith) Frazer, having come to this country from Glasgow, County Monaghan, Ireland; the earlier ancestors were from Scotland. John Frazer became a merchant in Philadelphia. Persifer Frazer married Mary Worrall Taylor, who was born April 8, 1745, and died Nov. 30, 1830. Her parents were John and Sarah (Worrall) Taylor, of Thornbury, Delaware Co., Pa., the former an ironmaster and a large landowner.

THOMAS A. KERR, of T. A. Kerr & Co., general merchandise, Parkers Landing, Pa., was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler Co., Pa., Nov. 2, 1854, son of Thomas and Eliza (Forsythe) Kerr. The father was born in Ireland and the mother in Armstrong county, Pa. The former came to the United States in 1833, when thirteen years old, first locating in Lawrence county, Pa., where he learned the stone-cutting trade. After attaining his majority he settled at Slippery Rock, where he married, purchased a farm of seventy-five acres, and conducted it in conjunction with working at his trade until his death, which occurred in 1870. He served nine months as a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in 1862 as a member of Company K, 137th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, be-

ing honorably discharged in 1863. His wife belonged to a pioneer family of Armstrong county. Seven children were born to their union: Rebecca, wife of William H. Curran; Milton B.; Jane Catherine, wife of T. H. McCamey; Thomas A.; Jessie, wife of Nelson H. Thompson, and James.

Thomas A. Kerr was reared on the homestead in Slippery Rock township, and secured his education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen years he went to New York City and secured employment with an ice company, with which he remained for one year. He then worked as a teamster one year more, when he went on the road as traveling salesman for a hardware firm of Clarion, Pa. For five years he continued to work in that capacity, and then embarked in a general mercantile business for himself at Eau Claire, Butler Co., Pa., continuing it for eight years. In 1888 he located at Parkers Landing, where he also engaged in general merchandising as a member of the firm of J. F. Cochran & Co. This association continued until 1892, when Mr. Kerr purchased Mr. Cochran's interest, and the firm became T. A. Kerr & Co. Later this became Kerr & McCamey, but on Jan. 25, 1910, Mr. Kerr bought out his partner's interest, and took W. B. Spear into partnership with him, the style becoming T. A. Kerr & Co. This firm has been one of the leading mercantile establishments of the city.

Mr. Kerr was married to Annie Miller, daughter of William Miller, of Slippery Rock, and by her he had one son, Charles W., now pastor of a Presbyterian church at Tulsa, Okla., where he has been located since 1898. Mr. Kerr married (second) Sarah J. Patton, daughter of William Patton, of Slippery Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr are members of the Presbyterian Church of Parker City, of which he has been a ruling elder since 1901. He belongs to Parker Lodge, No. 782, I. O. O. F. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Kerr is president of the Parker City Water Company, a stockholder and vice president of the State Bank of Parkers Landing. For one term he served as a member of the city council, and in politics is a Democrat.

REV. JOHN WILLIAM SCHWARTZ, A. M., D. D., pastor emeritus of the Lutheran Church at Worthington, Pa., and St. Mark's, in Washington township, was born at Gettysburg, Pa., Jan. 8, 1834, son of William P. and Isabella P. (Sharretts) Schwartz, both of whom belonged to fam-

ilies of good old Pennsylvania Dutch stock.

William P. Schwartz, father of Dr. Schwartz, in early life entered the United States navy and served in the Mexican war, and subsequently served in the United States army during the entire period of the Civil war. He died at Norfolk, Va., after forty years in the service, in 1867.

As a boy John William Schwartz was employed in a drug store at Gettysburg, Pa., and his work secured him the personal interest of his employer, through whom he was enabled to attend Pennsylvania College while still earning his salary. He was graduated from this institution in 1856, and three years later, in September, 1859, was licensed by the Lutheran Synod to preach the gospel, which he has been doing ever since, and bids fair to continue for years to come. For one year he served his Synod in the capacity of exploring missionary and labored in the Wyoming valley, living at Berwick, Pa., and later, for five years, was an instructor in an academy at Johnstown, Pa. From there he went to Martinsburg as a teacher in the academy at that place, and in connection with this work he served two congregations in the neighborhood. In June, 1867, he came at the call of the Lutheran Church at Worthington, Armstrong Co., Pa., to be its pastor, and served in this capacity until Oct. 1, 1911, when on account of severe illness, he resigned after a continuous pastorate of over forty-four years. He was at once unanimously elected pastor emeritus by his parish. In December, 1912, having regained his health, he resumed his pastorate in the same charge.

When Dr. Schwartz came to Worthington he found this church with one hundred and fifty members. St. Mark's Church today has over two hundred members. The old church edifice was replaced by the present modern structure, including a fine chapel, which is used for all church meetings and gatherings other than the regular church services. But few ministers have had more successful pastorates than Dr. Schwartz. He has been permitted to watch over the spiritual welfare of many from the time he confirmed them, later married, and confirmed and even married their children and baptized their grandchildren. He has served the synod and the church in many distinguished positions. For three successive years he was president of the synod and for some twenty years was a member of the board of directors of the

Gettysburg Theological Seminary, and at one time was president of that board. He has represented his synod at the general synod oftener than any other member of this body, and at the present time is a member of the examining committee of the synod.

In no way does Dr. Schwartz appear to better advantage than in his attitude toward the young men in the synod, who have had great reason to appreciate his general care and kindness of heart, and everyone finds in him a friend with true fatherly interest. His intense zeal for his church, his active life in her service and his continued usefulness, justifies the smiling assertion he made not long ago: "I am seventy-eight years young." In truth he has not grown old with the passing years, although, perhaps, he has had the usual discouragements and disappointments of life, and in addition has borne those of others as every pastor is called upon to do. However, he is yet active, aggressive and just as zealous over every church interest and enterprise as is the youngest brother and there are many who recognize the value of such worthy enthusiasm. His name is a household word in Lutheran homes in this section of Pennsylvania, and there are scores of families who take a personal interest in his welfare and ministers all over the church connection who have found strength in his fellowship and pray for its continuance. The evening of life sheds around him a beautiful light.

Dr. Schwartz was married Dec. 26, 1859, to Catherine C. Gemberling, daughter of Samuel and Eliza Gemberling, of Selinsgrove, Pa., and five children were born to them, two of whom survive: Eliza Belle, who is the wife of Rev. Montraville M. Allbeck, and William W. Mrs. Schwartz died August 6, 1888. The second marriage of Dr. Schwartz took place April 22, 1891, when he was united to Philomena Keller, daughter of Gottlieb and Hannah (Hearst) Keller, natives of Germany. Two children were born to the second marriage, Frederick K. and Mary Josephine.

In many ways, at different times, parishioners of Dr. Schwartz have endeavored to show appreciation of his services and friendship of a personal nature, and one testimonial of this kind will forever be remembered by the recipient. In the spring of 1906 Hon. E. D. Graff gave Dr. Schwartz a tour of the Holy Land, Egypt and the Mediterranean ports, and his congregation voted him a vacation of three months with con-

tinued salary, at the same time presenting him a well filled purse for all incidental expenses. It is needless to add that this generosity was appreciated, and the beloved pastor returned from his travels invigorated in mind and body.

MARLIN E. THOMPSON, a well known educator of Cowansville, Armstrong county, was born at that place April 17, 1863, son of Robert A. and Caroline (Prugh) Thompson. His paternal grandfather, a native of Ireland, came to the United States in 1829, settling in Indiana county, Pa., where he followed his business, that of jeweler, until his death, which occurred some time in the forties.

Robert Thompson was born in Ireland in 1828, and was only one year old at the time the family settled in this country. He remained with his parents until he was twenty years old, meantime securing a good common school education. He then began teaching school, and followed that calling for forty years, at the time of his death, in 1903, being one of the oldest and most highly respected educators in Pennsylvania. His wife was of German parentage. These parents had eleven children, six of whom are living, namely: James A., Hugh A., Marlin E., Robert A., Mrs. Louisa Groves and Mrs. B. W. Claypool.

Marlin E. Thompson was the sixth child in his parents' family. He attended the common schools up to his seventeenth year, when he took an academic course in Cowansville, attending there two terms. He then began teaching school, and for thirty-two years has been one of the popular educators of Armstrong county, his work in educational lines being recognized as of permanent value. He has proved his civic worth as an enthusiastic Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

JOHN HELDERLE (deceased) was a resident of Kittanning borough for many years before his death, and did a prosperous cooperating business there. He was a native of Baden, Germany, born Sept. 17, 1819, and on coming to America lived for a time at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was married there, and subsequently removed to Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he followed the cooper's trade, making the kind of oil tanks then in use. He had his shop on part of the property still occupied by his widow and daughter, who live at No. 151 South McKean street, and his business thrived so well that before his death he

had built three houses upon that tract. He was in partnership with Barton Hastings in the grocery business, and they carried on an extensive trade until his death, after which his son John S. had an interest therein, being connected with the business for over twenty years altogether. Mr. Helderle died Dec. 10, 1885. By his honorable and industrious life, his business ability and excellent management, Mr. Helderle won the confidence and respect of all who knew him, and he was regarded as one of the substantial citizens of the borough in which he had settled. For many years he held the office of borough auditor. Politically he was a Democrat, and in religion a Catholic, being a member of St. Mary's Church.

In 1855 Mr. Helderle married, in Pittsburgh, Margaretha Fichter, who was born Dec. 10, 1830, at Rheinberg, Germany, daughter of Valentine and Catherine (Slick) Fichter. Her parents never left Germany. Mrs. Helderle came to this country with her sister Mary (now Mrs. Engle, of Butler county) and her brother Michel, now deceased, who spent the rest of his life at Manorville, Armstrong county, Pa.; later a half-brother, Valentine, came to America, and lived in Pittsburgh, working in the oil refineries; he is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Helderle had three children: Mary A., born Feb. 14, 1856, who lives with her mother; Margaret V., born March 17, 1859, who died Aug. 25, 1904; and John S., born Oct. 24, 1860, who married Mary J. Jessop, he dying Feb. 18, 1892, and she Dec. 25, 1910. All the deceased members of this family are buried in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Mrs. Helderle and her daughter have a comfortable home at No. 151 South McKean street.

LIAS. Peter Lias, born in 1783, died Sept. 17, 1853, aged seventy years, and his remains were interred in the Dayton Methodist cemetery. He was one of the pioneers in what is now Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., coming here from Huntingdon county, this State, and settling midway between Dayton and Echo. He bought 228 acres of land, on which he built a log house, and cleared off the timber. This continued to be his home the rest of his life. The name at one time was spelled Elias, but was changed, probably in the lifetime of Peter, to Lias. Peter Lias was married twice, and by his first wife had two sons, John and Jacob. By his second marriage he had three children, Martha, Martin and Jane.

Jacob Lias, son of Peter Lias, was born

May 27, 1811, in Huntingdon county, Pa., and came with his father to Wayne township in 1831. In October, 1832, he married Susannah Schrecongost, who was born June 22, 1814, in Wayne township. Soon after their marriage they settled on the homestead of Peter Lias, and lived there for fifteen years. Then they moved to a farm in the northern part of Cowanshannock township, where Jacob farmed and kept a general store. His wife died May 1, 1887, in her seventy-third year. Their children were: McKindra C., who died in the army; Curtis E., deceased; Sarah Jane, deceased; James W.; Eliza A.; Asbury M.; Elzada C.; Leander E.; Cyrus B.; Mary C., and Laura C. Jacob Lias returned to the old homestead, and married (second) Mrs. Catherine Maria Lias, widow of Wilbur Lias; they had one son, Arthur L. The death of Jacob Lias occurred Dec. 21, 1894, when he was eighty-three years old.

Martin Lias, another son of Peter Lias, followed farming and threshing, and lived upon the old homestead now owned by J. W. McIntire. He married Jennie B. Heasley, and they had four children, Cora, Ida, Des-sie and Campbell.

John Lias, eldest son of Peter Lias, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., Sept. 7, 1806, and came to Armstrong county with his father. He was a blacksmith by trade, and found ready employment in the new home, and also farmed, operating the property now owned by his grandsons, J. F. C. and G. W. Lias. A useful man in his district, he served as justice of the peace, and was well known and most highly respected. After the formation of the Republican party he espoused its principles, and voted its ticket until his death, which occurred in August, 1887. For many years he was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Coleman, was a daughter of Rev. Elijah Coleman. Her birth occurred July 5, 1812, and she died Feb. 1, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Lias were married March 11, 1851. They are interred in the Dayton Methodist cemetery. Their children were: Wilbur, born Jan. 2, 1852, and Elsie, born Sept. 3, 1854, who died March 6, 1857.

Wilbur Lias, son of John Lias, was born on the old homestead which sheltered so many of the Lias family, in Wayne township, and followed farming all of his active life. For many years he was an import-

ant factor in the Methodist Church, and on the school board, and always voted and supported the Republican ticket from the time he attained his majority. His death occurred Sept. 28, 1876, when he was aged twenty-four years, eight months. On Oct. 8, 1872, he married Catherine Maria Thomas, daughter of Jacob and Lucy Thomas, and two children were born of this marriage: John F. C., September 28, 1873; and George W., Jan. 3, 1877.

JOHN F. C. LIAS, elder son of Wilbur Lias, attended the township schools, and has always followed farming, now owning fifty-three acres of the old homestead in Wayne township. He put up all the new buildings on his property, and has transformed it into a valuable farm.

In 1895 he married Mary J. Kline, daughter of George Kline, and five children have been born of this union: Martha Blanche, Mary Hazel, Elizabeth Grace, Wilfred F. and Laird Preston. Mr. Lias is a Republican. Religiously he belongs to the Methodist Church and is one of its honored supporters.

GEORGE W. LIAS, posthumous son of Wilbur Lias, also was educated in the township schools, and attended the Dayton Academy. In addition to farming, he does teaming in the gas fields of his district. His property comprises sixty-two acres of the old homestead; after coming into possession of it he put up a commodious barn. When only fourteen years old Mr. Lias had the misfortune to lose his left arm in a threshing machine. Unmarried, he resides on his property with his twice widowed mother. Like his brother he is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Church, and the two are numbered among the reliable, responsible and representative men of their locality. They can be counted upon to give hearty support to all measures tending toward the betterment of Wayne township.

JAMES C. GIBSON, farmer and oil producer, residing near Parkers Landing, was born in Perry township, Armstrong Co., Pa., March 22, 1864, son of Houston and Mary Jane (Logan) Gibson, of old pioneer families in this part of the State.

Levi Gibson, the great-grandfather of James C. Gibson, was one of the first permanent settlers in Allegheny township, Butler Co., Pa., where he cleared and cultivated land.

James Gibson, son of Levi Gibson, was born in Parker township, Butler county. He purchased 320 acres of land, which he cleared, improving a part of it. Disposing of the tract of land, he lived the remainder of his life with his daughter Ethel Hutchison, of Parker township, Butler Co., Pa. His children were: George, John, Levi, Houston, Samuel, James, Rebecca, Ellen and Esther, the last named becoming the wife of William Hutchison.

Houston Gibson, son of James Gibson, was born and reared on his father's large estate in Parker township, Butler county. In 1852 he purchased of his father, James Gibson, 130 acres of land situated in Perry township, Armstrong county, this being a part of a large tract of land granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to James Gibson by patent dated Aug. 11, 1848. There Houston Gibson spent the rest of his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits, his death occurring June 22, 1875, in his fifty-fourth year. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Gibson, daughter of George Gibson, of Parker township, Butler county, and they had four children: Hannah J., wife of Washington Campbell, of Butler, Pa.; Isaiah, residing in Missouri; Remina Cormick, of Butler; and George, now deceased. Houston Gibson was married the second time to Mary Jane Logan, a daughter of John and Susan (Rogers) Logan, of Clarion county, Pa., and to this union nine children were born. Six of these grew to maturity, namely: Margaret, wife of Charles Haas, of Texas; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Pittman; Lucinda B.; James C.; Robert P.; and Della Cora, wife of Reuben Barges.

James C. Gibson was reared on the old homestead, of which he owns and occupies seventy-nine acres. After his school attendance was over he engaged in farming, which has claimed much of his attention ever since. In 1908 he became interested also in oil production in a district not far from his home. He is one of the township's most enterprising men and is widely known.

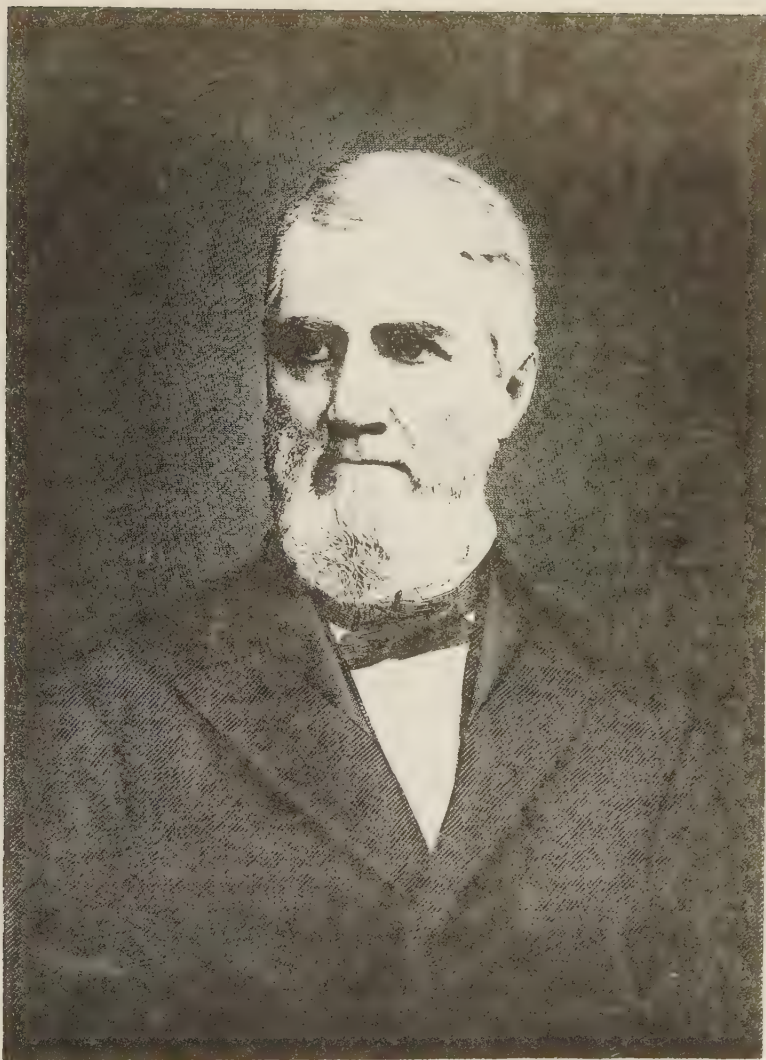
On Sept. 30, 1885, Mr. Gibson married Jennie Emerick, a daughter of John and Sophia (Hilliard) Emerick, of Bruin, Pa., and they have children as follows: Edith Gertrude, Willis E., Arthur Jay, Beulah May, Myrtle Irene, Elva Agnes and Helen Susan. Willis E. Gibson was married May 6, 1913, to Helen P. Dally, daughter of Mr.

and Mrs. W. R. Dally, of Parkers Landing, Pa. In his political views Mr. Gibson is a Republican, and for three years he served as a school director in Perry township and was secretary of the board.

WILLIAM THAW. It is appropriate that in this history of Armstrong county mention should be made of William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, son-in-law by his second marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Copley; not alone because of this alliance, but also because of singular circumstances connecting him with a bank in Pittsburgh, established before this second wife was born, by Emmet and John Sibbet, half-uncles of Mary Sibbet Copley, and cousins of Josiah Copley.

Mr. Thaw was born Oct. 12, 1818, in Pittsburgh, Pa. The family has been in this country over two centuries. John Thaw, his great-grandfather, was born in 1719, in Philadelphia, and lived there all his long life, dying in 1795. He is buried in Abington Churchyard, near that city. Benjamin Thaw, son of John, was born in Philadelphia in 1753, and died in 1811. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Joseph Engle and granddaughter of Benjamin and Deborah Engle, English Friends who settled in Philadelphia toward the close of the seventeenth century.

John Thaw, second son of Benjamin and Hannah Engle Thaw, was born in Philadelphia March 11, 1779, and died Sept. 3, 1866, in Pittsburgh. Early in life he was apprenticed to Paul Beck, a Philadelphia shipping merchant, and his association with seafaring men so excited his youthful love of adventure that he took the first opportunity which presented of going to sea, sailing as supercargo of a vessel. On its first voyage to the West Indies it was seized (under Napoleon's Milan decree) and taken in Guadeloupe, W. I. Upon his release young Thaw returned home from that port, and on the trip yellow fever broke out among the crew, he being about the only one on board who escaped. Later he engaged as a trader on his own account, sending a ship laden with merchandise to Senegal, Africa. The captain disposed of the cargo after reaching his destination, bought slaves on his own account and on his return sold them in the West Indies and decamped with the proceeds. A curious memorial of this affair was the policy of insurance issued to John Thaw in 1801 for the African voyage, which was preserved in the office of Mr. W. L. Jones, agent of the Insurance Company of North America in Pittsburgh. It was pre-



Very truly Yours
W. Shaw.



Mary Copley Thaw

From Portrait by Madame Bouquereau

sented to Mr. Jones over sixty years afterward and valued by him as an interesting evidence of the venerable standing of his company. The loss ruined Mr. Thaw financially, and he took a position in the Bank of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, which shortly afterward sent him and another man out to establish a branch at Pittsburgh, opened Jan. 1, 1804, the first bank in the city.

It is a singular coincidence or remarkable fact that William Thaw, son of John Thaw, the pioneer banker in that city, was connected with what is now the Union National Bank, from the time of its foundation, through the families of his two wives. In 1839 Emmet and John Sibbet, cousins of Josiah Copley (father-in-law of William Thaw by his second marriage), came from Philadelphia and established a banking house in Pittsburgh, under the name of Cook & Sibbet, the two younger men conducting the actual business. On the death, in 1845, of Emmet Sibbet, his brother took as partner Mr. John B. Jones, their brother-in-law. After some twenty years this bank changed hands again, and became the firm of Semple & Jones, Mr. Semple being a brother-in-law of William Thaw's first wife. Last of all it was Semple & Thompson, both related to Mr. Thaw, as nephew and son-in-law, respectively, and so remained until after his death, in 1889, when it was united with the banking house of Nathaniel Holmes' Sons, and so formed the Union National Bank, still occupying the same old business site.

John Sibbet, senior partner, retired in 1849, and builded for his mother and sister, with whom he resided, a Southern Colonial residence, adjacent to the country home of Mr. Copley, both overlooking the beautiful valley of the Allegheny, with its rich farms in full view for five miles up and down the river, between Kittanning and Rosston, and with high wooded hills rising abruptly on the other side. This beautiful region, known as Appleby Manor, was one of the Penn reserves. In recent years two or three manufacturing towns have wrought great changes in that section.

After Mr. John Sibbet retired, the brother-in-law of Mr. Thaw's first wife, John B. Semple, became partner with John B. Jones, uncle by marriage of his second wife. These curious combinations of kinship are less intricate than they seem on the surface; and might be still less so were it not for the additional fact that Mr. Copley had married the step-daughter of his own uncle, John Sibbet, the compatriot of Robert Emmet.

Emmet Sibbet, named for his father's asso-

ciate in the Irish uprising, displayed qualities of keen discernment when, prior to coming to Pittsburgh, he took an active interest in and largely financed *The New Yorker*, forerunner of the later party organ of the Whig party, *The Log Cabin*. Both these papers were edited by Horace Greeley, some years before that great editor became famous through founding and editing the *New York Tribune*. The quaint name *Log Cabin* was chosen by him because of the silly charge of unfitness for the presidency of William Henry Harrison, because, forsooth, his childhood home was like unto that of the immortal Lincoln!

It was through the efforts of Mr. Thaw that the handling of freight was first conducted under a systematic arrangement convenient alike for the railroads and their patrons. Step by step he solved the problem. It was a great step forward when the point was reached where a car was unloaded and its contents kept together, to be sent forward as a designated carload on the next line. The Pennsylvania was the first road to devise a method for supplying through cars to avoid transfer and furnish equipment to the roads west of Pittsburgh. This was accomplished by 1864, through the formation of the Star Union Line, of which Mr. Thaw was the originator, retaining its supervision until 1873. At that time he was relieved of most of his duties in the transportation department, subsequently giving his attention to the internal and financial affairs of the company. He modestly disclaimed any special credit for working up the transportation system, but it was due to him, though he averred it worked itself out of the demands of the situation and was as much the result of his assistants' ingenuity as of his own. To the end of his life he was active in directing the policy of the Pennsylvania system, three presidents, Thompson, Scott and Roberts, relying upon his advice and assistance in all matters of projected enlargement and other important features.

On April 7, 1870, the Pennsylvania Company was chartered, for the purpose of managing, in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the roads conducted by the latter west of Pittsburgh, including the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Erie & Pittsburgh, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, and its branches, the Pan Handle (Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis), the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh, the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley, the Little Miami, the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, and the Grand Rapids & Indiana. Before the organization

of the Pennsylvania Company, Mr. Thaw had been one of the promoters of the Union and National Lines, the first freight organizations to furnish through service to shippers, and facilitate and render effective the movement by rail of interstate commerce. On June 1, 1870, at the first meeting of the directors of the Pennsylvania Company, Mr. Thaw was elected as the first president of that board.

The American Steamship Company is another great corporation with which Mr. Thaw was associated from the beginning. When the Red Star Line of ocean steamships was formed he was among the chief promoters, being associated with Mr. H. H. Houston, of Philadelphia, for the American end, with Messrs. Von der Becke and Marsilly, of Antwerp, for the European. This was the first international steamship line established between the United States and Europe. Later the American line was added, the new organization being known as the American Steamship Company. Its two great steamers, "City of New York" and "City of Paris," were completed but a short time before his death. He was connected with the International Navigation Company from the time of its organization in May, 1871, was a charter member of its board of directors, and was still serving at the time of his death.

Mr. Thaw's intellectual gifts placed him among the foremost men in the State and nation. Though he had business cares which would have required the engrossing attention of almost any other man, he never lost his interest in the other important things of life, and his principal pleasure in financial success was the privilege it allowed him of contributing to the support of educational and charitable institutions and purposes. A former pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, one who knew him most intimately, said: "No commercial transactions, however vast, could confine him. He went out into literature, into science, into mechanics, and fine arts, into philosophy and history, and enriched his mind with much spoil from these varied fields. Of course they were the asides of his busy life. But he traversed these paths so often, and with so ready and so keen eye, that he could talk with a rare engagedness and interest on any one of them. What a scientist he would have made if he had given himself to science! And those who were admitted to the inner chamber of his friendship, when he conversed upon the deeper topics of his heart, will recall the chaste precision and felicity of his speech, and the originality and vigor of his thought. With-

out doubt, if he had become a man of letters instead of a man of affairs, he would have risen to distinguished literary eminence. Tie now this intensity and comprehensiveness of purpose to a strong will that made him resolute and of fixed purpose, grip that will with a conscience enlightened by the Word of God, and you have the combination that made Mr. Thaw one of the most remarkable men that I have ever known.

"Perhaps Mr. Thaw is most widely known for his benevolence; but this general reputation is inadequate to the quantity or the quality of his giving. He grew rich, but he was not enslaved by his riches. He held them as from his Lord in trust and therefore for service. When he began his business career he scrupulously set aside one tenth of his then slender income for God's service. Just what figures it mounted up to in after years no one can tell, but there is not the shadow of doubt that his gifts more than kept pace with the income. He gave widely, quietly, multiplied, and it may well be believed a hundred thousand hearts thank God this day for the direct proofs of his generous liberality, while institutions by the score have been the recipients of his bounty. But the spirit with which he gave transcended by all odds the amount. It was so genial, so tender of sensitive need, so royal natured, so heartily cordial, so set about with pleasantness, that one often felt in going from his presence, after successful appeal to his liberality, that he had been conferring instead of receiving a favor."

From the first part of this quotation it will be gathered that Mr. Thaw was not interested in the arts and sciences merely as a patron. He followed their advances in his reading and studies, to such an extent that scientific men were amazed at the actual knowledge he acquired in their field. He kept abreast of their work with the zeal and enthusiasm of a specialist. To quote again: "His life was a testimony to the fact that it is not necessary that a man who accumulates wealth should forget to cultivate himself. Of keen intellectual perceptions, excellent judgment, of rare facility and also felicity in speech, . . . to hear him talk, when he was free from ordinary cares, and allowed himself to speak of the thoughts that lay deepest in his mind, and nearer to his heart, was a great privilege. His sentences came out with the precision that belonged to a master workman in the use of human speech. His letters are fit to preserve as literary productions. . . . A man of marked individuality, commanding intellect

and rare versatility, a man who would hear the tale of distress any one brought him, and, turning from the act of supplying the needy, would begin to talk about the latest theory of the origin of matter, the last discussion in regard to some profound philosophical or theological question; whose taste never was obliterated by all his contact with this busy world, or by all his success."

To his alma mater, the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), of which he was a trustee for the twenty-eight years preceding his death, he bequeathed in his will four hundred thousand dollars, and its reorganization in the early eighties was largely along lines suggested by him, or to which he gave his sanction and influence.

Few men have comprehended more fully than Mr. Thaw the great value of scientific investigations, and a large proportion of his gifts for educational purposes was given to enable men of the right kind to pursue their work unhampered by financial limitations. "Pushing forward the frontier of human knowledge," as he himself once expressed it, seemed to him the worthiest of achievements. His crowning gift for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge would seem to most people to be his contributions to the Allegheny Observatory, one of the finest in the country, and it was through his aid that the expedition of Prof. S. P. Langley, for so many years director of that observatory, to the top of Mount Whitney, in southern California, in 1881, for the purpose of continuing certain observations upon solar radiation was made possible, Mr. Thaw bearing the expense jointly with the United States Signal Service Department. Professor Langley's efforts, backed by Mr. Thaw's means, lifted the observatory from a condition of mere existence into the foremost position it has since occupied.

Along the same line was the support Mr. Thaw gave to the work of Prof. John A. Brashear, a leading man in his line, and which marked an era in the development, in Pittsburgh, of the manufacture of instruments of precision for use in astronomical and physical research, second to none in the world. Dr. Brashear said of him: "Few men in this country have contributed more in their lifetime for the advancement of human knowledge than William Thaw, not only in a monetary way, but by words of encouragement. By the best advice and counsel he made it possible to carry on original research. No one knows this better than the writer, for when

struggling against what seemed insuperable difficulties, to bring instruments of precision up to the highest status, this great-hearted man came unsolicited, and, appreciating the circumstances as not one in ten thousand would, lent a willing, helping hand for the benefit of science. . . . I could point out some of the brightest lights in our scientific world who have received help of this grand, good man. The special work of our own Professor Langley (now director of the Smithsonian) he fostered and encouraged in the same spirit with which he gave so much to the Western University and the Allegheny Observatory. The world knows it well, for when we open the splendid publication of Professor Langley, we read, 'The expedition needed for this special research was provided by the liberality of a citizen of Pittsburgh.' No man held Mr. Thaw in higher regard than Professor Langley, and no man felt a deeper interest in the researches of Professor Langley than Mr. Thaw. Had his calling been that of a student of science, his success would no doubt have been equal to that which he achieved in business.

"To attempt to outline such a life or picture the loss to his family, city, country, or the world at large, would be an impossible task, nor are words of eulogy needed. Generations must pass away ere the name of Pittsburgh's cherished and most noble son, William Thaw, can be forgotten. He was entrusted with large means, and grandly did he administer the trust."

Lavish tributes in praise of Mr. Thaw's character and generosity poured in from all sides, when the news of his death spread over the country. Most significant was the fact that they came from so many different sources. Nothing could afford a better indication of the breadth of his interests and sympathies. Indeed it is likely no one besides himself had until then known how far-reaching they were. Friends, business associates, fellow workers in all the lines of art and philanthropy through which his bounty flowed, beneficiaries, expressed their grief at the loss of a good man, one who was a true friend to all mankind. The personal admiration and esteem he aroused in those with whom he came in contact is beautifully set forth in some remarks made by Rev. Dr. Purves, of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, in his address at Mr. Thaw's funeral.

"Through all these years you have learned to love him, and the crowded audience gathered in this church this afternoon testifies

how strong are the bonds of gratitude and affection which hold you to his memory. The stream of his influence has gone forth, not only through this city, but throughout the whole land there are those who are thanking God today for his servant's character and deeds. Dear friends, it is worth while to live, if we can live thus. It is not worth while to live, if we merely win this world's gain. It is not worth while to live if we merely win this world's applause. But to win the love, to merit the affection, and to lift heavenward the lives of our fellow men, that indeed is to make life worth living."

In earliest manhood Mr. Thaw united with the Third Presbyterian Church under the pastorate of Rev. David Riddle, the first pastor of that church. After the first building was destroyed by fire, in 1863, under the supervision and largely through the generosity of Mr. Thaw, there was erected the splendid building on Sixth avenue, since razed, together with the cathedral and other churches, in order to provide for expansion of the downtown business district. The life of that organization is continued in a third edifice, more beautiful than its predecessor, with a church life more vigorous than at any time in its existence. Thus the life of William Thaw is continued in church, business, science and all other interests that touch the life of humanity.

CALVIN RAYBURN, late of Kittanning, at one time president judge of Armstrong county, was one of the best known members of the bar in this section of Pennsylvania, and was also active in the Democratic party from early manhood. He was a lawyer of high standing and enjoyed an extensive legal practice.

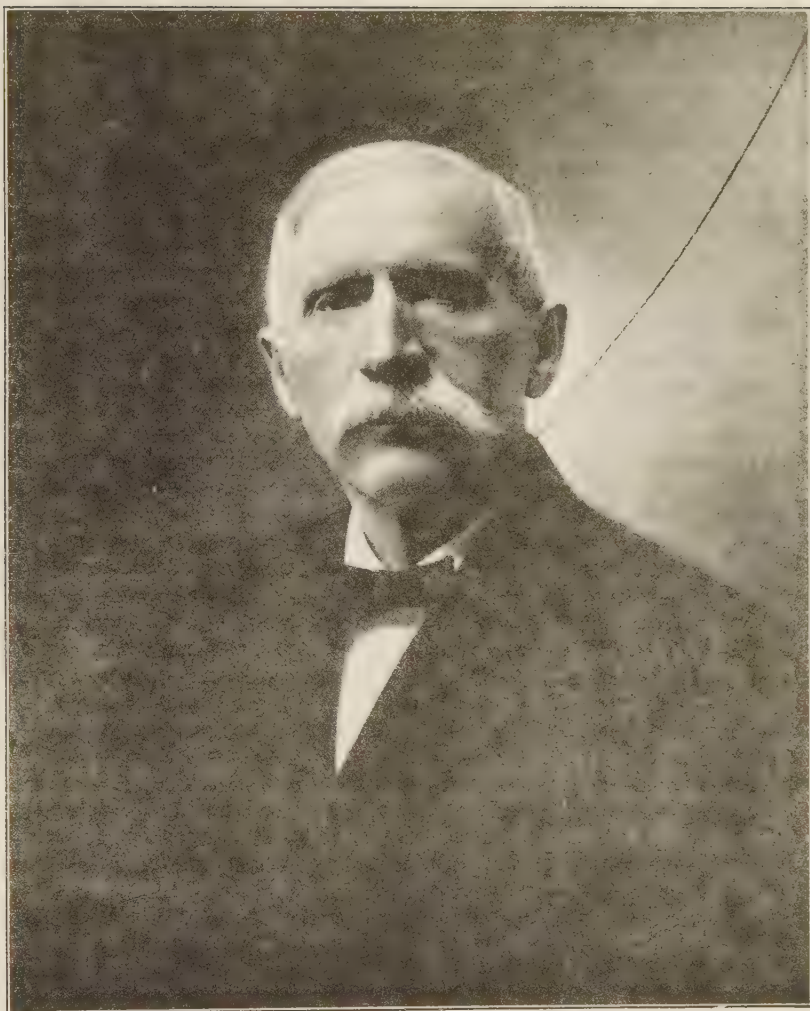
Judge Rayburn was of Scottish extraction. His great-grandfather came to this country from Scotland, his native country, some years after the French and Indian war, and settled in the Ligonier valley in Pennsylvania. We have record of two of his sons who grew to maturity, Matthew and James, the former of whom was a soldier in the Continental forces during the Revolution.

James Rayburn, the Judge's grandfather, was the younger of the two sons mentioned. He was born in Ligonier valley, and in 1797 removed to Armstrong county, settling in what is now North Buffalo township. The farm which he purchased, cleared and improved has remained in the family to this day, descending in the direct line for four generations. He lived to advanced age, dying

in 1837. In politics he was a Democrat, in religion a member of the United Presbyterian Church (whose members were formerly known as Seceders). He married Nellie Callen, daughter of Patrick Callen, who came from Westmoreland county, Pa., to Armstrong county at the same time as James Rayburn. Mr. and Mrs. Rayburn had seven children, six of whom grew to maturity.

James Rayburn, son of James, was born Oct. 26, 1801, and died Nov. 6, 1886. He was a farmer by occupation, and a man of intellect and progressive disposition, well known and esteemed in his community for his excellent judgment and conservative views. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat and thoroughly identified with the workings of the party in his district, which he frequently represented in the county conventions. Though not an office seeker or desirous of public honors, he was a public-spirited citizen and ready to do his duty by his fellow citizens, and he was frequently elected to the office of justice of the peace. He was a United Presbyterian in religious faith, attending the Buffalo Church, which stood on his farm. He was twice married, the first time, in 1827, to Jane Galbraith, by whom he had five children: Hulda, William, Jefferson, Ellen and Mary. After the death of their mother he married Margaret Boyd, daughter of Robert Boyd, an early settler of Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county. By this union there were six children: Margaret B., Jane (who married Samuel R. Steele), Boyd, Robert, Calvin and Cyrus (twins), all now deceased except Robert; he is a contractor and resides at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Calvin Rayburn was born Oct. 25, 1850, on the old Rayburn homestead in North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, and there received his early education in the public schools. He was prepared for college at Slate Lick Academy, which was then under the control of Dr. Harvey Sloan, a noted instructor of the time. He then taught three terms of common school before taking up his college work, entering Princeton University in 1871 and graduating in 1875. After that he taught one term in Brady's Bend township and served one winter as principal of the public schools at Queenstown, Armstrong county. At the close of his service there, in June, 1877, he became a law student with Hon. George A. Jenks, of Brookville, who afterward attained prominence as assistant attorney general during President Cleveland's administration. Mr. Rayburn was admitted to the bar in June, 1879,



Calvin Rayburn

in Jefferson county, and the following November was admitted to practice in Armstrong county, on Dec. 1st of that year opening up an office at Kittanning. He built up a good general practice in the ten years that followed, and in 1889 was honored with the nomination of his party for president judge of Armstrong county. His nomination was unanimous, and he was elected by a majority of 722 votes, although the county was normally Republican by a large majority. With one exception he was the youngest judge in the State, and his services on the bench were characterized by firmness, fairness and legal acumen which justified the faith his supporters showed in his ability and trustworthiness. In 1899 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by Judge Patton, who led by 422 votes. In 1909 he was a candidate for judge of the Superior court of the State. He continued to be occupied with legal work until his death, and had unusual popularity personally among the members of the profession, the bar association in its memorial making special mention of his lovable disposition and generosity in all his relations as attorney and jurist. He was popular, in fact, with all classes, generally beloved for nobility of character. His death occurred May 16, 1912, and he is buried in the Kittanning cemetery.

Like his father, Judge Rayburn was an active worker in the Democratic party. He was chairman of the county committee, 1882 to 1885; was again chosen its chairman in 1901; was a delegate to the National convention held at Chicago in 1884, when Cleveland was first nominated for the presidency; and was a delegate to the National convention at St. Louis in 1904, when Judge Parker was nominated. His careful and correct service in every capacity won him high esteem wherever he was known.

On Oct. 19, 1886, Judge Rayburn was married to Margaret McFadden, daughter of Dr. James McFadden, and member of a distinguished family of Allegheny county, Pa. They had three children, namely: James, Calvin, Jr., and Margaret M. Of these,

James Rayburn is a member of the Armstrong county bar and has already established for himself a good practice, rapidly attaining a high standing among the lawyers of the county. He was married on May 19, 1914, to Isadora Reynolds, daughter of the late Ross Reynolds, a distinguished member of the Armstrong county bar. His preliminary education for the study of the law was obtained in the

Kittanning Academy and at Lawrenceville School, in New Jersey.

Calvin Rayburn, Jr., graduated from the Kittanning high school and attended State College for one year. Since that time he has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Margaret M. Rayburn, the youngest child, is attending the Kittanning public school, where she is very proficient in her work.

ALGERNON SYDNEY WIGHTMAN, president of the State Bank of Parkers Landing, Pa., was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 9, 1851, son of Thomas and Isabella (Russell) Wightman, and grandson of James Wightman.

James Wightman was born in Ireland, as was his wife, Catherine Smiley, and they became pioneers of Pittsburgh. The maternal grandfather, John Russell, a pioneer pork packer of Pittsburgh, married Catherine Anderson.

Thomas Wightman learned the glass business and for many years was one of the well known glass manufacturers in Pittsburgh, for a quarter of a century head of the Thomas Wightman Glass Company. He was in active business until one year prior to his death, which occurred Sept. 1, 1908, when he was in his ninety-first year.

Algernon Sydney Wightman was brought up in Pittsburgh and thoroughly educated in the public schools there, as well as at the Western University of Pennsylvania. He began his business career in the glass works of his father, and for twenty-five years was manager of the plant at Parkers Landing, Pa. On Aug. 11, 1911, he and several others organized the State Bank of Parkers Landing, which opened for business Jan. 1, 1912, with Mr. Wightman as president, his name assuring the people of this locality that a sane, conservative policy would be followed in the management of its affairs.

On May 24, 1887, Mr. Wightman was married to Elizabeth R. Robinson, daughter of Elisha and Caroline (Truby) Robinson, of Hovey township, this county. One son, Algernon Sydney, Jr., has been born to this union. Mr. Wightman is one of the leading men of Parkers Landing in various associations, his influence being felt not only in business circles, but in other relations of life. He is a prominent member of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, F. & A. M., of Pittsburgh. Politically he is a Republican.

DR. SIMEON HOVEY, in whose honor Hovey township, Armstrong county, was so named, was one of the pioneer settlers in that region and prominent in the early history of the county. Born in Connecticut Dec. 10, 1763, he was a son of Ebenezer and Dorcas (Corbin) Hovey, who were married Sept. 21, 1755. Her first husband was Theodore Dwight, a farmer of Thompson, Conn., son of Rev. Josiah Dwight, of Woodstock, Conn., and by that union she was the mother of two children: Capt. William, born Sept. 20, 1750, who died Oct. 6, 1824; and Daniel, born in 1752, who died unmarried. By her marriage to Mr. Hovey she had: Sallie, born Aug. 1, 1756 (married to Josiah Burnham, and died July 2, 1803); Dorcas, March 24, 1758; Pattie, March 12, 1760; Olive, Nov. 30, 1760; Simeon, Dec. 10, 1763; Achsah, Feb. 21, 1766; Asa, May 3, 1769 (married Mary Alworth).

Ebenezer Hovey, the father, was born Feb. 21, 1723, son of Nathaniel Hovey, who was born Jan. 29, 1691. Nathaniel Hovey married Abigail Genning (Jennings). He was a son of Nathaniel Hovey (born March 20, 1657, married Sarah Fuller in November, 1676, and resided at Ipswich, 1792) and grandson of Daniel Hovey of Ipswich, who married Abigail Andrews, daughter of Robert Andrews and sister of Thomas Andrews.

Simeon Hovey had the advantages of a thorough New England training, and received a liberal education. He was a man of high ability, served as a surgeon under General Wayne during the latter's Indian campaigns, and afterward settled at Greensburg, Pa. In 1797 he came into the then sparsely settled region west of the Allegheny river, and located on a tract of land within the present limits of Hovey township. "Why a man of his talents should desire to escape from civilization and bury himself in the wilderness, it is not our province to determine. It may have been that he was actuated by a love of adventure." He established himself upon his land and remained about three years. He then returned to Greensburg, where he practiced medicine about five years, at the end of that time returning to his former residence in Armstrong county. His knowledge and skill as a medical adviser became known, and as physicians were then very few in this section he was kept constantly busy ministering to the sick and afflicted in all the surrounding region. His opinions were highly valued, and he ranked among the best and most skilled physicians in the county. Visiting patients in

localities far remote from his home, often being called into consultations with physicians in Kittanning, Clarion, Butler and neighboring towns, he was busy night and day, and became highly esteemed for his helpful life, full of good work and of the utmost usefulness to his community. His high character, attainments and ability made him a most valuable citizen. He died about 1837, in his seventy-eighth year, and his nephew, Elisha Robinson, was his heir. Dr. Hovey was married to the eldest daughter of Col. Christopher Truby, but left no children. Elisha Robinson was his nephew, and Mrs. Elisha Robinson was his wife's niece.

But for the memory of the older people of the county, who knew him and estimated his worth properly, his name, now perpetuated in Hovey township, might long since have been forgotten. This township was formed in 1870, from a part of Perry. Its territory was afterward considerably reduced by the formation of Parker City from the southern part.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS NEEDLE, a retired newspaper publisher, vice president of the First National Bank and a prominent citizen of Parker, Pa., was born on the Isle of Jersey, English Channel, Feb. 25, 1842, son of Morgan George and Elizabeth (Wadhams) Needle.

Morgan George Needle for many years was a clerk in the post office at London, England. He was a prudent, careful man and accumulated a property, but during the panic in the early thirties his fortune was swept away. He then removed to the Isle of Jersey and from there, later in life, to France, where he died. He was buried in that country. He married Elizabeth Wadhams, daughter of Captain Wadhams, an English army officer.

George Augustus Needle attended private schools on the Isle of Jersey until he was thirteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the printer's trade and served six years. In the spring of 1861 he came to America and spent one year working as a typesetter at Orangeville and Toronto, Canada. In 1862 he crossed the Canadian border and located at Jamestown, N. Y., where he remained for ten years, during seven years of this period being employed as a compositor and three years as local editor of the *Jamestown Journal*. He was drafted for service in the Civil war, in 1863, but not yet being naturalized was released. In 1872 he purchased the newspaper plant of the *Tidioute Journal*, a daily and weekly publication at Tidioute,

Warren Co., Pa., which he successfully conducted for two years. In 1874 he removed his plant to Parker City and established the *Parker City Daily*, which he published and edited for five years, when the plant was destroyed by fire Oct. 31, 1879. In December of the same year he established the *Parker Phoenix*, a weekly publication, which he conducted until his retirement from the business in 1896, at that time turning it over to his son, George Alfred Needle, its present proprietor and editor.

Mr. Needle was married Aug. 17, 1871, to Frances L., daughter of Judge Joseph E. and Margaret (Wait) Weeden, of Randolph, N. Y. They have four children: Margaret Elize married Edmund K. Morrow, who died April 6, 1901, leaving two children, Horace N. and Mary Frances; she married (second) in April, 1909, Clayton Brewster Dailey, of Falconer, N. Y. Clara Amelia married Harry D. Barber, an efficient employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., who died in November, 1899, leaving one child, George Douglass; she married (second) in September, 1908, Arthur Burton Troutner, of Parker. George Alfred married Mary S. Steller, Nov. 9, 1912. Rosa Weeden is the wife of John H. Williamson, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have four children: James Alfred and George Edward, twins, Margaret Juliette and Helen Alberta. Mr. and Mrs. Needle are members of the Episcopal Church at Foxburg, Pennsylvania.

Politically Mr. Needle is a Republican, and he has frequently been tendered offices of trust and responsibility. He has served as school director, several terms as a member of the common and select council of the city and one term as Mayor. Since 1906 he has been vice president of the First National Bank of Parker City and is a stockholder and director. He is identified with Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, F. & A. M., at Jamestown, N. Y., and also belongs to the Royal Arcanum.

JAMES PARKER LEONARD (deceased) was for over thirty years a prominent oil operator and producer in the Parker oil district, his home being in Parker City, where he passed all his life. He was born Jan. 10, 1857, at Bear Creek Furnace, son of John and Margaret B. (Bordidge) Leonard and grandson of Reuben Leonard.

Reuben Leonard was born in England and came to the United States in the early part of the nineteenth century. Settling in Pitts-

burgh, Pa., he and his brother built and operated the first ironworks in that city, which were known as the Kensington Rolling Mills. In 1833 he moved with his family to the mouth of Bear Creek, in Perry township, Armstrong county, and purchased the old Bear Creek Furnace, which he and his brother operated for several years, until his retirement. He died at the old Parker homestead Nov. 18, 188—. He married Ann L. Edward, and they reared the following children: Anna, who married James Fowler; Reuben; John; Emma, who married James Parker; and Simon.

John Leonard, son of Reuben, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and came thence to Bear Creek Furnace with his parents in 1833. For many years he was superintendent of the old Maple Furnace in Butler county, Pa., and he was a business man of extensive and varied interests, being a large landowner, oil producer, coal operator, largely interested in banking, prominently identified with the promotion of the glass works at Parker operated by the Thomas A. Wightman Company, and one of the projectors of the Butler & Karns City railroad. For years he was one of the leading business men of this part of Pennsylvania. His death, which occurred in October, 1884, was the result of an accident. His wife, Margaret B. (Bordidge), was like himself a native of Pittsburgh. Their children were as follows: George; James P.; Addie, wife of Dr. George Eggert; Samuel; Emma, who married Samuel Truby Robinson; Ella, who married Albert B. Cooper; William, and Margaret.

James P. Leonard was reared at Parkers Landing and received his early education in the public schools there, later attending normal school at Edinboro, and Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa. He was a highly capable business man, as he proved in the management of his father's estate, and he was for many years, up to his death, a large oil producer, operating at Parker and in the vicinity. Outside of such interests he was essentially a home man, never aspiring to public honors or office. On political questions he was affiliated with the Republican party. He died Oct. 17, 1911.

On March 24, 1887, Mr. Leonard married Carrie B. Bellette, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Brewer) Bellette, both of whom were natives of New York. Her father, who was of French descent, settled in Parker City in 1872 and there embarked in the oil business

as operator and producer, being thus engaged until his death, in 1903. Mrs. Leonard was his only child. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, as follows: Joseph B., Charles A., Mary E., James P., Jr. (deceased), Alice E. and John W.

THOMAS H. McCAMEY, of T. H. McCamey & Sons, dry goods, shoes and groceries, at Parkers Landing, Pa., was born at EauClaire, Butler Co., Pa., Feb. 22, 1861, son of John and Elizabeth (Ewing) McCamey, and grandson of John McCamey.

John McCamey came from Ireland to the United States with his family about 1835, settling in Butler county, Pa., where he bought a tract of 500 acres, part of which he cleared and improved, living there until his death, which occurred in 1862. He married Jane Rodgers, who died in 1884. They had the following children: Samuel and George, both of whom are deceased; Susan, who married William Cook; Rebecca, who married John Chambers; Thomas and Robert, deceased; Elizabeth, who married Daniel Chambers; William, who is deceased, and John.

John McCamey, son of John McCamey, and father of Thomas H. McCamey, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and accompanied his parents to America. He spent all his mature life on the homestead in Butler county, and at the time of his death, in March, 1888, owned 100 acres of the original tract. He married Elizabeth Ewing, who was of Scotch-Irish parentage and was born also in County Donegal, Ireland. She died at Parkers' Landing, Armstrong Co., Pa., when aged seventy-five years. They were parents of the following children: William, who is deceased; Jennie, who is the wife of Wesley P. Miller; Eliza, who is the wife of J. F. Cochran; Sarah, who is the wife of W. A. Harkless; Thomas H.; John; U. P.; Elmer R.; and Mary, who is deceased.

Thomas H. McCamey was reared on the old homestead, educated in the common schools and remained on the home farm until 1885, when he accepted a position as clerk in the general store of J. F. Cochran & Co., at EauClaire, where he remained three years. When the firm removed to Parkers Landing, in 1888, he accompanied them and continued as a clerk until 1892, when, in partnership with Thomas A. Kerr and Oren Patton, he purchased the business. For a short time it was conducted under the style of T.

A. Kerr & Co., and later as Kerr & McCamey, which continued until 1910, when Mr. McCamey sold his interest to Mr. Kerr. On Feb. 8, 1910, he reembarked in the mercantile business, with his sons, J. Bruce and Kenneth E., as partners, under the firm name of T. H. McCamey & Sons. This firm is a leading business enterprise of the city.

Mr. McCamey was married May 21, 1885, to Kate Kerr, daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Forsythe) Kerr, of Slippery Rock, Pa., and they have four children: Bernice E., J. Bruce, Kenneth E. and Marion K. The second son is a student in the Baltimore Medical College. Mr. McCamey and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For several years he has served on the school board of Parker. Politically he favors the Prohibition party.

CURTIS WATSON WICK, cashier of the State Bank, Parkers Landing, Pa., was born in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong Co., Pa., April 23, 1861, son of John R. and Hannah (Watson) Wick, and grandson of Elisha Wick. His ancestors are of pioneer stock of Westmoreland and Armstrong counties.

Elisha Wick was born in New Jersey and when a young man located in Westmoreland county, Pa., and in the early part of the nineteenth century came to Armstrong county. He located in what is now Sugar Creek township, where he purchased a large tract of land, receiving a patent for the same from the United States government. He continued to live here, having cleared and improved his land. He married Anna Moore, also a native of New Jersey, and their family consisted of the following children, all being now deceased: James P., Henry, Jeremiah, Chambers, John R., Sarah Ann, Elvira and William A. Of the above three were physicians, Henry, Jeremiah and William A. Sarah Ann married Watson Mays.

John R. Wick, son of Elisha Wick, was born in Armstrong county. For many years he engaged in teaching school and was well and favorably known as an educator in Armstrong and Clarion counties. In 1868 he located at Rimersburg, Pa., where he embarked in general merchandising and banking, having a prosperous business career for many years. His death occurred in 1907, at the age of eighty-two years. He married Hannah Watson, who was born in Clarion county, a daughter of Abraham and Rachel (Black) Watson, and a granddaughter of Thomas Watson, all



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of whom were pioneers near Black Fox furnace, in Clarion county.

To John R. and Hannah Wick ten children were born: Emily, who became the wife of Wilbur G. Warren, of Cleveland, Ohio; Curtis W.; Annie R., who married John Hepburn, of Warren, Pa.; William A.; Jennie S., who married Charles G. Graham, of Butler, Pa.; John R.; Maggie M., who married Rev. W. Scott Bowman, of Uniontown, Pa.; Blanche P., who is deceased; Carrie A., who is deceased; and a son who died in infancy.

Curtis Watson Wick was reared at Rimersburg from the age of seven years and received his educational training in the public schools there and at the Clarion Collegiate Institute. He began his business career in the mercantile line at Rimersburg, and in 1892 was appointed assistant cashier of the State Bank at that place, and served in that capacity until January, 1902, when he was appointed cashier of the First National Bank of Parker City, and this position he filled acceptably until July 1, 1911. In August of that year he helped to organize the State Bank of Parkers Landing, which is capitalized at \$25,000, with a surplus fund of \$5,000, incorporated under the banking laws of Pennsylvania. The officers of this financial institution are: A. S. Wightman, president; T. A. Kerr and A. E. Butler, vice presidents, and C. W. Wick, cashier. This bank opened for business Jan. 1, 1912, in the handsome new bank building especially erected for that purpose in 1911, at a cost of \$12,000, one of the fine business structures of this city. The bank is in flourishing condition, one of the most promising financial institutions in the county.

On Nov. 22, 1894, Mr. Wick was married to Blanche Hosey, daughter of Samuel M. and Anna (Harnish) Hosey, of Madison township, Clarion county, and member of an old and historic family of Pennsylvania. They have six children, namely: Hosey R. and James W., twins, C. Wayne, Lois and Marguerite, twins, and Ellen. Mr. Wick and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican, while fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree in the last named fraternity. He holds membership in Blue Lodge No. 277, and Chapter No. 259, R. A. M., of Clarion, Pa.; Commandery No. 44, K. T., of Franklin, Pa.; and the Consistory at Pittsburgh.

MARSHALL. For over a century the Marshall family has been conspicuously identified with the development of the region in and around Dayton and Wayne township, Armstrong county. Its representatives have been creditable and highly useful members of society, active in business, official, educational and church circles, and have always been counted among the most progressive people of their respective communities. For solid worth they have held the esteem and respect of their fellow citizens wherever known.

(I) William Marshall, the emigrant ancestor of this family, was born in 1722 in Ireland. When a young man he went to Scotland, where about 1748 he married Elizabeth Armstrong, and they soon afterward came to America. They settled in the southern part of what was then the Province of Pennsylvania, about sixty miles northwest of Baltimore, Md., near where the Marsh creek crossed the Pennsylvania and Maryland line—in what was known as the Conococheague settlement. It is now included in Adams county, Pa. Their family of six children, John, James, Margaret, William, Archibald and Samuel, were all born at this place. About the year 1783 William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall removed with part of their family to Westmoreland county, Pa., settling in that portion now included in Indiana county, to which section their sons John and James had emigrated several years previously. They had been driven back by the hostility of the Indians, however, John and his family returning to their first settlement in the East, and James, who was then unmarried, stopping at Sewickley settlement. William Marshall, the father, settled on a tract of land at Blacklegs creek, now included in the township of Conemaugh, Indiana county, where he and his wife died, Mr. Marshall in 1796, Mrs. Marshall in 1806. A copy of his will is on record at Greensburg, Pa., in the Westmoreland county courthouse, in Will Book I, page 134. A record of his family appears elsewhere in this work.

(II) John Marshall, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall, was born in 1750 near Marsh creek, in what is now Adams county, Pa., and lived in that district until his marriage to Jane Scott, a native of Ireland, on April 16, 1776. They soon afterward removed to what is now Indiana county, Pa., but were not allowed to remain there long on account of the Indians, who were very numerous at that time. Re-

turning to their old home, they lived there until the danger was apparently over, and then again settled at the place they had selected, after an absence of about seven years. It was then included in Westmoreland county. Once more Mr. Marshall and his family had to leave their tract on account of the Indians, and they went to live on the Conemaugh river, in Westmoreland county. Mr. Marshall had most of the hard experiences that fell to the lot of the pioneers in that section, and his patient endeavors to found a home in the face of danger, amid privations that would now seem impossible, show him to have been a typical man of the times. He died Nov. 24, 1824, on the farm in Indiana county where he had settled, and his wife died March 28, 1838. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at Ebenezzer, and he and his wife are buried in the churchyard there. Mr. Marshall was a tall man, five feet, ten inches in height. He and his wife were the parents of nine children: (1) Elizabeth, born March 9, 1777, married John McKee and had two children, Jane and Elizabeth, twins, born June 21, 1805. (2) William, born Sept. 22, 1779, died April 8, 1836. He was a tanner by trade. He was survived by his wife, Mary (Kirkpatrick), who was born Oct. 10, 1784, and ten children, John, William K., James, Samuel P., Martha, Robert P., Jane S., Maria P., Benjamin K. and Elizabeth K. (3) Jane S., born Oct. 23, 1781, married Capt. John Robinson, and they had children: Jane S. (died young), John M., Rachael, Jane, William M., Samuel S., Thomas W., Eliza M. and Maria W. (4) Margaret, born Dec. 29, 1783, married Eliphalet Irwin, and had children: Hannah, Jane, Mary, John, James, Samuel, William, Marshall, Benjamin and Joseph. (5) John, born Dec. 25, 1785, first learned the hatter's trade, but he later took up farming. He married Jane Stewart and they had two children, John S. and Sarah. (6) Scott, born May 10, 1788, served in the war of 1812. He married Jane McClure and they had children: William C., John M., Jane S., Samuel, Eliza, Maria and Thomas H. (7) James, born July 20, 1790, married Martha Kirkpatrick, who died Feb. 17, 1832, the mother of four children, John, William K., Martha H. and Margaret K. By his second marriage, to Mrs. Martha (McConnell) Stewart, he had nine children, David M., Jane S., James, Samuel P., Prudence, Thomas E., Elizabeth, Mary and Amanda. (8) Samuel,

born Oct. 28, 1792, is mentioned below. (9) Mary, born Nov. 29, 1794, married William Cochran, a native of Armstrong county, Pa., and had a large family: Nancy, Jane, Eliza M., John, Mary, William M., James L., Samuel, Robert, David Sloan, Levi and Sarah Ellen.

(III) Samuel Marshall, son of William, was born Oct. 29, 1792, near Clarksburg, in Indiana county. In early life he learned the trade of tanner with his brother William and worked at same in his brother's tannery before his marriage. After his marriage he built a house and conducted a tannery about a quarter of a mile from his brother William's location. Here he lived for many years, following farming as well as his trade, and in time also became interested in the mercantile business. He was known as "Tanner Sam," to distinguish him from others of the name. In 1847 he sold this tract and moved to near Bryan, in what is now Cowanshannock township, purchasing the farm of 170 acres on which he resided during the remainder of his life. His death occurred Jan. 4, 1881. In 1819 Mr. Marshall married Nancy Guthrie, daughter of James Guthrie, of Armstrong county, and she died May 11, 1873. They are buried at the Glade Run Church. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall had a large family: (1) Jane S. never married. (2) James G., born Nov. 28, 1821, was a boatman on the Pennsylvania canal for some years, later engaged in farming, and died Sept. 6, 1881. He married Nancy Blair. (3) John M., born May 3, 1824, learned tanning in his youth, later taught school for several terms in Armstrong county, and after his marriage to Matilda Catherine Findley removed to Bryan, Cowanshannock township, where he built a tannery and harness shop. He had two children, Rev. Albert B. and Edith (born in 1852, died in 1861). Rev. Albert B. Marshall, D. D., born July 10, 1849, received his preparatory education at the Glade Run Academy and later attended Washington and Jefferson College, for a few terms. He then entered the university at Princeton, N. J., where he was graduated, and subsequently took a course in the Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating in 1874. He taught at Glade Run Academy one session, and then entered the active ministry. He has had several charges, and is now president of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Omaha, Neb. On Sept. 1, 1875, he married Jennie B. Hervey. (4) Margaret

D., born Jan. 4, 1828, married Robert Latimer. (5) Andrew S. is mentioned below. (6) Mary, born Feb. 16, 1833, married W. W. Caldwell, who served during the Civil war as second lieutenant of Company K, 155th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. (7) Anna Eliza, born Oct. 20, 1835, married John C. Russel, who served three years during the Civil war in Company K, 155th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. (8) William is mentioned below. (9) Joseph died young.

(IV) ANDREW S. MARSHALL, son of Samuel, was at the time of his recent death a well-known retired farmer, making his home in the borough of Dayton. He was born July 30, 1830, in Indiana county, Pa., and there received his education in the public schools. When seventeen years old he removed with his parents to Armstrong county, and until he was twenty-one followed farming. He then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he was engaged for about eight years, at the end of that time purchasing a farm in Cowanshannock township, this county, upon which he settled down to agricultural pursuits. During the thirty-five years that he cultivated that property he made vast improvements in its condition, erecting new buildings, and adding to its value in many ways. In 1900 he moved to Dayton, where he passed the remainder of his days in retirement, having sold his farm. While a resident of Cowanshannock township Mr. Marshall took a good citizen's interest in its government, served as school director and assessor, and was in every respect a useful member of the community. In political matters he was identified with the Republican party. He took an active part in the work of the Presbyterian Church, in which he held membership.

On Dec. 22, 1860, Mr. Marshall married Lavina Gourley, daughter of George and Rosanna (McNeal) Gourley. Mrs. Marshall died Feb. 1, 1895, at the age of sixty-eight years, and is buried at Rural Valley. Mr. Marshall's daughters, Martha A. and Ida F., are both at home.

(IV) WILLIAM MARSHALL, son of Samuel, was born April 2, 1838, on the old Marshall homestead near Clarksburg, in Indiana county, and received his education in the common schools and at Glade Run Academy. He was the youngest of his father's large family, and he and his sister Jane, who was the eldest, remained at home with their par-

ents. In time he became the owner of his father's place in Cowanshannock township, near Bryan, a tract of about two hundred acres divided into three parts. Here he lived and worked until 1901, in which year he removed to the borough of Dayton and bought the home which he continued to occupy until his death. He sold his farm. Mr. Marshall was one of the most esteemed citizens of his section. He served several years as supervisor of his township, and was an active member of the Glade Run Presbyterian Church, of which he was elected elder, but he declined the honor with characteristic modesty, declaring himself unworthy of it. His neighbors and friends, however, did not agree with him. The Glade Run church is about five miles from the Marshall homestead, and Mr. Marshall walked the distance to attend services many a Sabbath day. He never married.

Mr. Marshall was a Republican in politics, and during the Civil war he was a staunch supporter of the Union, being mustered into the State volunteer service Sept. 16, 1862, as a member of Company G, 22d Regiment, called into service by the governor for the defense of the State.

JOHN ST. CLAIR (deceased) lived in Armstrong county from the time of the Civil war until his death, and he was a farmer in Kittanning township for about forty years, occupying during most of that time the place where his widow still makes her home. He was born April 11, 1835, in Indiana county, Pa., son of William St. Clair, of that county.

William St. Clair, the father, married Jane Lewis, and they came to Armstrong county in 1836. They both died in this county, he in August, 1865. He was a school teacher and later a farmer. Of his family of children the following still survive: William, Milton, Samuel, Margaret, Minerva, Phoebe and Martha.

John St. Clair obtained his education in the common schools of Armstrong county. He lived at home until his marriage, after which he settled in Plum Creek township, this county. In October, 1861, he enlisted, becoming a member of Company G, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was sent to Pittsburgh and on to Fortress Monroe, being assigned to the 3d Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. In March, 1864, he was transferred to the 2d Brigade,

3d Division, 2d Corps. He took part in many engagements, being at the battles of Occoquan Creek, Va. (March 5, 1862), siege of Yorktown (April 5 to May 3, 1862), Williamsburg, Va. (May 5, 1862), Fair Oaks (May 31, 1862), White Oak Swamp (June 30, 1862), Malvern Hill (July, 1862), Groveton, Va. (Aug. 29, 1862), Bull Run (Aug. 30, 1862), Chantilly (Sept. 1, 1862), Fredericksburg (Dec. 13, 1862) and Chancellorsville (March 1, 1863). He was disabled by a gunshot wound in the body at Chancellorsville and was taken prisoner, being held for fourteen days. He was discharged from hospital at Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 22, 1863, but he suffered from his injuries to the end of his life and carried the bullet in his body to his grave. He returned home in very poor physical condition. For some time afterward he lived at Whitesburg, Armstrong county, and for one year acted as assessor. He then bought a farm in Kittanning township, later trading it for the farm upon which he passed the remainder of his life, and where his widow still resides. It contains eighty acres, and it was improved very materially by him, his intelligent methods and management showing in all the details of the farm work. Mr. St. Clair took his share of public duties, serving many years as supervisor of his township, and also acting one term as justice of the peace. In politics he was a staunch Republican. Well known and highly respected in his district, he was regarded as one of the representative citizens of his section. He belonged to the G. A. R., holding membership in the post at Kittanning, and was buried with military honors. His death occurred July 30, 1909.

In October, 1860, Mr. St. Clair married Elizabeth Schall, who was born Jan. 29, 1836, in Armstrong county, Pa., and they became the parents of five children. Alonzo Newton has always been a farmer, and now conducts the old homestead; Ida is the wife of Bracken Fiscus, of Leechburg, Pa., and has one child, Bracken; Allie is deceased; Thomas, who is engaged as mail carrier between Shay and Kittanning, lives in Plum Creek township and is married to Lola Moorhead, by whom he has five children, Freda, Ruth, Lawrence, Hazel and Rosamond; Wyoming is the wife of W. L. J. Prugh, of Vandergrift, Pa., and has two sons, John and Judson.

Israel Schall, father of Mrs. John St.

Clair, was born in 1803, son of Michael Schall, of eastern Pennsylvania, who served in the Revolutionary war; coming to Armstrong county, Pa., he settled in Kittanning township, where he and his wife died. Their children were: John, Israel, Daniel, Michael, Simon, Susan, Sarah and Leah. Israel Schall was a Democrat in politics, and in religious connection he was a member of the Lutheran Church. He married Sarah Heilman, who survived him many years, dying in 1892, at the age of eighty-four. His death occurred in 1870. They had a family of twelve children, namely: Catherine, who is deceased; Lucy, deceased; John, deceased; Elizabeth, Mrs. St. Clair; Simon, deceased; Jacob, a farmer in Kittanning township, this county; Michael, a teacher, in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Adeline, living in Pittsburgh; Samuel, of Plum Creek township, this county; James, of Jeannette, Pa.; Nancy, who is deceased; and Jackson, deceased.

JAMES T. ELGIN, a prominent farmer of Cowanshannock township, comes of pioneer stock of Armstrong county, being a son of Samuel and Isabella (Truby) Elgin. His paternal grandfather, James Elgin, born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1760, came to America in 1782. He was married in 1791. He became one of the first settlers in what is now Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, clearing and improving a homestead near what is now the site of Elderton. In 1830 he removed to what is now Cowanshannock (then Wayne) township, purchasing 300 acres of land still owned and occupied by his descendants, his grandson, James T. Elgin, residing there. He died at that place in December, 1837, and is buried in St. Thomas' cemetery, in Plum Creek township. His children were: Hugh, Daniel, Alexander, John, James, William, Samuel, Martha, Jennie, Margaret, Nancy and Sarah (married William McIntosh).

Samuel Elgin, son of James Elgin, Sr., was born in Plum Creek township, this county, Dec. 1, 1811. Coming with his parents to what is now Cowanshannock township in 1830, he succeeded to the homestead at his father's death. Most of this place he cleared and improved, remaining there until his death, which occurred July 25, 1876. He led an honorable and useful life, and held various offices in Cowanshannock township, discharging the duties of same with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. On Oct. 1, 1836,

he married Isabella Truby, who was born March 10, 1820, daughter of Michael Truby, a pioneer blacksmith of Kittanning, where he was one of the first settlers. They became the parents of fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Jeremiah, Rebecca (married Robert McFarland), Ellen (married George Reisinger), Samuel, Isabella E. (married Andrew Gallagher), Jane (married Ross Milliron), Margaret R., James T., George L., William S., Robert B., Amanda (died young), Alexander and John A. (died young). Of these, Jeremiah, Alexander and Samuel were soldiers in the Civil war, Alexander enlisting in 1862, and dying May 21, 1863, at Washington, D. C., while serving as chaplain of Company B, 139th P. V. I.; Jeremiah and Samuel enlisted in Battery M, 204th P. V. I., and served to the close of the war.

James T. Elgin was born on the homestead in Cowanshannock township May 27, 1852. There he was reared to manhood and he has always resided on that place, following farming, in which he has been highly successful. He has served his fellow citizens faithfully for several terms in the office of supervisor, and is an honored and respected citizen of his township. In political association he is a Democrat.

JAMES R. WRIGHT (deceased) was a resident of Armstrong county for over half a century, and for many years he was one of the active men in public life, holding various offices in his home township and for seven years serving as county auditor. He was born May 17, 1836, in Franklin county, Pa., where his father, Isaac Wright, settled many years ago.

William Wright, grandfather of James R. Wright, lived in the County of Kent, England, until he came to America in 1841. He settled in Franklin county, Pa., making his home there for the rest of his life. By occupation he was a farmer. He married and they had a family of five children: Jonathan, who was a wagonmaker by trade, came to the United States, settling in Franklin county, Pa., where he died; Joseph K., M. D. (known as "Dr. J. K."), also learned wagonmaking, but later studied medicine and obtained his degree, engaging in practice the remainder of his life (he came to America about 1820, located at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., and died there; he became a well-known and leading citizen of his locality; he also owned a farm); Isaac is mentioned below; Benjamin, who was like his brothers a wagonmaker

by trade, lived in Oxford, Ohio; Mary married Thomas Johnson, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

Isaac Wright, father of James R. Wright, was born in 1805 in the County of Kent, England, and there received his education in the common schools. He was a man of unusual intelligence, a deep thinker, and read more than the average. Like his brothers he learned the trade of wagonmaker, but after coming to America, in 1826, he was principally engaged in farming, having a farm in Franklin county, Pa., eight miles from Loudon, which he improved greatly during the many years he resided there. He died at that place in 1879. Mr. Wright was a Democrat in politics. His first wife, Mary Ann (Mackey), of Franklin county, daughter of William Mackey, of that county, died in 1874, at the age of thirty-five years. She was a member of the U. B. Church. For his second wife Mr. Wright married Jane Harris, of Franklin county. There were five children by the first union: Sarah, born in 1830, is the widow of William Bergstrener, of Fulton county, Pa.; William, born in 1832, lives in Kittanning, Pa.; Jonathan, born in 1834, lived in Washington, D. C., and died in May, 1910 (he was in Company B, 19th Kentucky Regiment, during the Civil war, and was wounded at Shiloh); James R. is mentioned below; Joseph, born in 1840, was reared by his uncle, Dr. Joseph K. Wright, entered the service during the Civil war, as a member of the 23d Ohio Regiment, and was killed at the battle of South Mountain, where he is buried. By his second marriage Isaac Wright had children: Henry, Benjamin, Isaac, and several that died young.

James R. Wright is practically a self-taught man, as he went to school for only nine months during his boyhood, and he had few advantages at the beginning of his life, but by hard work and application he has made up for many things he lacked then, and his success is all the more notable. Leaving his native county in 1857 he went west to Knox county, Ill., where he worked out for a while, and he was there during the exciting days preceding the breaking out of the Civil war, listening to Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln make their famous joint speeches, in 1857, at Springfield, Galesburg and Quincy, Ill. He remained a year in Knox county, Ill., in 1858 returning to Pennsylvania, joining his uncle, Dr. J. K. Wright, at Kittanning. The latter owned the land in Kittanning township upon which Mr. Wright lived until his death, and he settled there at once, though it was

then all wild and heavily timbered. It is ten miles southeast of the borough of Kittanning, on Cherry run, and he continued to make his home on the place ever after, engaging successfully in general farming. He made numerous improvements on the property, which is now valuable. In 1887, through his influence, the postoffice of Pyrra was established there, and Mr. Wright served as postmaster two years. The office has been filled by some member of the family ever since. Mr. Wright held various township offices, among them that of overseer of the poor, and was honored with election to the position of county auditor, which he held continuously for a period of seven years, giving the highest satisfaction. He became very well acquainted all over the county in his different official connections, and was well informed on local conditions and matters of general interest. He was a most respected citizen, a member of the Lutheran Church, and well liked in every relation of life. In politics he was always a staunch Republican. His death occurred Dec. 16, 1913.

In October, 1862, Mr. Wright enlisted for service in the Union army, becoming a member of Company B, 168th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was sent to Yorktown, and was with the Army of the Potomac, taking part in several raids and skirmishes during the nine months of his service. He was discharged July 26, 1863.

On March 22, 1860, Mr. Wright married Elizabeth Baker, of Westmoreland county, Pa., daughter of David and Susanna (Bowman) Baker, farming people of that county, who were of German stock. Peter Baker, her grandfather, was of German extraction, and his wife, Priscilla (Coiley), was of Irish stock. They came to Armstrong county, Pa., and settled in Kittanning township in 1845, and all died there. David and Susanna Baker had children as follows: Priscilla is deceased; Mary J. is deceased; Frances is the widow of George W. Heffelfinger, a farmer, of Kittanning township, who died in 1910 (he served in the Civil war as a member of Company H, 51st Pennsylvania Regiment); John is living in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Elizabeth is the widow of James R. Wright; Nancy is the widow of Simon Beck and lives with her children; Amanda is deceased; Peter is deceased; Samuel is a resident of Apollo, Pa.; Sarah married Benjamin Baker, of Manorville, Pa.; Susan married August Bouch, of Ford City, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright had the following children: Sarah Jane married Edward Boarts, a

farmer of Kittanning township; Charles, who married Susan Schall, is a carpenter and blacksmith of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Joseph, a carpenter and farmer, living near Houston, Texas, married Lavinia Reefer; Benjamin F., who married Mary Ferguson, became postmaster at Pyrra at the age of twenty-one and held that office for many years, remaining with his father until he went to Colorado, where he died in 1906; William W., twin of Benjamin F., married Mary Foster, and is a merchant and postmaster at Pyrra, Pa.; Henry, who married Mollie Schall, is engaged in sawmilling, carpenter work, blacksmithing and farming in Kittanning township; Barkley O., who is employed in the glass works at Ford City, married Emma Kunkle; James, who married Harriet Heald, is with his father, following farming and mill work; Ella is in Los Angeles, Cal.; Clara is the wife of Charles Pitt, of Little Washington, Pa.; Dora married Charles Dickey, and lives at Vandergrift Heights, Pennsylvania.

ALBERT E. BOWER, M.D., of Ford City, was born in 1872 at Knox, Clarion county, Pa., a son of Godfred and Mary (Lauffer) Bower.

Godfred Bower was born in Germany, and came to the United States when a boy, receiving a common school education in his adopted land. He became successful as a contractor and farmer, and was also interested in the oil business. His death occurred in 1888, his widow surviving until 1896. They were the parents of two children, George and Dr. Albert E.

Dr. Bower attended the public schools, and took the junior course at the normal school at Edinboro, Pa., following which he taught school at Knox, Pa. Later he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and was graduated therefrom in 1898. He then located at Ford City, where he has built up a good practice. Dr. Bower is a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he belongs to Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter No. 247, R. A. M.; Commandery No. 1, K. T., Pittsburgh, Pa.; the K. of P., Lodge No. 327; and the B. P. O. Elks, Lodge No. 203, of Kittanning. For some years he has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and is now one of its trustees. At present he is serving as a member of the board of school directors of Ford City.

In 1892 Dr. Bower married Mabel B. Hubbard, daughter of Harvey and Jennie Hubbard, of Kittanning. Two children were born of this marriage, Edward and Ruth, the latter dying when three years old.

JOHN MARTIN DOSCH, Sr., who has occupied his present home at No. 218 South McKean street, Kittanning, for over fifty years, is a native of Germany, born Nov. 16, 1827. When four years old he was brought by his parents to America. His father dying shortly after the family arrived here, the child was put out among strangers, and thus he never knew the comforts of parental care. He scarcely remembers his father. After being separated from his mother for many years they were reunited in her later life, and she lived with him for a number of years. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Welfer, of Squirrel Hill, Pittsburgh, aged about seventy-eight.

Until he was fifteen years old Mr. Dosch made his home with John McCullough, of Butler county. Then he went to Allegheny, Pa., where he followed his trade, that of potter, for seven years. At the end of that time he came to Kittanning, Armstrong county, which has since been his home. At the time of his marriage, which took place on his birthday, Nov. 16, 1852, he and his wife went to live in a shanty which he built on South McKean street, about opposite where they now reside. He followed the pottery business there, and later had a shop. Mr. Dosch then began teaming, and built up the transfer business known by his name until his retirement, in 1905. Though he began life under the most adverse circumstances, losing his parents before they could give him any of the advantages of education or other training, Mr. Dosch has made his way and accumulated a competency, and he has had an industrious and upright career which has been a credit to himself and to the community in which he has lived.

On Nov. 16, 1852, Mr. Dosch was united in marriage with Ann Truby, who was born in 1827 in Armstrong county, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Mechling) Truby, pioneers of this section, the latter a sister of Hon. Philip Mechling. Eight children have been born to them, namely: (1) Wilfred M., who is deceased, married Annie Garvey, and they had one daughter, Mamie, now the wife of Emory Jasper, of Madison, Wis., where they reside; they have one son, Emory, Jr. (2) Guy Orton, now in Los Angeles, Cal., married

Louise Duffy, and they have four children, Edna, Cary, Bess and Guy, Jr. (3) Cora Lena, deceased, was the wife of Charles Barthold, and had six children, Cora, Althea, William, Charles, Edward and Louise. (4) John M., a drayman, who succeeded his father in the transfer business in 1905, married Ora Mains, and they have three children, Madison, Earle and Ray. (5) George, deceased, was married to Eliza Silvis and six of their children are living, Florence, Calvin, Marion, Freda, Silvia and George. (6) Harry Edward married Mary Cunningham, daughter of John Cunningham, and has three children, Edward, Paul and Theodore. (7) Albert is engaged in the plumbing business in Kittanning, having his shop on Market street, and is a member of the Elks and Fire Company No. 1. He married Hattie Silvis, daughter of William and Helen S. Silvis, and they have one child living, Ruth L. (8) One child died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Dosch are members of the Lutheran Church. In 1858 he built the home which they have ever since occupied.

OLYNCA C. RAIRIGH, of Kittanning, is the only architect residing at that place, and has many substantial pieces of work to his credit in the borough and vicinity. He is a native of Plumville, Indiana Co., Pa., born May 11, 1872, son of William K. Rairigh, who is now a resident of Kittanning. His paternal grandfather was born in 1796 in Conococheague, Maryland, and lived to the age of eighty-three years, dying in 1879. His wife was born at Blue Knob, Bedford Co., Pa., in 1809, and lived to the age of seventy-eight, dying in 1887.

William K. Rairigh was born in the year 1848 in Cowanshannock, near the old Hoosic Mill, near the line of Indiana county, and married Mary M. Hoak, who was born in a humble home near Kittanning, not far from the present typewriter works, in 1853. When she was only a few months old her mother died of typhoid fever, when but twenty-five years old; her father, who was a veteran of the Civil war, died in 1898, at the age of sixty-nine years.

O. C. Rairigh received his early schooling at his native place and at St. Petersburg, Clarion county, later attending the public school at Kittanning (whither his parents had moved); from which he was graduated in 1881. He then learned the trade of carpenter, at which he worked in Pittsburgh and Kittanning, with a prom-

inent contractor, meantime also taking a course in architecture at the Scranton Correspondence School. He has been settled at Kittanning since 1894, and has been busily engaged as a carpenter, contractor and architect throughout the period of his residence here. His first work in architecture was drawing the plans for St. Mary's parochial school building, in Kittanning, besides which he has made the plans for the First Baptist church in Kittanning, the First Baptist church at Ford City, and some fine country residences and good dwellings at Ford City, Templeton, Elderton, Kittanning and the surrounding towns. He has also been employed by the American Planing Mill Company, of Kittanning, doing all their architectural drawing and high class carpenter work for the last seven years. He has done work of special merit in hand carving and the building of furniture for several churches. He is a member of the local carpenter's union. Mr. Rairigh has been interested in the progress of the borough since taking up his residence here, and he was one of the charter members of the Wickboro Cooperative Water Company, of which he is treasurer. Socially he is an Odd Fellow and member of the K. O. T. M., and he has been through the chairs in the local lodge of the former organization, Aerial No. 688. He was formerly a member of the encampment, I. O. O. F. Mr. Rairigh is a prominent member of the First Baptist Church of Kittanning, and is serving as treasurer of both the church and Sunday school. Politically he is a Washington party man.

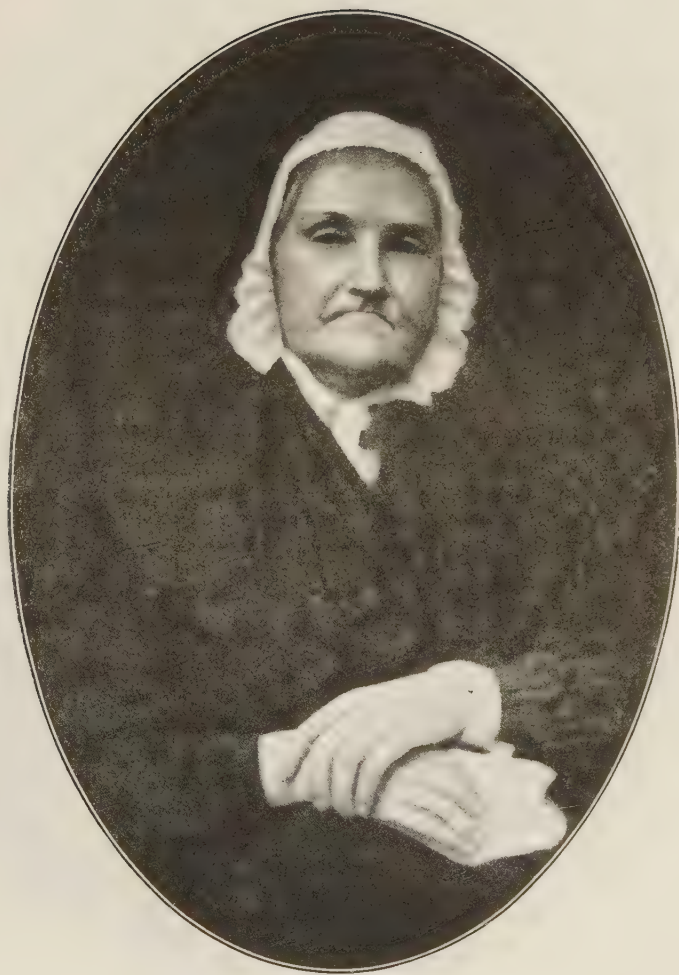
In 1893 Mr. Rairigh married Lydia M. White, a native of the East End, Pittsburgh, whose parents were also born in that city, her mother in 1848; her father served in the Civil war and died in 1883, at the age of forty-one years, from the effects of a wound received while in the army. Coming to Kittanning, Mr. Rairigh first erected a home on Queen street. Selling that property, he built his present fine home at No. 620 Hawthorne avenue, Wickboro, which was one of the first residences to be put up on that street. Mr. and Mrs. Rairigh have had four children: Robert Lloyd, Carra Margaret, and two who died in infancy, one son and one daughter.

JOHN FUNK NULTON, best known as Judge Nulton, was born Oct. 16, 1809, in Bedford county, Pa., and died May 11, 1878. The family has been settled at Kittanning,

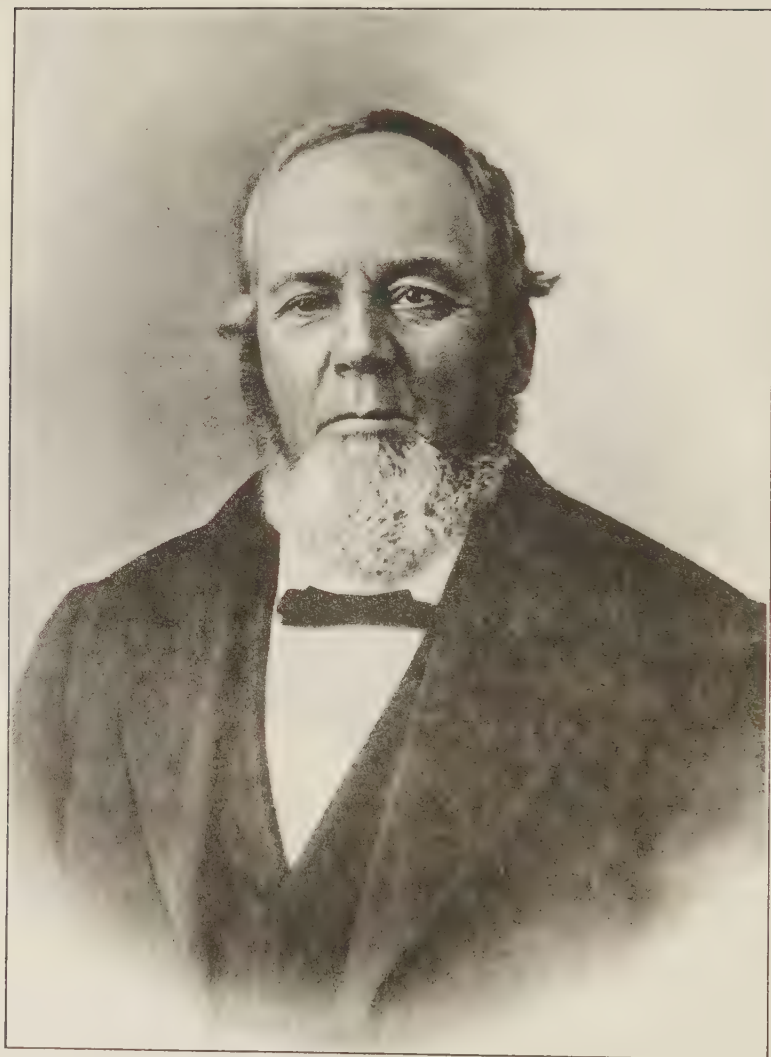
Armstrong county, for three quarters of a century. He was a son of Michael and Sarah Ann (Funk) Nulton, both of whom were of German ancestry. Nulton appears to be one form of the name Knowlton or Nolton, the Knowltons being a prominent family in eastern Massachusetts, where they have been settled since early Colonial days. Judge Knowlton, of Boston, was of this family, as also Postmaster Knowlton, of Hyde Park, Mass., near Boston, who spoke to Mr. Daniel L. Nulton, son of Judge John F. Nulton, about the matter some years ago, and showed him the Knowlton family history and genealogy, in which Judge Nulton's name was included.

Michael Nulton, a native of Bedford county, Pa., there married Sarah Ann Funk, and they came to Armstrong county among the pioneers, settling on land which later became the John McPherson farm, three or four miles from Kittanning, near the pike east of the town. Mr. Nulton died when about fifty years old. He and his wife had five children who grew to maturity: John Funk; Mary, who married William Matthews, a saddler, of Pittsburgh, and had a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters; Harriet, who married Jacob Stone (he died when twenty-five years old) and had two sons, James and George, both of whom married and had children; Sarah, who married James Johnson, of Beaver, Pa., a cabinetmaker; and George, who married Phoebe Brown (he built the Nulton house, the ruins of which are still standing, in Valley township, Armstrong county).

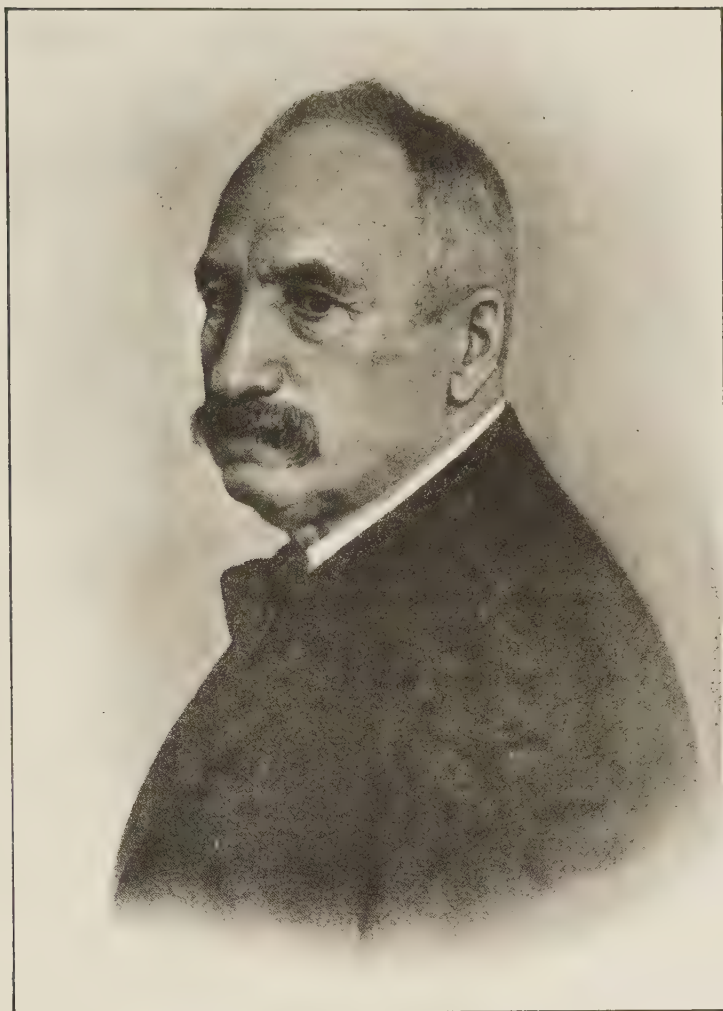
MRS. SARAH ANN (FUNK) NULTON, the mother of this family, and paternal grandmother of Mrs. Wright, of Kittanning, was a most remarkable woman. Born in Virginia Sept. 14, 1774, she lived to the age of 107 years, dying Dec. 31, 1881, and had the distinction of attaining a greater age than any other resident of Armstrong county. Mrs. Nulton was of German descent, and German was the language she read and wrote. She was born in the same county and vicinity where George Washington resided, and related that the General often rode by her father's home when she was a little girl, before the family removed to Philadelphia. Thence they soon afterward moved to Bedford county, Pa., when she was a child. (There was a George Funk on the first grand jury in Bedford county, and among the tavernkeepers recommended at the April term, 1771, was a George Funk. Bedford county was taken from Cumberland county by act of Legislature passed March 9, 1771. The George Funk mentioned might have been



SARAH ANN (FUNK) NULTON



John F. Mutton



Parlay Stilton

father or grandfather of Mrs. Sarah Ann (Funk) Nulton.) Mrs. Nulton grew to womanhood in Bedford county, and there she was married to Michael Nulton, a native of that county.

Mrs. Nulton was a lifelong Lutheran, a member of St. John's Church, at Kittanning, until her death. A woman of calm and well-balanced mind, she was always even-tempered and pleasant, never disturbed or excited, and justly deserved the reputation she enjoyed as the possessor of a "lovely disposition." Her nobility of character and Christian solicitude for all around her made her universally loved and respected, and she was almost worshipped by her relatives, young and old, all of whom found great pleasure in their visits to "grandma." She was an excellent needlewoman and housekeeper, and receiving second sight when nearly one hundred years old continued to do fine work until almost the end of her days. She left sixty-five beautifully made quilts to be distributed among her descendants—grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren. Her faculties were excellent to the last, and her death was due to an accident. She slept in a rather high bed and had always been rising without assistance. Two weeks before she died the bedclothing slipped under her hand when she was bracing herself on the rail of the bed, getting up, and she fell on her left hip, breaking the hipbone. Though she retained her calmness and did not complain (never moaning except in her sleep) it was seen that she gradually grew weaker, and she passed away in her sleep, without a struggle. It is said she was never known to say an ill word about anyone, and it is certain that all who knew her considered it a privilege and an experience to look back upon with gratitude.

JOHN FUNK NULTON for some years in his early life resided at Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., where he learned the trade of candymaker, which, however, he never followed as an occupation. For two years he read medicine in Greensburg. He was the first of the Nulton family to come to Kittanning, visiting the place with Governor Johnston, with whom he was acquainted, and he became one of its prominent citizens, both as a business man and as an official. He was a contractor, and after settling here did considerable of the building accomplished in his day, also engaging in the hotel business, in which he was very successful. For a while he engaged in the bakery business. His first venture as a hotelkeeper was in a stone building on a lot at the corner of Water and Jacob streets, now

the site of the residence of Miss Amanda Colwell, and there his only daughter, Charlotte H., now the widow of William J. Wright, of Kittanning, was born. Later he moved to Jefferson street, where he long conducted the "Hotel Nulton," one of the most prosperous of its time. The "Nulton Hotel" is still standing there. From there he moved to Market street, near the courthouse, where he passed the remainder of his life. For many years he was prominent in official circles, being county treasurer twice, the first time by appointment from the county commissioners (according to the old custom) and afterward elected (as provided by act of May 27, 1841) for two years. He was associate judge, being elected for two terms of five years each. Politically he was a stanch Democrat, and fraternally he was a Mason, having originally joined at Greensburg. During the period of the Civil war he was a strong supporter of the Union, and showed many kindnesses to the widows and orphans of the soldiers. A man of fine mind and high character, he not only commanded the respect of those who knew him but had their affectionate regard, being a general favorite. In religious connection he was an Episcopalian, and he gave liberal support to the church.

Mr. Nulton was married Oct. 15, 1833, by Rev. William Hilton, Episcopal clergyman at Kittanning, to Margaret Rebecca Lemmon, who was born Nov. 14, 1814, in East Franklin township, Armstrong Co., Pa., daughter of Col. Daniel and Charlotte (Hannegan) Lemmon, and died March 4, 1904. She was a life-long member of the Episcopal Church. They became the parents of six children: Barclay; McConnell; Charlotte H., Mrs. William J. Wright; James L., who died when five years old; John F., Jr., who died when two years old; and Daniel L., who lives at Freeport, Armstrong county (he married Laura Galbraith, daughter of Rev. William Galbraith).

BARCLAY NULTON, late of Kittanning, where he had been engaged in the practice of law from the time of the Civil war until his recent death, was one of the most prominent citizens of that borough for many years. He was born on Jefferson street, Jan. 8, 1835. Mr. Nulton was practically self-educated. When a mere boy he worked in the brickyard during the day, studying evenings and reciting three times a week to Rev. Mr. Barrett. For some time he was engaged in work on a private road from Kittanning over the hill back of the courthouse to the residence of Alex-

ander Caldwell, receiving twenty-five cents a day. Until he was a young man he remained with his father. He had always determined to continue his education until he was fitted to enter professional life, but he was undecided for some time whether to enter the field of medicine or law. He finally chose the latter, and became a student in the office of Judge Joseph Buffington and Robert W. Smith, of Kittanning. After his admission to the bar, in 1858, he commenced practice in Wirt county, Va. (now W. Va.), where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil war, at that time returning to Kittanning. He raised a company of troops which he tendered to Gov. A. Curtin, the "war governor" of Pennsylvania, but as there was no money available to transport them the organization was abandoned, and the same fate befell his efforts to raise a company of cavalry also tendered to Governor Curtin. He then turned all his attention to his law practice, to which he devoted the greater part of his time and energies from that time until his sudden death, May 11, 1912. He kept the old Lemmon estate in Valley township, and his management of the farm work and the shipping of fine horses from Kentucky gave him welcome diversion from the arduous work of his profession. Mr. Nulton never was particularly active in public affairs and never cared for office. He was a Democrat in his political preferences.

On Jan. 2, 1864, Mr. Nulton married Sophia Reilly, the ceremony being performed at St. John's Episcopal Church, Camden, N. J., by her brother, Rev. Theophilus Maxwell Reilly. Mrs. Nulton was born in Ireland Dec. 11, 1839, and came to the United States with her father, her aunt and her four brothers, Theophilus Maxwell, William Maxwell, Rev. Edward Maxwell and Marshall M., two of whom were Episcopal clergymen. The Reillys had three Episcopalian schools, the Burlington Military College at Burlington, N. J., St. John's Military College at Haddonfield, N. J., and St. Agnes Young Ladies' Academy, also at Haddonfield. The eldest brother, Rev. Theophilus M. Reilly, never married. He was the business manager for these institutions, and became quite wealthy. Rev. Edward Maxwell Reilly, now of Haddonfield, N. J., was the other clergyman of the family.

Mrs. Nulton died May 15, 1873, leaving two children: (1) Edward Maxwell, born in Kittanning, Dec. 1, 1865, attended common school there, and also was a student at St. John's Military College, of Haddonfield, N. J. He was engaged as manager of the Sunny-

side stock farm, three miles east of Kittanning, for twelve years, until he went to Toledo, Ohio, as assistant superintendent of the Woolson Spice Company. He held that position until July, 1910, when his father requested him to come home to look after his affairs, his health having failed him. After the father's death Edward M. Nulton was appointed administrator of the estate. He had been twice married, and by the first union had four children, namely: Barclay, who is learning the machinist's trade at Toledo, Ohio; Maud, wife of William Waughman, who is engaged in the milk business and farming in Rayburn township, Armstrong Co., Pa.; Margaret, who died in infancy; and Frank, at home with his father. On May 18, 1910, Mr. Nulton married (second) at Toledo, Ohio, Miss Louise B. Paskert, Rev. J. C. Tolmore, of St. Anthony's Presbyterian Church, Windsor, Canada, performing the ceremony. Mrs. Nulton was born at Toledo, May 25, 1884, daughter of George and Katherine (Terbille) Paskert. Mr. and Mrs. Nulton are members of the Episcopal Church at Kittanning. (2) William M., born in Kittanning, June 16, 1869, now lives in Pittsburgh and is engaged in the plumbing business there.

On Oct. 3, 1876, Barclay Nulton married for his second wife Adelaide Reed, of Rayburn township, Armstrong county, who was born May 31, 1857, in Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of George Reed, a master machinist, and was raised in the family of George and Rebecca Radcliff, in Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa. There were no children by this marriage. Mrs. Nulton died April 27, 1893. She was an artist of more than ordinary gifts, and there are many beautiful specimens of her work in the Nulton home.

"To appreciate Barclay Nulton at his true worth one had to know him intimately. It was my privilege so to know him. He was a student of human nature and no man at the bar was a better judge of men than he. In important cases he watched the court proceedings closely, whether engaged in the case or not, and then examined the law carefully for himself. He was a student of the books. Night after night his light was burning at two o'clock. He never complained of being busy, yet was always at work. Few lawyers were better posted in the fundamental principles of the law or looked up the law applying to the case more carefully than did he. He belonged to the old school. He was incapable of dis-

honesty and despised trickery and unfair dealing. He was a dangerous opponent in a case. He was an original character and had a style of his own.

"He believed in the brotherhood of men and carried his belief into action. His hand was ever open to the poor and needy and he was the helper of the poor in a practical way. He despised jingling theories and professions that died at the threshold of active practicability.

"In literature he was an omnivorous student. He read the best writings on all the questions of the day—even attempted to understand electricity, but frankly admitted his failure and was anxious to find some one who did understand it. He studied the masters in both prose and poetry, but would not stand for anything that was not clean.

"He was a lover of the beautiful in nature, art and literature. He was of an artistic and poetic temperament. Under a seemingly rough exterior were the chords of a character which only intimate friends and associates were permitted to see. He was strongly social and a firm friend.

"In religion he accepted the Bible unqualified by either dogma or exegesis. To him it was the word of God and he wanted no distorting or twisting of its declarations or teachings."—W. L. PEART.

THOMAS LEMMON, great-grandfather of Barclay Nulton, was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and the following story has been handed down in the family. One day while on his way to join the Continental forces, tired and thirsty, he asked a handsome young lady for a drink of water. Observing how worn-out he was she brought him a glass of milk, and he was so touched by her sympathy and thoughtfulness that he told her he would come back some day and marry her. He kept his word, after the war was over. In 1797 he settled on a tract of land in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, 211 acres, but soon afterward removed to Lexington, Kentucky.

COL. DANIEL LEMMON, his son, moved in early life to Franklin township, Armstrong county, where he farmed and kept hotel for many years, owning a large farm near Tarrtown, and died in 1857, in his seventy-fifth year. He served as colonel in the Black Hawk war. He was twice married, and by his first marriage, to Charlotte Hannegan, had four children: Thomas McConnell, William R., Margaret Rebecca and John H. By his second wife, Elizabeth Croyle, he had a family of

seven: Alexandria, Rebecca J., David, Lobain, Daniel, James and Joseph. On April 12, 1838, the tract in East Franklin mentioned above was vested in him by patent, and before his death he conveyed the principal part of it to his son Thomas. Purpart "D," 72 acres and 48 perches, was not taken by any of his heirs in the proceedings in partition, but they joined in releasing their respective interests to Joseph Lemmon, Jan. 30, 1865, for \$400 (that is \$50 to each), who afterward conveyed it to his brother Thomas, to whom it was assessed for a number of years. Daniel Lemmon agreed to sell 89 acres to Nathaniel Richey, July 11, 1834, who transferred his interests to William Richey, to whom Lemmon conveyed the same, May 27, 1846, for \$150. Joseph Audibert by Lobeau, his attorney in fact, conveyed twenty-eight and a half acres of tract No. 304, called "Audibert" after its patentee, Peter Benignus Audibert, to Daniel Lemmon, Jan. 21, 1828, for \$156, and Marie Touissant Audibert by Lobeau, attorney in fact, conveyed 127 acres, 155 perches of "Audibert" to Daniel Lemmon Aug. 24, 1848, for \$446, probably in pursuance of an agreement made prior to her death. Daniel Lemmon probably settled on the smaller of these parcels ten or twelve years before it was conveyed to him. In 1817 he was assessed with two tracts, each of 200 acres, in what was then Buffalo township, one of them (and two horses and three cattle) at \$248, and the other at \$200. He kept a hotel in the eastern part of "Audibert," the sign of which with two crosskeys was painted by James McCulloch at his shop in Kittanning April 7, 1828, and he was first assessed with his ferry at this point in 1827. He retained these two parcels, the westernmost one containing the small parcel which had been part of No. 303, until his death, after which, in proceedings in partition, they, without regard to their original quantities, were divided into two purparts. The western one, marked A, containing 114 acres, 111 perches, was valued by inquest Sept. 20, 1825, at \$16.08 an acre, and the other one, marked B, forty acres, ninety-four perches, at \$13.41 an acre, as surveyed to Daniel Lemmon's heirs by J. E. Meredith Oct. 19, 1820. His surveys on these days included those of several other tracts on both sides of the Allegheny river. The court decreed purpart "A" to J. H. Lemmon, and purpart "B" to Mrs. Margaret (Lemmon) Nulton. Daniel Lemmon was appointed a viewer with Michael Mechling, Matthias Bowser, Allan Elliott, John and Robert Patrick, viewers, in 1810, to locate a road. We find

the following in a history of Armstrong county published in 1883:

"In July or August, 1812, a lively sensation was caused by a report brought here by a Mr. Snyder, who was then employed to distribute the pamphlet laws throughout this and the northwestern part of the State (which he then conveyed to the various counties in a wagon), that a large force of British troops and Indians were moving toward this place, whereupon a public meeting was called. Thomas Hamilton was appointed its chairman, who addressed the excited assemblage from a stump in Market, a short distance below Jefferson street. Grave fears were entertained that this town was in danger of being taken by the enemy. That meeting resolved, after an interchange of opinions, to employ Daniel Lemmon to proceed to Meadville and elsewhere in that direction for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts and proximity of the supposed invaders. He soon started on his mission, from which he returned in a few days with the welcome intelligence that a false alarm had been raised by the rumor which Snyder had heard in his travels, and which probably sprang from the general alarm that Governor Snyder alluded to in his message of Dec. 3, 1812, to the Legislature, as having prevailed in the town and vicinity of Erie, caused by the appearance of a British and Indian force on the opposite side of the lake, in consequence of which he had ordered, July 15, a portion of the Sixteenth division of the Pennsylvania militia to be organized under General Kelso for the protection of the frontier, which, he said, he was happy to add, 'prevented the British or their savage allies from polluting our soil with hostile feet.'"

WILLIAM JOHNSON WRIGHT, late of Kittanning, Armstrong county, was an old and honored resident of that borough, where he had been engaged in the general mercantile business for some years. He was born Jan. 12, 1832, in Metal township, Franklin Co., Pa., on his father's farm near the old Carrick Furnace.

Isaac Wright, his father, was born in 1807, in the County of Kent, England, and came to America with his father, William Wright, in 1828, first locating near Fort Loudon, in Franklin county, Pa. Three of his brothers had preceded him to this country, viz.: Jonathan, who came first, was a wagonmaker, and settled in Fort Loudon, Franklin county; he was twice married and left several children. Dr. Joseph K., another brother, came after Jonathan, studied medicine at Shippensburg,

Pa., and for a time traveled over the country, selling notions, but eventually, about 1836, settled at Kittanning, where he practiced medicine and had a drug store, being the second druggist at that place; later he also had a general store; he had two children. Benjamin F., the third brother, settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and left a family; he was a carriage-maker by occupation. Mary, sister of Isaac Wright, married Thomas Johnson, a farmer in Metal township, Franklin Co., Pa., and had a large family. Benjamin Wright, uncle of Isaac Wright, also preceded him to this country, and settled in Bath county, Va., living to be 105 years old. He had many descendants in that place.

After living near Fort Loudon for a while Isaac Wright purchased a farm at Carrick Furnace. Soon afterward he married Mary Ann Mackey, daughter of William Mackey, a native of the North of Ireland. Mr. Mackey subsequently moved west to Ohio, settling in or near Bucyrus, where he died at the age of seventy-five years. He was married twice. Mrs. Wright died in 1845, when only about thirty-five years old, a member of the United Brethren Church. She was the mother of five children: Sarah, who married Wilson Burgstresser, a gristmiller; William Johnson; Jonathan, who died unmarried (he was a member of the 19th United States Infantry, regular army, during the Civil war, was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and died of his injuries in a hospital at Washington, D. C.); James R., a farmer of Kittanning township, Armstrong county, who married Elizabeth Baker; and Joseph M., who never married (he had served during the Civil war as a member of Company C, 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Skiles and Colonel Rosecrans, the late President McKinley also serving in that command). Isaac Wright, father of this family, died in 1882, in Metal township, Franklin county.

William Johnson Wright received his education at Kittanning, where he attended common school and tended store for his uncle, Dr. Joseph K. Wright, who then had a general mercantile business. He well remembers the famous snowstorm of September, 1843, when there were six inches of snow on the ground. Remaining with his uncle until he was nineteen, he started for California in 1851, going by water to the Isthmus of Panama, over the present canal route to Panama city, and thence again by water to San Francisco, where he bought goods for a man who had several stores in the mining regions. At that

time D. O. Mills had a small bank on J street, and Mr. Wright sold him gold dust for coin; he also did business on K street with C. P. Huntington, who then had a little hardware store. In 1855 he returned home and opened a general store at the corner of Jefferson and Mulberry streets which he conducted until 1859, that year moving to the country, going to live on the farm of his father-in-law two miles east of Kittanning, where he remained for fourteen months. Coming back to Kittanning, he again clerked in the store of his uncle, Dr. Joseph K. Wright, until Sept. 12, 1862, the date of his enlistment in Company I, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Col. William Sirwell. He saw active service in all the battles and skirmishes of his command, including Stone River, Tullahoma, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. He was discharged in June, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and returned home June 26th, with the record of a brave man. Until the following October he clerked in the McIlwain store, after which he was ill until May, 1866, and when able to take up work again he entered the planing mill of Heiner Brothers. Later he became an employee in the planing mill of Cook, Henry & Steel, who had extensive interests in that line, and afterward worked in the office of Cook & Henry. His next change was to Samuel Brown's insurance office, where he was at first bookkeeper and later head man. In 1880 he engaged in the iron ore business at Kittanning, continuing there until 1885, when he moved to Riverview, this county, and took charge of the Riverview Coal Mining Company's store. Afterward he went into the office, taking charge, and remaining there until 1898. That year he opened a store at Kittanning, moving into a building (his late residence), which he had erected in 1877. He carried on this store until his death, which occurred Jan. 13, 1913.

Mr. Wright belonged to the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R., being particularly well known in the latter organization; he held membership in Post No. 156, in which he filled all the offices, and was buried with military honors by his comrades, among whom he was universally beloved. For six years he served as one of the school directors of Kittanning borough, taking particular interest in the question of public education. A man whose mind was broadened by travel and observation, an excellent judge, and one whose own life commanded the respect of his fellow men, his opinions were sought and valued by those who

knew him, and he occupied an enviable position among the citizens of his community.

On Jan. 8, 1857, Mr. Wright was married to Charlotte Hannegan Nulton, daughter of John Funk and Margaret R. (Lemmon) Nulton, and granddaughter of Col. Daniel and Charlotte (Hannegan) Lemmon. Mr. Wright was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, to which his widow also belongs. They had four children: (1) John F. died when five years old. (2) Joseph died when two years, nine months old. (3) William J., a tinner, slater and furnace builder, now lives in Kansas City, Kans. He employs fourteen men. He married Lena Thorpe and they have one son, George T., now (1913) twenty-five years old. (4) George S., a tinner and plumber of Kittanning, Pa., died Aug. 2, 1910. He married Ina Z. Steltzer, daughter of Jonathan and Ellen (Kester) Steltzer, both of Clarion county, Pa., and they had three children, Walter W., Margaret C. and Sarah Frances.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN ARMSTRONG, the hero of Kittanning, was one of Washington's bravest and most successful generals. He was born in 1725 in the North of Ireland, and some time between 1745 and 1748 became a settler in the Kittanning valley, west of the Susquehanna river, in a region which was then the frontier of Pennsylvania. He was well educated and found plenty to do at his profession of surveying in the new country. In 1750 he and a Mr. Lyon laid out Carlisle, and four years later he was sent by Governor Morris as a commissioner to Connecticut in regard to a land trouble between the Indians and Connecticut settlers in the Wyoming valley, in Pennsylvania. In 1755 Mr. Armstrong surveyed and opened a road from Carlisle to the "Three Forks" of the Youghiogheny river, over which supplies were to be carried to Braddock's army. After Braddock's defeat he enlisted in a frontier company, and in January, 1756, was elected captain; on May 11th of the same year he was commissioned lieutenant colonel. In the summer of 1756 he commanded the expedition against the Indian village of Kittanning which has made his name famous in American history for all time to come. In 1757 he served on the frontier, was commissioned colonel May 27, 1758, and commanded the advanced division of the Pennsylvania troops in Forbes's expedition against Fort Duquesne. He was a tower of strength on the frontier during Pontiac's war, and on Sept. 30, 1763, led a very successful expedition against the Indian towns on the west branch

of the Susquehanna. He was the first brigadier general commissioned (March 1, 1776) by the Continental Congress. He served at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, and on April 5, 1777, was commissioned major general of the Supreme Council of the State. He commanded the Pennsylvania militia at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He was sent to Congress in 1778 and again in 1787. His public career closed with his last term in Congress, and he spent the remainder of his life at Carlisle.

General Armstrong was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was largely instrumental in establishing the first church which was organized at Carlisle, in 1757. On March 9, 1795, he ended his active and useful career, and he was buried in the old cemetery at Carlisle.

Maj. Gen. John Armstrong, Jr., was born Nov. 25, 1758, at Carlisle, Pa., and died April 1, 1843, at Red Hook, N. Y. He served in the Revolutionary war, was the author, among other important works, of the celebrated "Newburg Addresses," and was secretary of war in 1814, from which position he was obliged to resign because he did not prevent the capture of the city of Washington, in August, 1814. His brother, Col. Henry B. Armstrong, fought gallantly in the war of 1812.

REV. T. J. FREDERICK, a minister active in the work of the Lutheran Church for many years, residing on his valuable farm of 100 acres, situated in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pa., is ranked with the largest fruit growers in his part of the State. He was born May 2, 1847, in Center county, Pa., a son of Jacob and Rachel (Stover) Frederick.

Mr. Frederick's people, on both sides, came originally from Germany. His father, Jacob Frederick, was born in Union county, Pa., but spent the larger part of his life in Center county, where he worked as a carpenter during all his active life and died in 1882. He was a Republican from principle, and at the outbreak of the Civil war, in advocating and supporting his party, incurred the enmity of some of his neighbors, the county at that time being largely Democratic. Although he had few educational advantages to speak of, he was deeply impressed with the necessity of public instruction, and it was mainly through his efforts that the Aaronsburg Academy was established. Its building was put up by a stock company, Mr. Frederick holding a part of the

stock. This institution sent into the world a number of men who became noted for substantial worth, one of its pupils, John Stover, representing the State of Missouri, where he settled, in the United States Congress. A Lutheran in religion, Mr. Frederick was a zealous church and Sunday school worker, often representing his church in synod and conference. At the time of his death he was holding the offices of trustee and elder. He afterwards moved on his own farm in Union county, where he died Jan. 14, 1880.

Encouraged by his father, T. J. Frederick took advantage of all the educational opportunities that were presented him, and for nine years afterward taught school, common and select, being thus engaged until his twenty-eighth year. Then for five years he was a student at Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa., two years in the classical department and three in the theological. His first charge was at Plum Creek, in Northumberland county, where he remained four years. He then took charge of the two churches in Nippenose valley, Lycoming county, Pa., where he was located nearly four years. From there he removed to the Shoop's charge, near Harrisburg, Pa. After four years he came to Armstrong county, in 1890, where he took charge of three churches, the one at Springchurch (where he now resides), one at Maysville, and another at South Bend. All these churches have attained a prosperous condition through his efforts.

With so many duties it would seem that Mr. Frederick had his time well occupied; however he has gained a reputation as a remarkably successful fruit grower and authority on horticulture, which has long been his study. To him it is doubtless largely a matter of recreation, though it has required considerable research of books and other current literature on the subject to make the business profitable. Mr. Frederick has a peach orchard of 1,400 trees, a plum orchard of seventy-eight trees, and an apple orchard of 333 trees, besides an abundance of small fruits. He has shown conclusively on his own farm what intelligent culture will do in Armstrong county in the way of growing choice fruit.

On Jan. 13, 1870, Rev. Mr. Frederick was married, at Center Hall, Center county, Pa., to Anna I. Bittner, daughter of John Bittner, who came originally from Lebanon county, Pa., and was a member of a leading family of that part of Pennsylvania. Two sons and one daughter have been born to this marriage:

Sarah E., who is the wife of J. D. Miller; Theodore C., and Charles E.

Mr. Frederick is a very able man, a ready talker, and a clear thinker. As a sympathizer with socialistic ideals he contributes to socialist magazines, urging the making of laws which will benefit those who labor and promote the universal brotherhood of man.

He gives the following reasons for his affiliation with the Socialist party:

1. The ethics of Socialism are in harmony with the ethics of the Bible.

2. It is the party of, for and by the Creators of wealth in which all who perform useful work, mental or manual, can unite in a common interest.

3. The Socialist party offers to the world the first constructive program which appeals to the united action of the working class.

4. It is opposed to militarism, capitalism, child labor and the selfish exploitation of mankind by man.

5. Probably no other political party has called forth such an excellent and extensive amount of critical literature.

6. It is in line with the normal development of the human race as seen from the viewpoint of the materialistic conception of history, the historic class struggle and the inevitable and far-reaching industrial changes, consequent upon the diffusion of knowledge and growth of invention.

CHARLES J. NIEMAN, cashier of the First National Bank of Leechburg, Pa., is also a member and secretary of the board of directors of that bank. Previously to his connection with this institution he held other positions of financial responsibility. Mr. Nieman was born in Allegheny City, this State, March 18, 1870, the youngest son of John C. and Nancy (Zorn) Nieman.

John Christian Nieman, the father, was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, May 23, 1829, was confirmed there in the Lutheran Church by Rev. Mr. Stueber, and came to America in 1847. He attended St. John's Lutheran Church for the time he came here, though he did not become a member of it until after his marriage. He had been called on at different times to fill various offices in the church. In January, 1896, he was elected president of the church and remained in that position until his death.

The family name was spelled "Niemann" by his ancestors. His father, Friedrich Niemann, a lifelong Lutheran, died in Germany in 1872, at the age of seventy years; the mother passed

away many years before, in 1845, on Dec. 26th, called in Germany the second day of Christmas.

In 1852 Mr. Nieman married Nancy Zorn, daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Mechling) Zorn. She was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and when a girl came to Allegheny with the family of Rev. Mr. Friedrich, with whom she was staying. To this marriage were born seven children, three of whom are deceased, Mary dying at the age of nineteen, Rebecca when four years old and William H. at the age of fifty-two; he was formerly an officer in St. John's Church. The others are: Sarah, wife of Charles Elste, of Bellevue; Lizzie, wife of G. W. McPherson, of Bellevue, Pa.; Miss Anna, of Bellevue, Pa.; and Charles J.

Jacob Zorn, father of Mrs. Nancy Nieman, was a native of Lancaster county, this State, and served his country during the war of 1812, being one of the brave men who fought under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. Jacob Zorn's father also served his country during the Revolutionary war. Jacob Zorn was a Lutheran in religious faith, as was also his wife; she died when her daughter Nancy was but two years old.

Charles J. Nieman attended the old Second ward public school on North avenue in Allegheny. The determination of the boy to secure an education was shown even at this early age, for when a pupil in the public schools during the day session he attended German school at night. Later he took a course in the Iron City Commercial College, an institution which was famous in its day. At the age of sixteen he became the messenger in the railroad offices at the Union Station, under the late Thomas D. Messler, who at that time was third vice president of the Pennsylvania Company lines west of Pittsburgh. When still quite young Mr. Nieman was advanced to the position of clerk in the auditor's office for the same company, and after serving fourteen years in railroad work resigned to accept the position of assistant paymaster for the American Sheet Tin Plate Company, Vandergrift (Pa.) Works. Later he was promoted to the position of paymaster at the Vandergrift mills, resigning to become cashier of the First National Bank at Leechburg, Pennsylvania.

The progress of the bank and its growing importance to the business community afford the best evidences of Mr. Nieman's success. The deposits of the First National Bank when he was elected cashier amounted to \$250,000, and in five years they have increased to the

total of over \$600,000, with total resources of \$8,000,000. This bank is on the "honor roll," that is, one possessing surplus and profits in excess of capital. Of the 7,500 national banks in the United States, only 1,300 occupy this position.

In this community where he has spent so much of his yet early life, little need be said of Mr. Nieman as a business man. The growth of the institution for which his most earnest efforts have been made is proof of his efficiency in his present responsibility. His unfailing courtesy, his genial manner under all circumstances, make him particularly fitted to meet the exigencies of modern business life. His acute business sense seems tempered by a manner which enables him to refuse a proposition with as much grace as another would have in conferring a favor.

Mr. Nieman is essentially a domestic man, devoted to his interesting family. He married Edith Dawson, daughter of the late Thomas and Eliza (Eggleston) Dawson, of Bellevue, Pa.; her father was one of the pioneer oil men of the old Smith Ferry field. Mr. and Mrs. Nieman have two daughters, Grace and Jean. The handsome family residence standing on Grant avenue, Leechburg, was at one time the home of Capt. Alfred Hicks, later the home of L. W. Hicks, and then purchased by Mr. Nieman.

Mr. Nieman and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church and he has been secretary of its board of trustees since 1907. He is prominent in Masonry, a life long member and past officer of the Bellevue Lodge, No. 530, F. & A. M.; a member of the Duquesne Royal Arch Chapter; Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, K. T., and Coudersport Consistory, thirty-second degree. He is associated also with the Odd Fellows Lodge at Leechburg.

WILLIAM B. DAUGHERTY, brick manufacturer, and prominently identified with the business interests of Kittanning in other connections, was born in that city July 13, 1861, son of George B. and Agnes E. (Hillberry) Daugherty.

Patrick Daugherty had the distinction of being the first permanent settler of Kittanning. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was killed by the Indians at Lake George, New York.

James Daugherty, son of Patrick Daugherty, was born in Kittanning, and had children as follows: George; James P.; Harmer Augustus; Mary, who married George P. Kron and is deceased; Nancy, who died un-

married; and Hannah, who is the only one of the family now living.

George B. Daugherty was a successful brick manufacturer and contractor. He manufactured all the brick and built all the brick work in the present jail, as well as the opera house, now occupied by the Safety Deposit & Guarantee Company, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Works at Ford City, the Clarion jail, the Indiana courthouse, Kittanning courthouse and many other buildings in Kittanning and surrounding places. For years he was the only brick manufacturer of any consequence in the region. He was the originator of the poor farm, took great interest in bettering the condition of the poor, and for many years was trustee of the county farm. Energetic, progressive, a man of affairs, he was highly respected by the people at large, as well as by his personal friends. Nine children were born to him and his wife: Dora B., deceased; William B.; Alexander R.; George; Lucitta, who married Herbert Mallick, hardware merchant at Pittsburgh; Emma, deceased, who was a teacher in the Kittanning public schools; John; Esther, deceased; and Adella, who married V. Frank Holmes, of Boston.

William B. Daugherty was educated at the public schools of Kittanning, attending until fourteen years old, when he began working in his father's brickyard, subsequently learning the trade of brickmason. Later he engaged in contracting with his father, carrying on an extensive business at Ford City, Falls Creek, Kittanning and other places. The plant of which he is now the principal stockholder and manager is located at Jacob street and Grant avenue, Kittanning, and is a thoroughly modern establishment, equipped with the best line of appliances. A sufficient force of men is kept busy all the while. Like his father, Mr. Daugherty is active in public affairs, has served as a member of the city council, and was school director in 1911.

In February, 1889, Mr. Daugherty was married to Lurania L. Hague, daughter of Frederick Hague, of Kittanning. Two children, Hays R. and George F., have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty. Mr. Daugherty is a member of Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Kittanning lodge of Elks.

THOMAS J. HENRY, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Apollo Nov. 3, 1858. His early education was secured in the public and select schools of Apollo and at Elders-

ridge Academy. Before taking up medical work he taught school in Apollo and was principal of the Franklin school at Cone-maugh, Pa. Beginning the study of medicine under Dr. W. B. Ansley, he completed his course at the medical department of the University of Wooster, located in Cleveland, Ohio. Later he took a post-graduate course at the Philadelphia Polyclinic. In 1884 he settled in Penn Run, where he practiced three years. In 1887 he located in Apollo, where he yet continues in active practice. Dr. Henry belongs to the Armstrong County Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and is a member of the American Medical Association. He is an official examiner for the United States Marine Corps. Fraternally he is a Mason, being connected with Blue Lodge No. 437. In politics he is a Republican. He has served on the council and school board several years, and is a director of the First National Bank of this city. During his long practice Dr. Henry has been eminently successful and is justly regarded as one of the prosperous physicians in the locality.

Mrs. T. J. Henry, formerly Margaret J. Elder, was born in Parnassus, Westmoreland Co., Pa. She graduated from the State normal school at Indiana, Pa., in 1892, and taught school in Apollo for a number of years before her marriage. At present she is serving on the school board of Apollo, having been elected a director at the last election, November, 1913. She is the first woman to be elected to public office in Armstrong county. Mrs. Henry is a member of the Woman's Club of Kiskiminetas Valley and of Apollo Chapter No. 125, Order of the Eastern Star.

SYLVESTER G. REDINGER, of Templeton, head of the firm of S. G. Redinger & Son, owns and operates a large sawmill there and is also extensively engaged in building, being one of the best known business men in his section of Armstrong county. Mr. Redinger has attained a foremost position among the honored self-made men of this region by hard work and ambitious endeavor, and he has carried his various undertakings to successful completion by intelligent application of the resources at his command and his faculty of making the most of the opportunities at hand. He was born Feb. 2, 1866, in Jefferson county, Pa., son of Henry and Margaret (Hankey) Redinger.

Henry Redinger was born Aug. 25, 1845,

in Red Bank township, Armstrong county, and settled there, for many years following farming and lumbering, also burning charcoal. In 1895 he sold his property, including a general merchandise store at New Salem, Pa., and moved his family to Los Angeles, Cal., returning three years later. He now lives retired at New Salem, Armstrong Co., Pa. Mr. Redinger has always been a staunch Republican and in his earlier life took an active part in politics, holding a number of township offices. He was wounded while fighting as a soldier in the Civil war, in which he served for one year, having enlisted Sept. 5, 1864, at Pittsburgh, Pa., in Company B, 6th Pennsylvania Regiment of Heavy Artillery. Mr. Redinger is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He married Margaret Hankey, who was born May 16, 1846, at Butler, Pa., daughter of John and Mary (Buyers) Hankey, and they have had nine children, of whom Sylvester G. is mentioned below; E. C., a builder and contractor, is now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal. (he is heavily interested in the growing of fancy tropical fruits in Porto Rico, being a pioneer developer of fruit land there, and is county superintendent of Porto Rico); Rev. F. M. is pastor of an M. E. Church at Erie, Pa.; W. H. who died in California, was a teacher and in his day was considered the best educated man in Armstrong county; R. D. is engaged as a farmer on the old homestead; Mary is the wife of W. I. Brocius, of Oakland, Pa.; Urney is the wife of C. A. Smith, of Yatesboro, Pa.; Ortanza is a teacher in Los Angeles, California.

Sylvester G. Redinger received his education in the common schools. At the age of seventeen years he started life for himself, beginning lumbering in Red Bank township, Armstrong county, where he operated for five years. Thence he went to Jefferson county, Pa., for a time, and later to West Virginia, returning from there to Armstrong county, where he located in Madison township, for a period of four years. From that township he moved to Pine township, in 1906 settling at Templeton, which has since been the center of his business activities. Meantime he had commenced building, in 1902 erecting four houses at South Bethlehem, Pa. When he came to Templeton he built a sawmill, establishing the industry which is still one of his principal interests, and also put up five houses, which he rents. In 1907 he built his own home and storehouse, as well as the town hall and ten other buildings in Templeton.

In 1911 he constructed five houses at Braeburn, Westmoreland county, and in the spring of 1912 he remodeled his sawmill, doubling the capacity. The motive force is now 200 horsepower. The business has increased steadily from the beginning, and the trade is drawn from every part of the county, the firm of S. G. Redinger & Sons having a reputation for high-class work that has been gained by conscientious attention to the wants of all customers. Mr. Redinger has been remarkably prosperous, having accumulated considerable real estate and personal property, but his prestige and enviable standing are the best part of his success. Starting life on his own account without capital or influential friends, he has forged steadily ahead, relying upon well-directed labor to gain him the confidence of those he has dealt with. He is the kind of man who prides himself upon being able to "deliver the goods," whatever he undertakes, and as a consequence he has made the name of being one of the most reliable business men in the county. His business has now reached such proportions that he employs constantly from ten to fifteen men, often more, and he keeps two fine cars which he has found valuable in enabling him to keep track of his widely scattered interests, a fifty-horsepower seven-passenger car and a thirty-horsepower five-passenger. Business has received the greater part of Mr. Redinger's attention, but he is a public-spirited citizen and has held office at times, having served six years on the school board while a resident of Red Bank township. He is a Republican in political association, a member of the M. E. Church, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge at Templeton, No. 30.

Mr. Redinger was united in marriage, Jan. 25, 1884, with Emma Holben, of Armstrong county, and they have had five children, four sons and one daughter, namely: C. H., who married Hattie Frazier, of Pine township, Armstrong county; H. H.; M. F.; W. H.; and Margaret, now the wife of William Bole, of Rimesburgh, Pa. All of the sons are in business with their father, the firm name being S. G. Redinger & Sons.

CHARLES F. ARMSTRONG, cashier of the Farmers National Bank of Leechburg, Armstrong county, has been identified with banking interests in that borough since 1900 and has high standing in local financial circles. Mr. Armstrong was born Oct. 21, 1865, at Harmarville, Allegheny Co., Pa., son of James Armstrong and grandson of William Arm-

strong, and belongs to the same family as the famous Maj. Gen. John Armstrong, of Revolutionary note.

William Armstrong, grandfather of Charles F. Armstrong, was a resident of Harmarville, and died there. He was engaged as a lock tender in the old days of the Pennsylvania canal. His wife, whose maiden name was White, was a sister of William White, who at an early date owned the land where Leechburg, Pa., is now situated. It was then known as "White's Plains." William Armstrong and his wife had the following children: James, Jackson, William, Robert, Joseph, David, and Margaret (who married Hugh Campbell).

James Armstrong, son of William, was born in 1822 on the homestead in Allegheny county, Pa., and became very well known in his section, following the work of contractor and builder. He died in 1876, at the age of fifty-four years. His wife, Ellen (Smith), born in 1826, lived to the advanced age of eighty-five, dying in 1911. They had a family of ten children: William, James (deceased), John, Harry, Samuel, Charles F., Frank, Addison, Fannie (deceased) and Annie (deceased).

Charles F. Armstrong attended public school in his native district, and began work when quite young among the farmers and truckers in the home neighborhood. When sixteen years old he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and on Oct. 1, 1881, became agent at Lincoln, now Cheswick, Allegheny county. Remaining there until 1885, he next became a clerk in the ticket receiver's office at Allegheny, continuing at that point until 1889, when he was given the position of ticket receiver at Columbus, Ohio. In 1890 he returned to Allegheny, becoming joint ticket receiver at that station for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's east and west lines. From Allegheny Mr. Armstrong came to Leechburg in 1892, and in 1900 assisted in the organization of the First National Bank, of which he became the first cashier, serving in that capacity until 1906. In that year he resigned to become assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Long Beach, Cal., where he was located for one year, and returning east became cashier, in 1907, of the East Pittsburgh National Bank, at Wilmerding, Allegheny Co., Pa. He continued his association with that institution until the fall of 1908, when he returned to Leechburg to assist in the organization of the Farmers National Bank, which took place Dec. 12th.

He has since served as its cashier. Mr. Armstrong has not limited his interest in the affairs of Leechburg to things concerning the bank. He is a director of the Board of Trade and has twice been elected president of that body, holding the office at present. In 1904 he was elected a member of the school board of Leechburg, and was again chosen to that office in 1910. He was one of the organizers of the Kiskiminetas Valley Agricultural and Driving Association, which he is now serving as director and treasurer. He is president of the Leechburg Lecture Association, which was organized in 1872, being one of the oldest associations of the kind in the State. Fraternally he is a Mason, in that connection belonging to Pollock Lodge, No. 502, F. & A. M., of Tarentum, Pa.; Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., of Kittanning; Tancered Commandery, No. 48, K. T., and Pennsylvania Consistory, of Pittsburgh; and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Los Angeles, California. On political questions Mr. Armstrong is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Church and takes an active part in its work.

In 1892 Mr. Armstrong married Anna Maude Van Giesen, daughter of Thomas J. and Cynthia E. (Sloan) Van Giesen. They have had three children: Charles L.; Josephine M., who died at the age of six years; and Frank Thoburn.

CROSBY. The Crosby family has been creditably represented in Armstrong county, the late Judge Samuel M. Crosby, of the borough of Leechburg, William Crosby, a farmer of Parks township, and Ebenezer B. Crosby, a resident of Manor township, being brothers, sons of Samuel Crosby. James Crosby, the grandfather, was born in Scotland and came from that country to America when a young man, settling in western Pennsylvania, where he died. He was a weaver by trade.

Samuel Crosby, son of James, was born Oct. 13, 1801, near Tyrone, Pa., and followed farming in Parks (then Allegheny) township, Armstrong county. He bought four hundred acres of land, most of which he cleared himself. Selling two farms from this tract, he retained ownership of 160 acres and there spent the rest of his life, dying Jan. 1, 1884. He is buried in the Crosby lot in the Leechburg cemetery. His wife, Jane (Gourley), daughter of George Gourley, was born Dec. 8, 1808, and died June 11, 1867; she is buried in the same lot. They had a

large family: James died in Allegheny township Oct. 25, 1838, aged ten years, eleven months, twenty-four days; George C. died in that township Feb. 2, 1853, aged twenty-three years, six months, fifteen days; John R. died in Allegheny township June 10, 1856, aged twenty-five years, six months, twenty-one days (all three are buried in the Crosby lot in the Leechburg cemetery); Samuel M. is mentioned below; William is mentioned below; Levi Graves, always known as Graves S., is mentioned below; Ebenezer B. is living in Manor township; Maria married Abraham Warner; Sarah married Findley Hill and (second) Anderson Gourley; Mary Jane died May 10, 1853, aged four years, seven months, three days, and is buried in the family lot; Martha is the widow of Dr. Joseph Smith and is living at Apollo, Pennsylvania.

SAMUEL M. CROSBY, son of Samuel, was born May 6, 1833, on the family homestead in Allegheny (now Parks) township, and there began his education in the public schools. Later he was a pupil at the Leechburg Academy, after which he engaged in teaching school, which profession he followed for nine terms, in Armstrong county. After the war he made a trip West and South, remaining some time, and later engaged in the mercantile business at North Apollo for a number of years. Having always been ambitious to study law he sold out and began reading with his brother, Graves S. Crosby, who practiced at Parker and Kittanning, and also read law with Wilson Jenks, at Clarion, Pa., being admitted to the bar in Clarion county, in the year 1873. He only practiced there a short time, however, before he was admitted to the Armstrong county bar, and from that time until 1888 he engaged in practice in his native county. He was admitted to the Supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1887. In 1888 he went out to Omaha, Nebr., where he was admitted to the bar and entered upon practice, and he was also admitted to practice in Utah. He continued to follow his profession at Omaha for a period of fifteen years, during which he was very successful. Coming back to his home county upon the death of his wife, he ever afterward remained there, making his home on Grant street, in the borough of Leechburg, where he led a retired life until his death, March 11, 1914. He was probably best known as Judge Crosby, having served six years as municipal judge in Omaha, Nebr. He was a man whose high integrity and honorable character commanded the respect of all who knew him. His life was

interesting and eventful, and he was a useful member of the profession of his choice.

In December, 1880, Judge Crosby married Jennie Beggs, of Parker, who was born Dec. 5, 1857, and died April 25, 1903, in Omaha, Nebr. She is buried in the Crosby family lot in the Leechburg cemetery. Until their removal West they lived in Leechburg, where he built a fine residence. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby reared one child, Glennie Bowers Crosby, daughter of Lewis Bowers, who died at Leechburg when his daughter was but three years old.

Fraternally Judge Crosby was a Mason, first holding membership in the Blue Lodge at Parkers Landing and later transferring to Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M., with which he was connected until his death. In politics he was a Republican. During the Civil war he entered the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Sirwell, was elected lieutenant of Company I, and served with the Army of the Cumberland.

WILLIAM CROSBY, son of Samuel and Jane (Gourley), was born Aug. 26, 1835, in Allegheny (now Parks) township, Armstrong county. He attended the common schools and Leechburg Academy, and during his young manhood taught school for seven winters in his native township. He has since devoted all his time to farming, in 1881 buying a part of the old Jacob Hill farm, in Parks township, from his father-in-law. He has a tract of 104 acres, and he and his wife have worked together to improve this place according to the most approved standards, they having erected all the buildings, planted all the trees, and made all the numerous changes which have transformed it into a valuable property. Mr. Crosby follows general agriculture in his operations. He is progressive in his work and ideas, and has been very prominent in the work of the Grange in his section. He was the second man in the State of Pennsylvania to hand in his name for the National Grange. He organized the Laurel Point Grange and was its master for many years. The hall in which its meetings are held is on his property, Mr. Crosby charging nothing for the site as long as it is used for Grange purposes. With the exception of two years during which he served as master, Mr. W. F. Hill has been secretary of this Grange since its organization, Feb. 8, 1890. Mrs. Crosby, who is well known in the community as "Aunt Eliza," was one of the charter members and has always taken an active part in the work. Mr. James G. McSparran, of Lancaster, Pa., has delivered a

number of lectures in this section, some of them in the Laurel Point Grange hall, and he has made his headquarters with Mr. Crosby when here. There are few more respected citizens than Mr. Crosby in this section. He has done much for the general welfare, and has shown by his own success that he is practical and efficient in all he undertakes. He has a good gas well in operation on his farm, providing gas for all domestic purposes in his home. The farm is underlaid with coal which also enhances its value.

On Nov. 24, 1859, Mr. Crosby married Eliza A. Hill, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Ulam) Hill. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby are members of the Presbyterian Church at Leechburg, and he affiliates with Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M. In politics Mr. Crosby is a Republican, and he has been somewhat active in his locality, serving as school director.

GRAVES S. CROSBY, brother of Samuel M. and William Crosby, was born Jan. 29, 1843. He studied law, and became one of the foremost attorneys at the Armstrong county bar. After being admitted to practice he opened an office at Parkers Landing, during the time of the oil excitement there. During his spare time while there he wrote his book, "Platonic Love," published in 1875, which met with considerable success. Later he located at Kittanning, where he continued in practice until his death, which occurred at Leechburg, at the comparatively early age of forty-three, May 6, 1886. He is buried in the Crosby family lot in the Leechburg cemetery. During the Civil war he served in the 139th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment.

AMBROSE M. MATEER, a merchant of Ford City, was born in 1863, in Pine township, this county, son of Samuel and Eliza (Ambrose) Mateer. The maternal grandfather, John Ambrose, was born in Pennsylvania, coming of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Samuel Mateer was extensively engaged in the cattle business in conjunction with farming. To him and his wife were born children as follows: James E. B.; John H.; Dr. R. M.; B. F.; Samuel S.; Anna J., married to W. C. Calahan; Margaret E., to Findley P. Wolf; Elizabeth, to Joseph Banks; Ambrose M.; and Alexander M.

Ambrose M. Mateer attended the public school of his district and Dayton Academy, following which he taught school for eight years, becoming one of the well-known educators of his part of Armstrong county. He

then embarked in the mercantile business, which later he removed to Rosston, Pa., remaining there until 1906. In that year he located at Ford City, buying property upon which he built his commodious brick store structure, 52 by 82 feet, two stories in height, the largest and handsomest in Ford City. Here he opened up a general dry goods, grocery and queensware business, and carries at all times a full and fresh stock of articles in his different lines. His prices and the quality of his goods bring him a large and constantly increasing patronage from the best people of Ford City. Mr. Mateer thoroughly understands his trade, and knows how to meet acceptably the demands of his customers.

In 1893 Mr. Mateer was married to Anna M. Householder, daughter of John Householder, of Armstrong county. They have three children: John A. (educated at the Kittanning high school), Marian N. and Edward A. Mr. Mateer belongs to Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., Kittanning, and to the B. P. O. Elks lodge of the same borough.

WILLIAM CURTIN MARSHALL, who is editor and proprietor of the *Dayton News*, one of the leading journals of Armstrong county, is a native of this county, born in Wayne township May 9, 1864, and is a son of David L. and Maria J. (Marshall) Marshall. His paternal line is traced as follows:

Samuel Marshall, the youngest son of William Marshall, was born in what was then York (now Adams) county, Pa. On May 20, 1791, he married Mary Sterling, probably of Indiana county, as he had accompanied his parents to that part of the State at an early date, and they lived on his farm of 300 acres in Conemaugh township, Indiana county. The children of Samuel and Mary Marshall were: Mary, Walter, Joseph, Elizabeth, Jane, William S. and Sarah, twins, Archibald, Samuel S., Rebecca and John.

Archibald Marshall, son of Samuel, was born Feb. 10, 1805, in the southern part of Indiana county. He learned the blacksmith's trade and after his marriage lived on his father's farm until 1834, when he purchased about 500 acres of land in what is now Cowanshannock township, in Armstrong county, near Bryan. When Mr. Marshall settled on this land in the spring of 1834 he found the entire tract covered with a heavy growth of woods and he probably had to clear a space before he could erect his first log cabin, which he later supplanted by a comfortable hewed log building. In 1837 he sold a farm from

the western part of his property to Robert McMeans, and in 1840 disposed of another portion to Samuel McCartney, this farm including the site of his first cabin. About 1846 he sold more land, to C. A. Logan and to a Mr. Kroh, and purchased a farm in Wayne township, near Belknap, on which the family resided until 1868, when he disposed of that property. He moved then to Illinois, where his wife soon afterward died, and he went out to Kansas, where his death occurred Sept. 19, 1870. On June 29, 1829, he married Elizabeth Bricker, who was born Nov. 17, 1807, and died May 4, 1869. They had children as follows: Jane, born May 2, 1830, married Joseph Alcorn May 5, 1847; Catherine, born Nov. 2, 1832, married William Christy; Margaret, born April 2, 1834, married John Shirley; Susan, born Feb. 5, 1836, married Leslie L. Hazlett; Mary S., born July 21, 1838, married Thomas D. McColgin; David L. was the father of William C. Marshall; William A., born Jan. 12, 1843, who enlisted in the 78th Pa. Vol. Inf., and served as a soldier for three years in the Civil war, was married Aug. 25, 1868, to Susan E. Soxman; and Sarah A., born May 29, 1845, was married in Kansas, in 1871, to N. Long.

David L. Marshall, son of Archibald, was born Sept. 10, 1840, was reared on the old home, and learned the carpenter's trade. On Sept. 5, 1864, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company M, 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and was honorably discharged at Pittsburgh, Pa., in July, 1865. For many years afterward he followed the carpenter's trade. In 1872 he was appointed a justice of the peace for Dayton borough and continued in office until 1884, and was elected to the same office again in 1889, continuing to serve until his death, which occurred Feb. 21, 1892. On Dec. 10, 1861, he married Maria J. Marshall, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Wilson) Marshall.

Joseph Marshall, the maternal grandfather of William Curtin Marshall, was born Oct. 17, 1792. On April 1, 1819, he married Mary Wilson, born July 14, 1799, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Wilson. Thomas Wilson was born July 18, 1772, and was married April 14, 1797, to Elizabeth Mitchell, who was born Jan. 25, 1770. To Joseph and Mary Marshall the following children were born: Elizabeth, April 1, 1820 (married Jacob Hanna); Archibald A., July 4, 1822 (married Sarah N. McClelland); Catherine, June 13, 1824 (married Nathan McClelland); Thomas W., Sept. 18, 1826

(married Eliza Shoemaker); Eves W., Jan. 29, 1829; Joseph M., Sept. 3, 1831 (married Eliza Welsh); Eunice B., Dec. 5, 1833 (married David K. Alcorn); Robert A., March 6, 1836; Maria J., Oct. 8, 1839 (still survives and resides at Dayton, Pa.); and William N. Sims, July 5, 1842 (on Sept. 14, 1862, he enlisted for the State defense in Company G, 22d Pa. Vol. Inf.; he married Eliza Ellenberger).

William Curtin Marshall is an only child. He was educated at Dayton and Glade Run Academy, attending school regularly in the winter seasons and giving his father assistance in the summers, both on the farm and in the carpenter shop. His ambition, however, was to become connected with newspaper work, and in December, 1882, he started to learn printing in the office of the *Dayton News*, which was then conducted by the firm of Elder, Orr & Co., continuing in their office for one year. In December, 1883, he became associated as a partner with D. A. Lowe in the ownership of the *News*, and they continued together until 1885, when Mr. Marshall sold his interest to Mr. Lowe, after which he went to Putneyville, Pa., where he opened a job office for one year. On April 19, 1887, he started on a trip through the West and traveled over considerable territory, in every town finding work at his trade. The death of his father in 1892 recalled him to Dayton and in July of that year he purchased a half interest in the *News*, his partner being B. S. Pontius, whose interest he bought in October, 1897. Since then Mr. Marshall has conducted the paper alone and has made it one of the leading journals of this section of the State. He has a natural talent for journalism and undoubtedly has fitted himself into the right groove in life.

On June 14, 1899, Mr. Marshall was married to Letta L. Hays, a daughter of William Hays, of Washington township, Armstrong Co., Pa., and they have one son, Malvern Hays Marshall, who was born June 26, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are members of the Glade Run Presbyterian Church, of which he has been treasurer since his election to this office in January, 1907. Politically Mr. Marshall is a Republican and is one of the active, interested and reliable public men of Dayton borough. In February, 1895, he was first elected a justice of the peace and served continuously for five years. After the passage of five more years he was reelected to the same office, in 1905, and was again reelected in 1910. For seven years he was a member of the Dayton school board, one year being its treasurer

and five years secretary; served several terms as borough auditor, and in 1910 was census enumerator of the borough. Mr. Marshall is a stockholder in the Dayton Normal Institute, of which he was one of the organizers. He has been an active promoter and supporter of the Dayton Fair Association, of which he was president for two years and secretary for seven years. In several fraternal organizations he is quite prominent. He is past grand of Lodge No. 738, Odd Fellows, at Dayton, for several years was secretary of the lodge; was chief organizer of the encampment, which was instituted Jan. 28, 1910, and served as first chief of Dayton Encampment, No. 121, of which he is now scribe; he has also been clerk of Dayton Camp, M. W. of A., since it was instituted, April 3, 1899, and he served as the first captain of the Sons of Veterans at Dayton.

WALTER L. GEORGE, business man and capitalist of Apollo, Armstrong county, was born in the county Dec. 30, 1864, near South Bend, son of Samuel and Mary A. (Lelless) George.

Samuel George was a farmer and early settler of Armstrong county. In 1852 he went to California, prospecting for gold in that State, and later returned to Armstrong county, where he rounded out a successful life, dying in 1903, aged seventy-three years. His widow still survives, now (1913) aged seventy-three years. At the time of his death Mr. George owned 200 acres of land in Armstrong county. Politically he was a Democrat, and he and his wife early joined the Lutheran Church. Ten children were born to them, eight of whom survive, four sons and four daughters, and of them all Walter L. was fifth in the order of birth.

Walter L. George attended school until he was eighteen years old, and then left to become a clerk in a general store in Blairsville, Pa. A year later he went to Greensburg, and for five years clerked there in a general store. During the next two years he held the same position in Fayette City. Having thus gained valuable experience which educated him thoroughly for business life, he came to Apollo and began to conduct a grocery with his brother under the firm name of George Brothers. This partnership continued for a decade, when the firm dissolved, W. L. George retaining the grocery business under his own name.

In 1901 the First National Bank was organized by Andrew Gallagher, George J. Bortz, Harry Kennedy and W. S. Beamer, and soon thereafter (the same year) Mr. George was

elected the president, while Charles P. Wolf was made cashier. The bank has a capital stock of \$50,000 and a surplus of \$50,000, and does a general banking business. The safety deposit vault in the bank is considered by experts to be one of the best in any banking concern in the county. The deposits the first year were \$70,000, and they now average \$400,000.

Mr. George is also president of the Apollo Lime & Ballast Company, which has a capital stock of \$50,000. The mines and business offices are located in Apollo, Armstrong county. This concern produces and handles a large amount of stone and crushed rock. In addition to his other interests, Mr. George has some holdings in the coal fields, and is a stockholder in the West Penn Coal Mining Company.

On Oct. 15, 1902, Mr. George was married to Edna Leydic, of Indiana, Pa. Samuel Nesley, born July 31, 1907, is the only child of this marriage. Mr. George's religious connection is with the Lutheran Church. On political questions he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL S. BURNS, retired farmer of Dayton, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born on his grandfather's farm in Cowanshannock township, June 4, 1858, son of William J. and Mary (Thomas) Burns.

John Burns, grandfather of Samuel S. Burns, was born in the north of Ireland in 1784. Coming to America with his family, he settled in what afterward became Cowanshannock township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he bought 100 acres of land, situated in the woods. He cleared this property, and operated it until his death. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Scott, and they had one son, William J. They were members of the United Presbyterian Church in Wayne township, and are buried in the little cemetery of that church.

William J. Burns, son of John Burns, was born in Ireland in 1826, and was brought to America by his parents when twelve years old. He received a good common school education, and when sixteen years of age began his career as an educator. For the following nineteen terms he taught school in Wayne and Cowanshannock townships, becoming a very well-known man. In conjunction with his profession he engaged in farming. In 1878 he moved to Indiana county, where he bought farming land, and operated it until his removal to Enterprise, in the same county. This homestead is still owned by Samuel S. Burns and his sister. After his location at Enterprise Mr.

Burns established himself as superintendent of a lumber company there, but two years later returned to his farm, where he died in October, 1897. His wife, who was a native of Indiana county, bore him the following children: John, deceased; William T., who is farming in Cowanshannock township; Samuel S.; Joseph A., deceased; Nancy J., widow of Samuel R. Moore, now living in Cowanshannock township; David Duff, deceased; and Findley T., deceased.

Samuel S. Burns attended school in his home district, remaining with his father until he married. Following this he assumed charge of the farm, operating it until he came to Dayton in 1908. During this period he proved his right to be considered a successful agriculturist, and since locating in the borough has interested himself in some of the local financial enterprises. Mr. Burns was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Plumville, Indiana Co., Pa., established in December, 1905, he being one of the original directors, and still a member of the board. He is also one of the organizers of the Dayton Normal Institute, and served it several years as trustee.

A staunch Republican, Mr. Burns has been called upon to support the principles of his party in office, having served his township as justice of the peace (for thirteen years, until he removed from the District), school director, auditor and supervisor, discharging all the duties pertaining to these with dignified capability. The United Presbyterian Church held his membership, but he later transferred to the Glade Run Presbyterian Church, which he has served as trustee, and is now superintendent of the Sunday school, having held that position for several years, during which time he has appreciably raised its standard of excellence.

Mr. Burns married Sarah C. Neal, daughter of Smith Neal, of Cowanshannock township, and they have the following named children: Nancy J., who married John E. Pattison, is living on Mrs. Burn's old homestead in Cowanshannock township; Louella Pearle, who married M. T. Millin, now lives in DuBois, Pa.; Harry died in infancy; John N. is with the Western Electric Company of Chicago; William L. is a member of the Johnston-Beyer Hardware Company of Rural Valley, Pennsylvania.

The First National Bank of Plumville, Pa., was opened for business Dec. 26, 1905, with a capital stock of \$30,000, and the following officials: M. C. Wynkoop, president; D. W. Rarigh, vice president; and D. W. Douds, cash-

ier. The board of directors is as follows: D. Andrews, A. W. Clowes, S. D. Kerr, Charles Tucker, H. G. Bowers, G. T. Crooks, D. W. Raraigh, S. S. Burns and M. C. Wynkoop, all men of sound financial standing, whose names back of such an institution insure its stability.

HENRY ALEXANDER COLWELL, president of the National Kittanning Bank and vice president and superintendent of the Kittanning Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, the former one of the leading financial institutions of that borough, the latter one of the most important industrial concerns of Armstrong county, is a citizen whose value has been demonstrated through his long and intimate connection with affairs affecting the welfare of this entire section.

The members of the Colwell or Caldwell family have used various spellings of the name, the form Caldwell prevailing among a large number for several generations. It is also found written Coldwell and Coaldwell. Caldwell applied to place and family is traced in England, Scotland, Ireland and France, and from England, Scotland and Ireland emigrated many of the name to New England. Again, Coldwell as applied to place and family appears as remotely as in the time of the Conqueror, 1066-87, whom it is said the family accompanied to England, participating in the stirring events of that day. In Scotland the Caldwells, of Caldwell in Ayrshire, had become a prominent family as early as 1349, at which date it furnished a chancellor of Scotland.

William Colwell, the grandfather of Henry Alexander Colwell, was the first of his ancestors to settle in America, coming from Ireland. His elder brother, Alexander, had preceded him to this country, and lived at Kittanning among the early residents of that place. In 1814-15 he was engaged in the manufacture of nails at Kittanning. He married Margaret Henry. William Colwell was a farmer by occupation. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Bingham, settled in what is now East Franklin township, Armstrong Co., Pa., and they lived to advanced age. They were Presbyterians in religious faith. Among their children were: James, William, John Alexander, Mark and two daughters, Mary A. (who died when a young girl) and Mrs. John Barnett. Mark Colwell's widow lives on a farm two miles west of Kittanning over the river.

John Alexander Colwell, son of William, was one of the leading citizens of his genera-

tion in Armstrong county. A native of the North of Ireland, born (possibly in County Derry) in 1812, he was twelve years old when he came to this country, with the rest of the family. He lived in Kittanning with his uncle Alexander, who was engaged in business as a merchant, and was associated with him as clerk and partner in the store. In 1844, in partnership with Christian Shunk, they built the Mahoning Furnace on Mahoning creek, in Pine (now Mahoning) township, Mr. Shunk withdrawing from this association in 1845. This was one of the first places where pig metal was made, and though it was not the first establishment of the kind in Armstrong county, Mr. Colwell may be regarded as one of the pioneer iron manufacturers of this region. He continued with his uncle until the latter died, about 1866-67, leaving his interest to his daughters, who sold it to John Alexander Colwell and his son Henry Alexander Colwell, the business being still conducted under the name of J. A. Colwell & Co. until 1878, when they abandoned the plant. In October, 1879, father and son joined James E. Brown, James Mosgrove and Charles T. Neale, of Kittanning, and several Pittsburgh men associated under the style of Graff, Bennett & Co. (John Graff, James I. Bennett, Robert Marshall and Henry King), in the organization of the Kittanning Iron Company (Limited), with a capital of \$150,000. Purchasing the property of James E. Brown, Trustee, they enlarged the facilities and began the manufacture of iron on an extensive scale. Within a few years great improvements had been effected and many additions made to the plant, the latter including a large blast furnace, part of the product of which was sold and part manufactured by the company into muck bar. New puddling furnaces were constructed and old ones repaired, and all necessary machinery for the manufacture of iron in all its forms was installed. In its early days the company spent fully \$100,000 (then an immense sum) in modernizing the plant, building railroad side tracks, etc. Moreover, about a year after organizing they purchased a gas well three miles west of the works, to which the gas was conveyed in large pipes for use in puddling. The company acquired another important adjunct to the business in the ownership of several thousand acres of iron land, and leased several thousand more, in the Allegheny valley, in Armstrong and Clarion counties, using the ore therefrom in the blast furnace without admixture. The pig iron for the puddling

furnace was taken from the blast furnace to the rolling mill and was there converted into muck iron. About five hundred pounds of Lake ore was used in addition to the pig iron to produce one gross ton of muck iron. A part of the coke used was made at the works from coal mined in the vicinity. Thus it will be seen that a great plant was built up by this enterprising concern, and the fact that it afforded employment to several hundred men, about four hundred in the neighborhood and three hundred elsewhere, chiefly at the ore mines, made it one of the valuable institutions of this part of the State. It has had a continuous existence to the present, and with increased capital and equipment is now conducted under the name of the Kittanning Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company. A branch has also been established at Pittsburgh. Henry A. Colwell is now the only survivor of the original organizers. The establishment is the only one of its kind in Armstrong county. John A. Colwell continued to be prominently connected therewith until his death, which occurred in February, 1902. He was an able business man, one who gained and held the confidence of his associates. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Presbyterian Church. He and his wife, Rebecca (Pritner) Colwell, had a family of seven children, five of whom are yet (1913) living. Wilson, the first born, died in infancy, and Mary, wife of Edward H. Jennings, president of the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., is also deceased.

Henry Alexander Colwell was born July 15, 1844, in Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa. He attended school at Mahoning Furnace, Pa., later was a pupil in the academy at Sewickley, Pa., for two years, and for one year attended school at Elder's Ridge, Pa. In 1861 he found employment at Kittanning as a clerk in the general mercantile establishment of McConnell & Campbell, with whom he remained about eighteen months. He next entered the employ of R. L. Brown & Co., who had an iron and rolling mill business at Kittanning, remaining with them about two years, and in March, 1865, took the position of superintendent at the Mahoning iron furnace. So well did he look after the affairs of that company in this responsible capacity that he became his father's partner and remained there until the plant was abandoned, as before related, in the spring of 1878. In 1879 he became a partner and foreman of the coal and iron mines of the Kittanning Iron Company (Limited), of which his father was

one of the organizers, this concern in time becoming the Kittanning Iron and Steel Company. He has since been associated with this business, of which he has been one of the owners since 1879, and he is now the last survivor of the original group who organized this company. Upon the reorganization, when the concern took its present title, Mr. Colwell became vice president and superintendent, which position he has since filled. About three hundred hands are now regularly employed, a fact which makes the prosperity of the plant of the utmost importance to the well-being of the locality. Mr. Colwell is an all-around business man, and in addition to his manufacturing and banking interests has valuable holdings of farm lands in the county, which he has managed with the same good judgment which marks his conduct of other affairs. He is prominently associated with local financial institutions, being president of the National Kittanning Bank and a director of the Farmers' National Bank.

On Jan. 16, 1867, Mr. Colwell married Phebe Bratton Mosgrove, daughter of James and Rebecca J. (Brown) Mosgrove, of Kittanning, and they have three children: (1) James Mosgrove, who died at Salem, Va., April 26, 1913, was married twice, his first wife being Marion Hyde, his second Ida M. Sparry. There was one son by the first marriage, James Mosgrove Colwell, and by the second there were two sons, Craig Alexander and Henry Alexander. (2) John A. married Helen Wally, of Troy, N. Y., and they had two children, Phoebe Mosgrove, wife of John D. Bibb, of Montgomery, Ala., and Henry Alexander. The father died Aug. 6, 1913, at Anniston, Ala. (3) Henry Clifford is unmarried and lives at home in Kittanning.

Mr. Colwell is a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge No. 244 at Kittanning, and he is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York. He and his wife attend the Episcopal Church.

JOHN MOSGROVE, grandfather of Mrs. Henry Alexander Colwell, was born in Ireland, and was quite young when he came to this country. He was one of the first settlers at Kittanning, Armstrong county, having come to this region about the time this place was laid out. He continued to live there until his death, following his trade, that of carpenter, during the greater part of his residence at Kittanning. He married Mary Gillespie, daughter of John Gillespie, a pioneer of Armstrong county. She was a cousin of James G. Blaine. John Gillespie conveyed

116 acres and 100 perches to Nicholas Clark in West Franklin township, June 28, 1848, for \$1,000; 71 acres and 106 perches Clark conveyed to James Blaine, April 2, 1858, for \$925. Five children were born to their union, two sons and three daughters, namely: James is mentioned below; Andrew J., an attorney by profession, entered the United States volunteer service during the Mexican war and died while in the army; Margaret married Thomas B. Storey; Phebe Isabella married Judge Jackson Boggs; Anna Jane married Simon Truby.

HON. JAMES MOSGROVE, son of John and Mary (Gillespie) Mosgrove, was born June 14, 1821, in Kittanning. When a youth he took a position as clerk in the Buffalo Furnace in Armstrong county and from the first showed such remarkable qualities in the way of business ability and trustworthiness that he rose rapidly in the confidence and esteem of his employers, who within a comparatively short time gave him the management of the furnace. About the time of his marriage he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, James E. Brown, of Kittanning, becoming part owner and active manager of the Pine Creek Furnace, with which he was connected in that capacity from 1845 to 1880. During that period he experienced many phases of the prosperity of the iron business, and he also acquired extensive interests in other lines, his versatility and superior judgment making him a desirable associate in whatever field he chose to enter. He was engaged extensively in the production of oil, was president of the Kittanning Iron Works, and was also prominently connected with the First National Bank of Kittanning, which he served as president from the death of James E. Brown until its charter expired in July, 1882; he was one of the organizers of that institution. He also served as president of its successor, the National Bank of Kittanning, being the largest stockholder in this bank.

Mr. Mosgrove was also prominent in public life, and in politics was always associated with the Democratic party. He was, however, nominated for Congress by the Greenbacks in 1878, not because he had joined the party but because he had for so many years been a champion of its financial doctrines. The Democrats did not indorse the nomination, as was expected, so although he ran far ahead of the normal Greenback vote he was not elected. In 1880 he was again the Congressional nominee, this time of both the Democratic and Greenback parties, and though the district was

Republican won the election by 756 votes. In 1882 he was renominated, but he declined to run. His service was characteristic of the man, intelligent, efficient and faithful, and the Twenty-fifth district felt honored in sending so creditable a representative to Congress. He never sought an office of any kind, the honor coming to him entirely without any activity on his part. During his period in Congress and after he came home he took an active interest in advocating pensions for soldiers' widows. He was a senior warden and took active interest in St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

In 1845 Mr. Mosgrove married Rebecca Jane Brown, daughter of Robert Brown.

In an old volume printed in 1801, "Baronets Created by King James I.," we find under "Musgrave of Eden-Hall, Cumberland," created baronet June 29, 1611, that the family is of great antiquity and reputation, and came into England with the Conqueror, settling at Musgrave in Westmoreland.

Arms: Azure, six annulets, or, 3, 2, and 1 (that is, three annulets in the top row, two in the next and one in the lower). Crest: Two arms in armor, proper, gauntleted, and grasping an annulet, or. Motto: *Sans changer*.

Seats: Eden-Hall, Cumberland, and Kemp-ton-Park, Middlesex. There are also Musgraves of Myrtle Grove, County Cork, Ireland; Tourain Cappoquin, County Waterford, Ireland; Ashby, Musgrave and Hartley Castle, County of Westmoreland, England; Norton Conyers, County Cork, Ireland.

In "Anecdotes of Heraldry, in which is set forth the origin of the armorial bearings of many families," by C. N. Elvin, M. A. (1864), we find the story of the six rings, as follows:

The family of Musgrave is of German origin, and they are said to have obtained their arms in the following way: Sigismund, grand duke of Austria, had a daughter distinguished for beauty and accomplishments, whose hand was sought by two of his generals, Musgrave being one of them. As they were of equal rank and had both rendered him important service, Sigismund was very unwilling to prefer one to the other; but finally, at the suggestion of the lady, who secretly loved Musgrave and was aware of his skill as a lance, he decided that the two should run six courses at the ring—a game then very much in vogue—and that whichever of them should bear it off the greater number of times should become the husband of his daughter. The candidates accepted these conditions gladly, and when the day of trial came Mus-

grave showed the lady that her confidence in him had not been misplaced; for with a degree of skill utterly unprecedented he bore the ring six times following to the utter confusion of his opponent, who however could not repine at the fulfillment of conditions which he had himself accepted. The Grand Duke accordingly gave his daughter to Musgrave, and for arms commemorative of the event six annulets or on a field of azure; with crest, two arms armed proper holding an annulet.

Mrs. Henry A. Colwell has a representation of the arms, done in color.

Mrs. Colwell's mother, Rebecca J. (Brown) Mosgrove, was a half-sister of James E. Brown, partner of James Mosgrove in the Pine Creek Furnace and of him and the Colwells in the Kittanning Iron Company. It is said no other person was so closely connected with the growth and development of Armstrong county. The ancestry of the Brown family had been traced back over two hundred years, to the James Brown who was killed at the battle of the Boyne, and there has been a James in every generation from him since, James E. Brown being the fifth generation to have that Christian name. This soldier was a Scotchman, and was a member of the Farmers' regiment known as the Enniskillen dragoons, composed entirely, according to the old song, of men "six feet two without a shoe." His son James had two sons, John by his first wife and James by his second, Grazilla (Kennedy), and these brothers, John and James, were the great-grandfather and grandfather of Charles E. Brown, the former in the paternal and the latter in the maternal line. John Brown had a son John, who married Margaret Eaton and by her had nine children, Betty (Mrs. Thompson), Jane (Mrs. Hughes), Nancy (Mrs. Montgomery), John, Joseph, Robert, George, James and William. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Irwin, he had Thomas, Frank, Irwin, Margaret and Mary.

Robert Brown, father of James E. and son of John (2), was born in Ireland in 1775, and came to this country about 1795. Soon afterward he married Rebecca Brown, daughter of James Brown, mentioned formerly as uncle of John Brown (2), who was fourteen years older than his uncle. James Brown served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was living in Carlisle, Pa., at the time of his daughter Rebecca's marriage. After marriage Robert and Rebecca Brown settled near Ebenezer, in Indiana county, Pa., and there

their son James E. was born May 5, 1799. For his second wife Robert Brown married Phoebe Bratton, and she was the mother of Rebecca J., who married James Mosgrove, they becoming the parents of Mrs. Henry Alexander Colwell.

Mrs. Phoebe (Bratton) Brown was a daughter of James Bratton, a Revolutionary soldier, who was a native of Ireland and rented a large tract of land in Mifflin county, Pa. Among the "killed, wounded and missing" in Colonel Armstrong's Company, of Kittanning, 1756, we find Ephraim Bratton, wounded. In 1768 James Bratton married Isabella Bratton, and they had six children: Jane (Mrs. Parks), William, Elizabeth (Mrs. Starks), George, Phoebe (born March 13, 1788, married Robert Brown, as his second wife) and Robert. James Bratton's widow married Alexander Stolford, by whom she had one daughter, Margaret, Mrs. Stuart.

Mrs. Colwell has her sampler, worked beautifully in silk, on which we read: "Phoebe Bratton, daughter of James and Isabella Bratton, was born March 13, 1788, and made her sampler in Mrs. Armstrong's school, Lancaster, (Pa.), in the year of our Lord 1805. Teach me the measure of my days thou maker of my frame. I would survey life's narrow space and learn how frail I am."

FRANK MAST, dealer in general merchandise and postmaster at Rimer, Pa., was born in Clarion county, Pa., March 2, 1855, son of Isaac and Sarah (Reese) Mast. He is of German and Welsh descent.

John F. Mast, great-grandfather of Frank Mast, was a native of Germany, and was among the pioneers of Northampton county, Pa., where he lived until his death. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Jacob Mast, son of John F., was a native of Northampton county, Pa. He settled in Toby township, now Clarion county, in 1832, and followed the trade of carpenter in that section of the country all his life. He married Catherine Transue, and they reared a family of five children: Isaac; Abraham; Lavina, who married Andrew Reese; Jacob, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness in the Civil war; and Sarah, who married John B. Miller.

Isaac Mast, father of Frank, was a blacksmith by trade. He came to Armstrong county in 1859, locating at Red Bank and soon after in Madison township, at what is now Rimer post office. Here he worked at his trade up to the time of his death, which occurred in

1903, when he was seventy-nine years of age. He married Sarah, daughter of Andrew Reese, who was a native of Baltimore, Md., and was a pioneer shoemaker of near Callensburg, Clarion Co., Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Mast had six children, as follows: Stephie D.; Arnold; Frank; Elizabeth, who married Samuel Early; Sarah, who married Jacob Bowser; and Jennie.

Frank Mast from the age of four years spent his youth in Madison township, receiving a common school education. He began his business career as an employee on the Allegheny Valley railroad, and later followed mining. In 1885 he embarked in general merchandising at Rimerton (Rimer post office) and he has built up a large and successful business. He has been postmaster at Rimer since 1892. Mr. Mast is energetic and up-to-date and is most popular in his community.

On July 15, 1879, Mr. Mast married Letitia, daughter of William and Letitia (Morrow) Hays, both natives of Ireland. They have six children: Wade H., county surveyor of Armstrong county; Blaine, a member of the Armstrong county bar; Wave, wife of Albert R. Montgomery; Flow; Glenn, and Frank, Jr. Mr. Mast and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of Kittingan Lodge, No. 244, F. & A. M. He has held various township offices, serving as delegate to several State conventions, and he served three terms as a member of the State Legislature. A public-spirited man, he has the interest of his township at heart, always anxious to do his share in improving the conditions of his town. He served as treasurer of Armstrong county three years, and gave most efficient service in this office. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

MARTIN. The Martin family dates back in the history of Pennsylvania for more than a century, during which period its representatives have been honest, reliable citizens of several counties. The name is a well-known one in Armstrong county, and stands for integrity and uprightness of purpose.

Francis Martin, the founder of the family in America, was born in Scotland in 1750, and died in what is now Wayne township, Armstrong county, Aug. 23, 1845, aged ninety-five years. He came to the United States in 1800, settling in the locality which continued to be his home, where he not only carried on his trade of weaving, but operated a farm, which he first had to clear. He was twice married, and by his first wife, who was a Miss Pow-

ers, had these children: John, grandfather of Frank B. and William M. Martin on the maternal side, born in 1800, who died June 6, 1882; Robert, their grandfather on the paternal side; Hugh, who married Betsy Powers and had one child, Mrs. John Culbertson, of Philadelphia; and Stephen, who died Nov. 24, 1886, aged eighty-nine years.

Robert Martin, son of Francis, born in Scotland in 1798, died in Boggs township March 15, 1868, aged seventy years. He was brought by his father to this country when only two years old. For some time he lived in Little Britain township, Lancaster Co., Pa., but later moved to what is now Boggs township, Armstrong county, where he followed farming until his death. He married Margaret Wasson, and they had children as follows: John, born Feb. 3, 1830, died in 1901; Robert died April 3, 1914, on the old farm in Boggs township, aged eighty-one years; Francis died in Denver, Col., in 1906; Hannah married Robert Dill and had two children, Moses and Margaret.

John Martin, father of Frank B. and William M. Martin, and son of Robert, was born Feb. 18, 1830. He came to Armstrong county, settling in what is now Wayne township, near Snyderville, and became a successful farmer, dying upon his property in 1901. His wife was Rebecca Martin, born in 1833, who died in 1904. These children were born to John and Rebecca Martin: Robert S., an attorney at law, of Pittsburgh, born Nov. 9, 1855; Frank B., born July 20, 1857; William M., born Dec. 15, 1864; and John C., born Aug. 14, 1867.

The maternal grandfather of Frank B. and William M. Martin, John Martin, was born in 1800, and lived until 1882. His birth took place in Scotland, soon before the migration to the United States. During his younger days he was a weaver, and also worked on the old canal, but later in life devoted himself to farming. John Martin married Mrs. Eleanora (Culbertson) McCauley, daughter of William Culbertson, and widow of John McCauley, by whom she had four children: William, born in 1821; John, born in 1826; Marjory, and Martha. By her marriage with Mr. Martin she had one child, Rebecca.

FRANK B. MARTIN attended the local school and grew up on the farm of his father, John Martin, in Wayne township. He now owns this homestead of 130 acres, as well as another one in Boggs township, of 100 acres, both of which are very valuable. On Dec. 28, 1910, he retired from the strenuous life of a farmer, and now lives in Dayton, where

he is a representative of the Johnston Harvesting Company. He sells the machinery produced by this company, having eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania as his territory.

Frank B. Martin married Mary J. McIlwain, a daughter of John and Sarah (Moore) McIlwain, well-known people of Valley township, this county. They have had the following children: Robert B., Roscoe H., Alma R., Ellen C. and Elizabeth S.

Mr. Martin is a trustee of the Dayton Normal Institute, having been one of the organizers of same, and takes an active part in its management. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank at Dayton. Politically he is a Republican, and served as justice of the peace of Wayne township for six years, and as a member of the Wayne township school board for eighteen years, a part of the time being either president or secretary of the board. For years he has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the session. Upon two occasions he was a candidate for the office of sheriff of Armstrong county, but was defeated by a small majority each time. A progressive man with advanced ideas in regard to civic responsibility, Mr. Martin takes a deep interest in the advancement of his community.

Robert B. Martin, eldest son of Frank B. Martin, was born in Wayne township July 19, 1885. He was graduated from the Dayton Normal Institute, class of 1907, and also attended Grove City College. For seven terms he has been a teacher, and at present is in charge of the Slate Hill school in Wayne township. Mr. Martin has business interests as well as high professional connections, for in 1908 he formed a partnership with H. L. Ellenberger, at Dayton, under the style of Martin & Ellenberger, for the purpose of handling hardware, groceries and farm implements. Since its inception the business has been in a flourishing condition, and a large trade is controlled. In August, 1911, Mr. Martin married Nancy M. Butler, daughter of John Butler, a farmer of Wayne township, and to this union has been born Helen Lucile, Nov. 11, 1912.

Roscoe H. Martin, another son of Frank B. Martin, was born March 3, 1888. He received a common school education and is now farming the homestead, being the fifth generation of his family to operate this property. He married Nellie Coleman, daughter of Wesley B. Coleman, of Indiana county.

Alma R. Martin, daughter of Frank B. Martin, was also graduated from the Dayton

Normal Institute, class of 1911. She is a remarkably successful young teacher, having begun her work as an instructor when only fifteen years old.

WILLIAM M. MARTIN, a farmer of Wayne township, son of John Martin, and brother of Frank B. Martin, was born Dec. 15, 1864. During his boyhood he attended the township school, and worked on the farm with his father until 1887, when he located on his present property, consisting of 120 acres of valuable land. Mr. Martin erected all of his present buildings, and had the misfortune to lose a fine barn by fire in 1903. He had just gathered his crops, so lost them all, but he replaced the destroyed building with another equally convenient. There are five gas wells on his property, and the land is underlaid with coal. This farm is now one of the best in the township, and is held at a high figure. While carrying on general farming for years, Mr. Martin has specialized in stock raising, and is an admitted authority upon agricultural subjects. In addition to his homestead he owns two other farms, aggregating 240 acres. Mr. Martin takes a pride in maintaining a high standard of excellence, not only in his buildings and premises, but crops and stock, buying the highest grade. His operations are conducted upon an extensive scale, and he employs modern methods in all his work, fully recognizing the advantage accruing from scientific management. As a result he is one of the leading farmers and business men of his district, and a true representative of the heavy agricultural interests of Armstrong county. In addition to his other connections, he is a director of the local telephone company.

On Sept. 23, 1887, Mr. Martin was married to Ida May Mateer, daughter of James and Esther (Lowry) Mateer. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of the following named children: James Warren is at home; Hazel E. married John G. Kuhns, and they live in Boggs township; John E. and Lowry Mateer are both at home.

A Republican, Mr. Martin has not had much time to devote to public life, for his interests are focused upon his own affairs. For years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, which he serves ably as trustee.

Through all these generations, from Francis Martin down to the fifth generation, it is seen that the Martins have been numbered among the best class of people in their several communities, and wherever they go they are a distinct gain to a locality.

JOHN S. PORTER, attorney at law of Kittanning, one of the representative lawyers of Armstrong county, Pa., is a native of the Keystone State, having been born on a farm in Wayne township, Armstrong county, April 28, 1875, son of William D. and Martha J. (Steele) Porter, great-great-grandson of Rev. Samuel Porter, great-grandson of William Porter and grandson of Samuel H. Porter.

(I) Rev. Samuel Porter was one of the pioneer and leading clergyman of the Presbyterian Church in the early history of western Pennsylvania. He was born in Ireland on June 11, 1760, and came to America about the close of the Revolutionary war, in the year 1783. For a time he located in Franklin county, Pa., and then moved on to the western part of the State, where at Congruity Church, in Westmoreland county, he spent the greater part of his active ministry, until his death in the year 1825. He was a man of letters and distinguished ability, a number of his writings and sermons being collected and published in book form by the Presbyterian Historical Society in the year 1853. He left to survive him two sons: John and William.

(II) William Porter, son of Rev. Samuel Porter, born in Westmoreland county, Pa., while yet a struggling farmer moved to Cowanshannock township, in Armstrong county. He lived there for a number of years on a farm he purchased, near Rural Valley, and became a prominent citizen of the community. He was active in church work, being a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church until his death. Nine children were born to him, five daughters and four sons, the eldest of the sons being Samuel H.

(III) Samuel H. Porter, son of William Porter, was born in Cowanshannock township and lived there during his early life. He worked on his father's farm until old enough to make his own way, after which he met and married Nancy Calhoun, a daughter of the late John Calhoun, of Wayne township. Shortly thereafter he purchased a farm from Gen. Robert Orr, near that of his wife's people in Wayne township, where he lived until his death, in 1885. He was an earnest member and worker in the Concord Presbyterian Church, being a member of the session for many years. He was a man of rare literary ability, and a most influential and highly esteemed citizen of the community. Four children were born to him: John T. and Mary C., both of whom died in early life; Eliza J., wife of Robert McQuilkin, of Dayton, Pa., and William D.

(IV) William D. Porter like his father was a farmer and was born in Wayne township, where he lived. In 1862 he enlisted from Armstrong county for service in the Civil war, in Company K, 155th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Entering the service as a private, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant during his term and was mustered out with the company in 1865, at the close of the war. He saw much active service and hard fighting, participating in all of the engagements of his regiment from Antietam to Appomattox. Returning home, Mr. Porter resumed his duties as a private citizen, which his army experiences had interrupted, and became a well-known and highly respected man of the county. Through his own untiring efforts he acquired a very liberal education, and became known as a man of high literary attainments and oratorical ability. In the compilation of the history of Company K of his regiment, he assisted Maj. D. P. Marshall and Capt. John A. Cline in the preparation of the work, which was widely circulated in the several counties from which the regiment had been recruited. Mr. Porter, from early life, was an active member of the Concord Presbyterian Church, and for many years prior to his death, in the year 1896, was closely identified with the Sunday school work in the community. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Martha Jane Steele, a daughter of the late John Steele. Their three children were as follows: Ira L., who resides on the old homestead in Wayne township; Mary L., wife of Walter G. Boyd, of North Buffalo township; and John S.

(V) John S. Porter attended public school and the Glade Run and Kittanning Academies, meantime teaching several terms of school. He then entered Franklin College at New Athens, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1898, and afterward took a post-graduate course to fit himself further for the work of teaching, which profession he followed for some time after his graduation. From 1901 to 1903 Mr. Porter was deputy register and recorder, and during this period read law with the firm of Carmalt & Strong, of Brookville, Pa., being admitted to the bar of Armstrong county April 1, 1904, in which year he established himself in the practice of his profession at Kittanning. Mr. Porter is recognized as one of the progressive citizens of the county, being interested in all problems tending to promote the best interests of the community and its people, and especially being an ardent advocate in the cause of education and the betterment of the public schools.

He has been secretary of the Applegold school board and also an officer of the County School Directors' Association for some years. As a public speaker, his services have been much in demand, in political campaigns and on other public occasions, he having the faculty of being both instructive and entertaining in his work. For some years Mr. Porter has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and he is now a member of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning. Proud of his father's record as a soldier in the Civil war, he is active in the organization of the Sons of Veterans and is prominently identified with other fraternal societies. In 1906 Mr. Porter was married to Gertrude M. Kerr, a daughter of Joel Kerr, of Foxburg, Pennsylvania.

The Calhouns, Mr. Porter's ancestors through his grandmother, Mrs. Nancy (Calhoun) Porter, trace their ancestry to Ireland, from which country James Calhoun, a native of County Donegal, came to America, settling in Lancaster county, Pa., prior to 1776, during the early part of the Revolutionary war. He enlisted for service on the Colonial side, and was wounded in one of the battles. After peace was declared he came to Indiana county, Pa., and was one of the earliest school teachers in that county, where he remained only a few years, however, removing thence to Boggs township, Armstrong county. Here he passed the remainder of his life. He was a weaver by trade, but followed farming. By his first wife, Ellen (Templeton), he had two children, Samuel and William. After her death he married, for his second wife, Mrs. Mary Walker, mother of the celebrated spy, Col. Robert Walker, and by this union there were several children, one of whom was John. Her maiden name was Adams or Abrams.

Judge John Calhoun, son of James and Mary (Walker) Calhoun, was born Jan. 16, 1784, in Armstrong township, Indiana Co., Pa., and removed with his parents to Armstrong county when young, spending nearly all his life in Boggs and Wayne townships. He learned the trade of carpenter, but for many years was actively engaged in farming in Boggs and Wayne townships, having purchased a large tract of land near Dayton. On Aug. 30, 1811, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of a militia regiment, and on March 30, 1818, was appointed by Governor Snyder, captain of an Armstrong company. In party connection he was originally a Whig, later a Democrat, and he was always active in politics. For thirty years he served as justice of

the peace in Plum Creek and Wayne townships, receiving his first appointment from Governor Wolf. In 1845 he was appointed by Governor Porter associate judge of Armstrong county to serve out the unexpired term of Judge Beatty, deceased, and afterward was reappointed by Governor Shunk. His services in this capacity, which began in 1840 and terminated in 1849, were highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to all concerned. In early life a Seceder in religious connection, Judge Calhoun became a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of the founders of both the Glade Run and Concord Presbyterian Churches, in each of which he held the office of elder. His death occurred when he was in his ninety-first year.

Judge Calhoun married Elizabeth Anthony, daughter of a German farmer of Indiana county, Jacob Anthony, whose wife's maiden name was Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony had three sons and three daughters. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun: Noah A., born Dec. 26, 1806, a farmer of Wayne township, died in 1889; William J., born July 22, 1809, a carpenter and farmer, was also of Wayne township, (his son James Robert died while a soldier, at Wheeling, W. Va.); Mary, born in 1812, married Thomas Ritchey, of Wayne township, and both are deceased; Nancy, born Sept. 18, 1814, was the wife of Samuel H. Porter; James Roberts, born March 25, 1817, in Wayne township, was a farmer there and afterward moved to Dayton, where he became a prominent citizen, serving as burgess (his son Ephraim A. was killed at the battle of the Wilderness); Sarah A., born Oct. 4, 1819, married James Calhoun, of Boggs township; Samuel S. N., born March 22 (or 23), 1823, in Wayne township, is deceased; Hon. John K., born Feb. 26, 1825, became a lawyer, served in 1856 and again in 1858 as a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, in 1863 was captain of Company G, Emergency Men of Kittanning, and died when comparatively a young man. All this family were deceased in 1883 but Noah A., James R., and Samuel S. N. The mother died in September, 1828, and Judge Calhoun married for his second wife Catherine Marshall, by whom he had one child, Elizabeth, who married Robert Anthony, of Frostburg, Jefferson Co., Pennsylvania.

In Smith's history of Armstrong county, under Wayne township, we find: "The earliest purchase of land from the Holland Land Company, by George Beck, 145 acres, 52 perches, for \$209, by deed dated Sept. 21,

1813, being part of the lands covered by warrant No. 3,046, on which he erected many years ago a two story brick residence, being the first of the kind in this region. Noah A. Calhoun's deed for a portion of this land covered by that warrant is dated the next day, Sept. 22, 1813, 197 acres, 140 perches, consideration \$247.35."

Also "The North American Land Company possessed of several large tracts of land in this township, covered by warrant dated Dec. 2, 1793. That company was organized in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1795, by written articles of agreement. It consisted of Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolutionary struggle; John Nicholson, who was commissioned comptroller general of Pennsylvania, Nov. the 8th, 1782, and escheater general Oct. 2, 1787, and James Greenleaf, and those who should become purchasers, owners and holders of shares in the company. At the meeting of the shareholders, held Dec. 31, 1807, Henry Pratt, John Ashley, John Vaughn, Robert Porter, John Miller, Jr., and James Greenleaf were constitutionally elected president, managers and secretary of the company. The earliest purchasers of the tract covered by warrant No. 4,578 were Andrew Walker, Noah A. Calhoun, May 1, 1840, John Calhoun and Samuel Porter, June 24th, and the same day, for \$1, five acres to Jacob Kammerdiener and Jacob B. Hettrich, trustees for the German Reformed Church."

GEORGE W. LARKINS, Ford City, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born in Flemington, Clinton Co., Pa., Jan. 1, 1861, son of John Larkins and Eliza (McGill) Larkins. He was educated in public and private schools, and worked at the drug business, and on dams and bridges on the Susquehanna and Baldeagle rivers, until he went West. There he was employed on the Santa Fe railroad, and was a practical miner of gold and silver in the mines of New Mexico, Arizona and California. Returning to Pennsylvania, he was married to Jennie W. Bell, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Adams) Bell, in 1891. In 1892 he engaged in the mercantile business at Jeanette, Pa., and in 1897 removed to Ford City and built the first business place in the new part of the town, there continuing in the mercantile business. He has been a member of the Ford City council since its organization, acting as president of that body for the past fifteen years and still holding that office. He is a director of the First National Bank of Ford City. Mr. Larkins was a delegate to the

Republican State convention in 1909, and elected to the House of Representatives in November, 1910. Fraternally he is a life member of Philanthropy Lodge, No. 225, F. & A. M., of Greensburg, Pa.; Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., of Kittanning, Pa.; Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Pennsylvania Consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-two, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Pittsburgh.

AMOS L. ZIMMERMAN, who has interests that identify him with the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, is a well-known resident of Apollo, Pa., to which place he came in 1882. He was born Feb. 22, 1838, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., son of Daniel and Rebecca (Waugaman) Zimmerman.

Daniel Zimmerman was a man of sterling character and for many years was prominent in the affairs of his community. He was public-spirited and broad-minded, and few men did more in his day to advance the educational interests of his section. He was a school director for a protracted period and served also in the office of tax collector. As a farmer he gave much attention to the improvement of his cattle and stock, and at the time of his death, in 1876, owned about two hundred acres of fine farm land in Westmoreland county. He married Rebecca Waugaman, who died in 1886, and of their eleven children there are but two survivors, Amos L. and his oldest brother, Jacob, the latter a superannuated minister of the Lutheran Church and a resident of Westmoreland county.

Amos L. Zimmerman attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, and then enjoyed academic training for four years more, afterward remaining on the home farm until the outbreak of the Civil war. On June 8, 1861, he enlisted for service in Company G, 11th Pennsylvania R. C., and served for one and a half years, during this time experiencing many of the hardships incident to army life. His regiment was encamped near Washington, D. C., until after the first battle of Bull Run, when it was attached to General Meade's brigade and moved to the front, afterward narrowly escaping capture by the Confederates. Mr. Zimmerman was taken sick after this and was placed on a boat to be sent to a hospital at Point Lookout, Md., and after treatment there was discharged on account of disability, Dec. 25, 1862. He had done all that he could, performing cheerfully every duty assigned him as long as health permitted. After

recuperating he went to work in the oil fields at Oil City, Pa., and continued for three years, in 1867 becoming a contractor on the Valley railroad. In 1882 he came to Apollo and went to work in the iron mills, and after they were sold, in 1897, became manager of the rolling mills. After the big plant was moved to Vandergrift he became inspector of pays in 1902. He is still with the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company.

Mr. Zimmerman was married Sept. 17, 1863, at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Dessemiah Ashbaugh Ross, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Ross, and of their thirteen children seven survive, namely: Rebecca, born Dec. 6, 1865; Edwana, born July 2, 1873; Abbie, born Dec. 7, 1877; Grace, born Sept. 29, 1881; Ralph, born Nov. 14, 1883; and Paul and John, twins, born Oct. 18, 1886. Abbie, of the above family, married William M. Gracey, who served two years in the engineer corps in the United States service in the Philippine Islands. Miss Zimmerman joined him there and they were married in 1903, returning to the United States in 1906, just in time to reach San Francisco in its period of earthquake. Fortunately they escaped injury. Mr. Gracey was subsequently appointed by the Treasury department at Washington treasurer of one of the provinces in the islands. Mr. and Mrs. Gracey have made a recent visit to their relatives in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Zimmerman and family are members of the Lutheran Church. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons and the Elks and belongs also to the G. A. R.

ALBERT M. GOSSER, late of Leechburg, was one of the progressive citizens who contributed much to the upbuilding of that borough, where he passed practically all his life. The Gosser family has been settled there since 1840. Albert M. Gosser was born Jan. 14, 1834, at Adamsburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., son of William Gosser, and died March 29, 1913.

Adam Gosser, his grandfather, was born in Northampton county, Pa., whence he emigrated with his family to Westmoreland county at an early date. Later he removed to Erie, Pa., where he remained for a short time, removing from there to Pittsburgh and eventually returning to Adamsburg, where he had a contract for construction work on the Greensburg and Stoystown turnpike. He also followed farming, and he lived to good old age, dying at Adamsburg. Adam Gosser was twice married, and he was the father of the follow-

ing children: Jacob, a soldier of the war of 1812, who died in Missouri; William; Daniel, who located at Baltimore; Henry, who went to Nebraska; Adam; Frederick, who died after reaching maturity; Ann Mary; Susanna, and Catherine.

John Gosser, brother of Adam, was a resident of Westmoreland county, Pa., dying near Adamsburg. He left a large family.

William Gosser, one of the sons of Adam Gosser, was born Nov. 11, 1803, in Northampton county, Pa., and was a boy when his father settled at Adamsburg. He learned the trade of blacksmith, which he first followed at Adamsburg, in 1840 removing thence to Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he continued in the same line of work. He retired from active labor about eight years before his death, which occurred in 1888, when he was in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Gosser became a well-known and much respected citizen of Leechburg, where he served as burgess and councilman, giving great satisfaction to his townsmen. He was a lifelong Democrat, and in religion a member of the Lutheran Church.

On Nov. 27, 1827, Mr. Gosser was married to Susanna Kistler, who was born July 4, 1808, and died Nov. 29, 1838, at Adamsburg. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. Five children were born to this union: Louisa, June 28, 1830; Daniel, Feb. 18, 1832; Albert M., Jan. 14, 1834; Adam, May 18, 1836; William, Oct. 10, 1838 (died Dec. 8, 1838). By his second marriage, to Lucy Punt, Mr. Gosser had the following children: Jacob, born Nov. 22, 1842; Commodore Perry, Feb. 2, 1845; David, Sept. 4, 1847; Darius, Dec. 29, 1849 (died Dec. 12, 1852); Franklin P., July 7, 1852 (died Oct. 9, 1860); Anna M., April 18, 1855; Sarah E., April 5, 1858; Harry, May 1, 1861; Amanda, Nov. 16, 1864.

Albert M. Gosser was only a child when the family came to Leechburg, and there he was reared, receiving his education in the common schools. When a young man he learned the trade of marble cutter at Greensburg with his cousin, Capt. Daniel Kistler, and he continued to follow that line of work for about ten years, establishing an extensive business, in Westmoreland, Armstrong and Indiana counties. As it did not agree with his health he gave it up and purchased a boat, the "Spartan," which he operated on the Allegheny river, he himself acting as captain. This was during the period of the early oil excitement in Venango county, and supplies sold at high prices, but the construction of the Allegheny Valley railroad destroyed the profitable riv-

er trade. Selling his boat in 1867, Mr. Gosser returned to Leechburg, and in company with his brother Daniel engaged in the general store business at Freeport. He soon bought his brother's interest and in 1868 established the business at Leechburg. In 1871 he sold his store and removed to Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, where in 1872 he erected a fine residence on a high plateau overlooking the Kiskiminetas valley and Pennsylvania railroad. In 1883 he again entered mercantile business at Leechburg, that year erecting his large three-story brick building on Market street, at Bridge alley. He carried a large and comprehensive stock, having a fine line of dress goods, clothing, shoes and carpets, and was considered the leading merchant of the borough until his retirement, in 1901. He was one of the best known business men in this district during his active career. Besides the store building mentioned Mr. Gosser erected what is known as the "Gosser Block House," a three-story and basement building constructed of cement blocks which is considered one of the most substantial structures in Leechburg. The blocks, which he made, were the first cement blocks manufactured in this vicinity, and he also designed the building, which was the first of this kind of construction in the locality. The store of J. J. Long and the Nickelodeon theatre are located in the building, and the rest of the space is used for residential purposes, it having been erected originally as an apartment house. It contains twenty-five rooms. Mr. Gosser erected twenty-five houses in all, at Leechburg and Gosser Hill. He long continued to make his home on the fine place on Gosser Hill previously mentioned, in 1904 building his late residence in Leechburg, on Main street.

Mr. Gosser was always public-spirited and active in movements affecting the general welfare, and though he did not seek office he was a candidate for the State Legislature in 1884, while a resident of Westmoreland county. It was mainly through his efforts that the bridge across the Kiskiminetas river, at Leechburg, connecting Armstrong and Westmoreland counties, was made free. Mr. Gosser did not think it was fair that the residents of Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and Leechburg, Armstrong county, should pay toll on their own bridge when they were also paying taxes to maintain the bridges elsewhere in their counties, and after a long and persistent campaign succeeded in having the toll removed, in June, 1890.

In 1858 Mr. Gosser married Susan Hill, daughter of Israel Hill, of Armstrong county, who was a well-known salt manufacturer in this section. Four sons and four daughters were born to this union: Newton H., is engaged in business as a furniture dealer at Apollo, Armstrong county; Emma D. married Henry Kepple; D. Homer attended commercial college at Buffalo, N. Y., was engaged for a time as clerk in his father's store, and died in 1909 at Pittsburgh, Pa., aged forty-five years (he married Alberta Lindsay and they had four children, one son living, Harold); Franklin I. graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and is now engaged in practice as an attorney at Pittsburgh; Lidie K. married Albert Manning; Lottie E. married Lee Randel; Grace L. married Bert Stiveson; William A., who is living at Gosser Hill, having charge of his father's estate, married Bertha Vogel.

Mr. and Mrs. Gosser early joined the Lutheran Church, in the work of which he was very active, and served as superintendent of the Sunday school. In political sentiment he was a Democrat.

Mrs. Albert M. Gosser was born Sept. 30, 1839, at Hills Mill, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pa., of which township her parents, Israel and Catherine (Shaffer) Hill, were lifelong residents. Her grandfather, Squire John Hill, was a typical pioneer of the kind whose strength, energy and resources made possible the settling of his region. He was a descendant of Jacob Hill, the immigrant ancestor of the family in America, who came to this country at the time of the Palestine emigration in the early years of the eighteenth century. The history of the Hill family goes back to the time when they were Protestant refugees in Switzerland, probably French Huguenots. Later they had gone down the Rhine, making common cause with the French Huguenots, and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 they were in the Palatinate in the Hunricher mountain district and near Coblenz, where they were called Switzers. Tiring of the unsettled condition of the country resulting from religious wars and persecutions, they came as stated to America, where they are called Pennsylvania Dutch.

Jacob Hill, ancestor of Mrs. Gosser, settled in Maxatawny township, Berks county, and was one of the founders of the Moselem Stone Lutheran Church in that county. He had

three sons, Daniel, Frederick and John Jacob.

John Jacob Hill, the eldest son of Jacob, the emigrant ancestor, was born about 1716, and on July 3, 1739, married Maria Appolina Merklin (or Merkle, as the name is now spelled). They settled in Windsor township, Berks county, and had a family of ten children, Anna Maria, Anna Catarine, John Christian, John Jacob, Magdalena, John, John Peter, John Jacob, John Frederick and John Casper. A remarkable thing is that the sons all have John prefixed to a second name except the one born June 20, 1751, who was simply named John. A number of these sons came West and probably some of them settled in Westmoreland county. One of them, it is not known which, as among so many Johns one may lose his identity in a century or more, was married to Magdalena Hower, and had three children, John, Jacob and Hannah. The father of this family was captured by a party of marauding Indians while returning home from a distance with a load of fruit trees he had procured for planting, and was taken with other captives to a point up the Allegheny river locally known as Hickory Flats. All that is known of his fate is from the traditional account of a Mrs. McVeigh, one of his neighbors, who was taken at the same time, and who by some means was enabled to return to the settlements. He was made to run the gauntlet, which he did successfully, and while he was standing by watching the fate of the others Mrs. McVeigh fell, and was being clubbed, when he ran through a second time, picked her up and carried her through, doubtless saving her life. She said that by such deeds of strength and daring he had gained some favor in the eyes of the Indians, had been allowed some freedom, and had been able to perfect a means of escape, having secured and concealed a canoe on the river bank. He intended to leave a certain night, and that day confided his plans to a fellow prisoner, a German, offering him the chance of escape, too. The German, to gain favor, revealed the plans to the Indians, who tied Hill securely to a tree, and left him to whatever form of death the wilderness might bring. He was tortured from time to time until he died, but at the risk of her life Mrs. McVeigh would take him water.

Squire John Hill, grandfather of Mrs. Gosser, was born Feb. 25, 1772, and was ten years old when his father was captured by the Indians. He died Jan. 8, 1848. Active and energetic throughout his long life, intelligent and farseeing, and with the disposition

to advance the affairs of the community as well as the ability to make his own undertakings prosper, he was a man of notable worth in his day. He had various interests which brought him a good income for the time and were of value to the neighborhood, and there were few citizens of his time and place who did as much for the general welfare. His activities and generosity in behalf of school facilities, his services as justice of the peace, which office he continued to hold for a number of years, and his various business enterprises, especially "Hills Mill," brought him into contact with the majority of the residents of his section, and he was as well respected as known. However, he was the victim of a foreigner who thought he had a grievance against the Squire. This man, a Hungarian doctor named Shultz, had been called to treat the Squire's daughter Leah, who was an invalid. He fell in love with the girl and wanted to marry her, but she was indignant and alarmed at his proposal and complained to her father and brother. The Squire ordered the Doctor to cease his visits and attentions. This infuriated him so that he threatened to burn the barn and kill all the family then at home. In March, 1847, he made the attempt, but only succeeded in burning the barn and in blowing up the Squire's office, a small building in which two of the boys, Salem and Shiloh, slept. That night a neighbor boy was with them. The boys were awakened by the light of the burning barn, so they were up at the time of the explosion of the powder Shultz had placed in the building, through a broken window, for the purpose of killing them. The force of the explosion was such that the boys were thrown in different directions. The one end of the building and the door were blown out, but the boys were not seriously injured. Shultz, however, did not fare so well. He had been about to break into the house where the other members of the family were sleeping, but heard the boys getting up and fearing the powder would not do its work until the boys had left the building, he had gone back to the door, with a rifle, and a butcher knife, to meet the boys when they would open the door; he just got there in time to receive the full force of the door as it was blown outward by the explosion, and was so badly injured that he was disabled for a time, being thrown back against the garden wall, where some of the people discovered him. His face, too, was very much lacerated by the butcher knife, which he was holding between his teeth. By this time the inmates of the

house were aroused, and it was necessary for all to give their attention to saving the house, as the roof was already ignited by specks from the barn. The house was saved without being very much damaged. Salem was prevented forcibly from attacking Shultz, though when the latter cried for water no one would give him a drink until Mrs. Hill, the Squire's wife, said he should have it and went to the spring herself. The next day Shultz was taken to Kittanning, and lodged in jail. He had his trial at the June term of court, and was found guilty of arson, and sent for life to the penitentiary, where he died. The barn he attempted to destroy was the largest in Allegheny township, which then comprised what is now three townships, Gilpin, Parks and Bethel. At the time it was burned it contained one thousand bushels of wheat, besides other grain, farm implements and horses. Such a calamity was a heavy burden for a man already worn by many years of toil in a frontier life, and may have hastened his death.

Squire John Hill was twice married, first to Elizabeth Walt, a native of Westmoreland county, of German descent, who died Oct. 13, 1817, aged thirty-eight years. She was the mother of ten children: Mary (or Poily), who married Isaac Townsend; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Trees; John, who died unmarried; Jacob, who married Hannah Ulan, and died in Parks township, this county; Levi, who married Sophia Minion; Eli, born in 1807, who died in October, 1843, in Leechburg (he married Susan Ashbaugh, who died in March, 1878, aged about sixty-two years, and they had four children, John, Eveline, Mrs. Margaret Barr and Mrs. Priscilla Lytle); Daniel, who married Eliza Kuhns, and died in Leechburg; Hiram, born Dec. 17, 1812, who died in Gilpin township Jan. 16, 1891 (he married Margaret Shaffer and had, Elizabeth, Jefferson, Elisha, Francis and D. Marion); Israel, who died in Gilpin township; and Deborah, who died young. For his second wife the father married Susan Ammon, who lived to be over ninety-eight years old. The following children were born to this union: Esther, who married Rev. George Ehrenfeld, a Lutheran minister; Leah, who died unmarried; Noe, widow of James Weaver, residing in Gilpin township; John; Ammon, who married Catherine Shuster, and died in Freeport, Pa.; Shiloh, who was married twice, first to Helen Coulter and second to Emily Weaver, and is the father of John A., James R., Charles S., Fred E., Hattie and Laura; Philip, who

died when fifteen years old; Seni, who died young; and Salem, who married Hettie Kuhns. (It would appear there was also a daughter Sarah, Mrs. Jonathan Waltz.) The brothers Eli, Levi and Jacob engaged in the manufacture of salt, drilling the third well in this section for the purpose. They drilled altogether about eight wells, becoming extensive manufacturers in their line. Eli, Levi, Daniel and Hiram also engaged in the mercantile business at Leechburg, being extensively interested in that line for about four years.

Israel Hill, son of Squire John Hill, was the father of Mrs. Gosser. He was born June 16, 1820, on the old Hill homestead in Gilpin township, and died there Jan. 28, 1878. He was a salt manufacturer and later a farmer. He married Catherine Shaffer, who was born Jan. 22, 1821, and died March 26, 1879, on the old home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were members of the Hebron Lutheran Church. They had a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters, viz.: Elizabeth married John A. Patterson and both are deceased. Fannie married Andrew Sobers and both are deceased. Susan is the widow of Albert M. Gosser. Mahala married Henry Isensee and is living at Vandergraft. Emily married Milton Anderson and is deceased. B. Franklin died at Vandergrift, Pa., March 15, 1913. Israel died in infancy.

ISRAEL SHAFER, successfully engaged in the wholesale produce business and a man of high standing in Kittanning, was born May 1, 1845, in Red Bank township, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of Christian and Magdalena (Faringer) Shafer. His grandfather, Samuel Shafer, was a farmer and early settler of western Pennsylvania.

Christian Shafer, son of Samuel, was born in Northampton county, Pa., and located in Armstrong county in young manhood, becoming one of the prosperous farmers of his region. He and his wife had twelve children: Lewis, George, who died in infancy; John C.; Israel; Samuel; Levi, who died young; Susanna; Elizabeth; Mary, who died young; Catherine; Sarah, and Caroline. The father died in 1881, the mother surviving until 1893. They were consistent members of the Evangelical Church.

Israel Shafer was educated in the public schools of Red Bank township and the Dayton Academy. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served capably until the close of the war. His two brothers, Lewis and John, were

also Union soldiers, both being in the same regiment as he. Returning to Armstrong county at the close of the war, Mr. Shafer entered the wholesale produce business at Pittsburgh, which line of endeavor has engaged his time and energy ever since. He has been very successful in his undertaking, and ranks among the prosperous business men of the county. In 1899 he was the Republican candidate for county treasurer, and was elected by a good majority, serving one term of three years in that office. On Sept. 30, 1911, he was nominated by his party as candidate for county commissioner, and was elected.

On Jan. 25, 1866, Mr. Shafer married Catherine Shick, daughter of John Shick, of Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer became the parents of nine children: Harvey G., Amos C., William Reed, Lillian (deceased), Nellie R. (wife of Dr. J. D. Sedwick, a dentist), Wallace H., and three who died in infancy, two daughters and one son. Mrs. Shafer died in 1890. The entire family early became members of the Evangelical church, to which Mr. Shafer is a liberal contributor.

WINCHESTER HILL, a farmer of Parks township, Armstrong county, was born at Leechburg, Pa., June 20, 1833, son of Jacob and Hannah (Ulam) Hill. His paternal grandfather was John Hill.

Jacob Hill, son of John Hill, and father of Winchester Hill, was born Aug. 15, 1802. At one time he was numbered among the early merchants of Leechburg, where he was also engaged in contracting to a considerable extent, building the old locks at that place, as well as other important construction work. He came to old Allegheny township, this county, now Parks township, in 1837, buying 300 acres of land two and a half miles east of Leechburg, on which he built the present house, and two years later the barn. Mr. Hill cleared the greater part of this property, and developed it into a valuable farm. During his residence in the township he became one of the most prominent men of his locality, serving as school director, supervisor and justice of the peace before he was sent to the State Assembly, upon two occasions, as the successful candidate on the Democratic ticket. During these pioneer days he rode from his farm to Greensburg on horseback, carrying his baggage with him. From Greensburg he took a stagecoach to Harrisburg, to enter upon his duties as member of the Legislature. A man of commanding presence, Mr. Hill

weighed 180 pounds and was very strong physically as well as mentally. The Lutheran Church of Leechburg had in him a faithful member and liberal supporter. The death of this excellent man occurred July 25, 1876, when he was seventy-four years, one month, ten days old. His wife was born Nov. 4, 1804, and died Aug. 10, 1891, in her eighty-seventh year. These excellent people are buried in a private burial ground on the farm. Their children were: Lucinda C., born Nov. 19, 1824, married James Bratton Parks, and died Jan. 27, 1878, aged fifty-three years, two months, eight days; Elizabeth J., born Sept. 20, 1826, married Simon Truby; John W., born May 7, 1828, married Jane Bratton Parks, and died at Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa., leaving a family; Alvina, born Dec. 20, 1829, married Capt. Henry Truby, a brother of Simon Truby and died in Leechburg; Daniel U., born Nov. 25, 1831, married Kasiah Cochran and (second) Margaret Long, and died at Greensburg, being buried in the home cemetery on the farm; Winchester is mentioned below; Finley, born March 20, 1836, married Sarah Crosby, and died at the old homestead; Eliza A., born Feb. 2, 1838, married William Crosby, and they live in Parks township; Caroline M., born June 5, 1842, married David Kuhns, and lives at Pittsburgh.

Daniel Ulam, the maternal grandfather of Winchester Hill, was the father of the following children: Elizabeth, born Oct. 17, 1792; Catherine, Sept. 28, 1794; Jacob, April 25, 1797; Martha, June 16, 1800; Hannah, Nov. 4, 1804 (Mr. Hill's mother); Daniel June 4, 1807; Peter, Dec. 31, 1809; John, Dec. 31, 1812; Joseph, in 1815.

Winchester Hill was reared upon the old Hill farm, now his home, and attended the public schools of his district. He gained a practical working knowledge of farming with his father, and after the death of the latter took the homestead, owning a tract of 197 acres of fine land, well improved, on which he carries on general farming. There are two gas wells on the farm, and gas is used for all practicable purposes in the home.

On Dec. 29, 1859, Mr. Hill was married to Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of James F. and Jane Maria (Parks) Fitzgerald. They have five children: William F., married to Flora E. Kipple, is assistant cashier of the Citizens' National Bank at Vandergrift, but lives at the Hill homestead, which he aids in cultivating (he has two children, Mabel E. and William Winchester); Mary A. is the widow of Robert Parks, and resides at Leech-

burg; Hannah Caroline married Harris B. Shaffer, who died in California, and she subsequently married (second) L. A. Pierce (they reside at Long Beach, Cal.); Ella J. married Dr. Janson Carson, lives in Indiana county, Pa., and has two children, Thomas and Elizabeth H.; Agnes M., married William F. Hill, a resident of Huntingdon, Pa., and they have two children, Wallace M. and Donald.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill have traveled from coast to coast. In 1904 they made a trip to Long Beach, Cal., on a visit to their daughter. Mr. Hill is a Democrat, and for many years served as an overseer of the poor, proving a conscientious and efficient official. The First Lutheran Church of Leechburg holds his membership.

HARRY B. HENDERSON, now serving his fourth term as register and recorder of Armstrong county, a prominent member of the Republican party and a successful agriculturist, is a son of Brice and Martha Jane (Woodward) Henderson, the former a well-known citizen of Armstrong county in his day, the latter a member of a highly respected pioneer family of this region.

Brice Henderson was born in Indiana county, but passed the greater part of his life in Armstrong county, and was a prosperous farmer of Elderton. He served two terms as commissioner of Armstrong county. He was twice married, and by his first wife, whose maiden name was Clark, had four children: William; Anna, who married Robert Walker; Jane, who married Dr. M. R. George; and Melissa, who married Ira J. Ray. His second marriage was to Martha Jane Woodward Donley, a native of Armstrong county, whose father, Robert Woodward, was a prominent farmer of the county and served three terms as associate judge; he was an influential man in his time and enjoyed high standing among his fellow citizens. To Brice and Martha Jane (Woodward) Henderson were also born five children: Robert A., deceased; Luna I., deceased; Frank B., deceased; Howard B., deceased; and Harry B., the only surviving member of the family. Brice Henderson died June 3, 1892; Martha Jane Woodward Henderson died March 17, 1902.

Harry B. Henderson was born Aug. 17, 1869, at Elderton, Armstrong county, and received his education in the public schools and the academy at Elderton, which latter institution he attended for three years. He then taught school for two years at Elder-

ton, for another two years was bookkeeper for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, of Ford City, this county, and then went West, teaching for two years in Kansas. Returning to Armstrong county he again became a teacher at Elderton, where he continued thus for three years, after which he followed farming for a time. Receiving the appointment of deputy prothonotary, he served in that position from 1900 to 1902, a period of three years, toward the close of which he was elected, on the Republican ticket, as register, recorder and clerk of the Orphans' court of Armstrong county. Harry B. Henderson is now serving his fourth term as register and recorder and clerk of Orphans' court of Armstrong county.

Mr. Henderson has been an active worker in the Republican party, and in 1905-06 was chairman of the county committee and member of the Republican State central committee.

On Nov. 20, 1912, he was married to Sally Campbell Findley, daughter of Abel C. and Mary E. Findley, and member of a respected and pioneer family of the county.

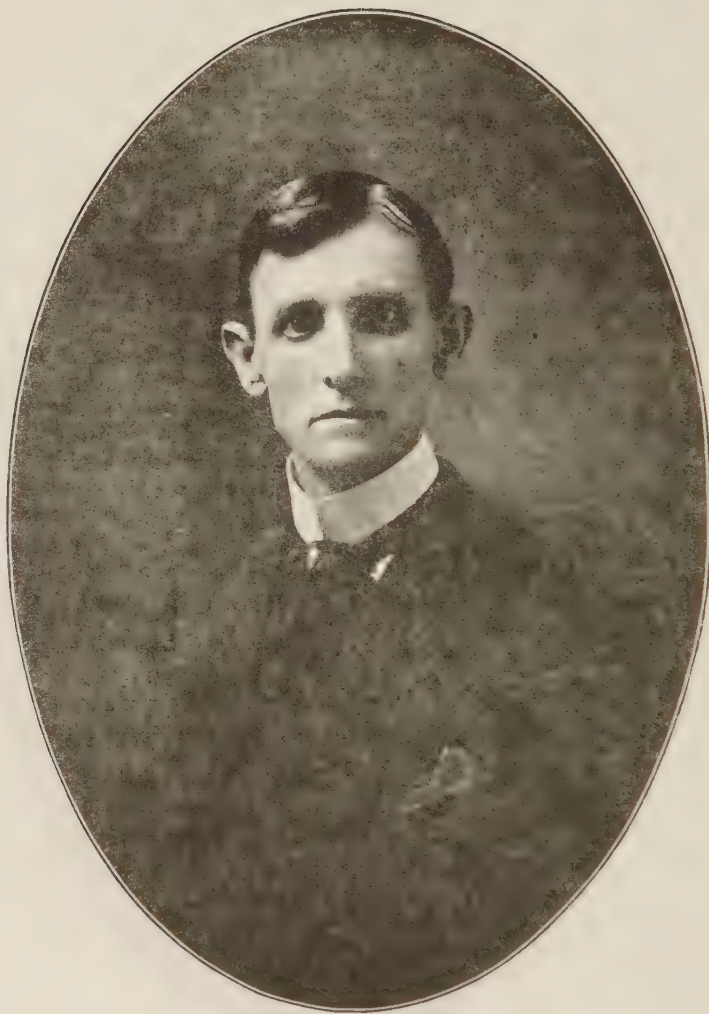
Mr. Henderson owns the old Brice Henderson farm in Plum Creek township, this county, which he has managed very successfully, taking an intelligent interest in agricultural operations, which he has found quite profitable. He belongs to the Red Men's lodge at Kittanning.

FRANK B. HENDERSON, brother of Harry B. Henderson, was educated in the public schools and the academy at Elderton, and for ten years clerked in the store of R. A. Heilman, at Kittanning. He became deputy recorder of the county under his brother, serving in that position about seven years. A man of genial disposition, he had a large circle of friends, was widely acquainted throughout the county, and was exceedingly popular with his fellow citizens, his untimely death, which occurred Nov. 7, 1909, being mourned in many circles. His was the first death in the membership of the Kittanning Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and he was the first president of that organization, continuing to hold the office until he died. Mr. Henderson married Margaret Butler, and they had one son, Howard B., who is now a student at college.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL, a farmer of Rayburn township, living one and a half miles from Cowanshannock, was born Nov. 8, 1823; in Franklin township, this county, son of John and Catherine (Coldon) Campbell. The



Harry B. Henderson



Frank B. Henderson

Campbell family is of Scotch descent, while the Coldons came from Ireland.

John Campbell was born Dec. 2, 1782, and died Jan. 31, 1851; while his wife, born in 1779, lived until 1863. In 1825 John Campbell and his wife, with their family, came to Rayburn township from their home in Franklin township, locating in the woods on the old Anderson Creek road, buying seventy-five acres. No improvements had been made on the property, but these brave pioneers went right to work and soon built a small log cabin, 14 by 20 feet in dimensions, with a log barn for their stock, from logs they felled to make place for these structures. They began farming with one horse, and a little later bought another. In time the father added land to his original holdings, and his wife and children helped him in tilling it, so that he had time to work on the river, thus earning some money for current expenses. The wolves, bears and other wild animals were plentiful, and their larder was kept filled with various kinds of game. The family had a dog which being half wolf was an effective defense against the wild beasts which prowled about the place. There was a large family, namely: Abbie, Nancy, William, Jane, John, Margaret, James, Mary Ann, Josiah, David and Samuel. David died before the removal to Rayburn township, and John and Jane died afterward.

John Campbell was a Democrat. His religious convictions made him a Baptist, and he helped to build the old Baptist church on Pine creek, now replaced by a better building. Although he had been given but a meager education, Mr. Campbell was always interested in securing good schools, and advocated them upon all occasions. After locating upon his property in Rayburn township he passed the rest of his life there, and he died in the rough log cabin his own hands had built. Its place is now taken by a more pretentious dwelling, put up by Samuel Campbell, who has improved the place in many other ways. An earnest, devout man, John Campbell had a good influence on the community where he spent so many years, and lived long enough to see his family grow to useful, honorable maturity.

Samuel Campbell, who has lived upon his present farm for eighty-nine years, having come here in 1825, in his second year, attended school in the neighborhood, and assisted his father while making the best of poor educational opportunities. Farming was then carried on under many disadvantages, for there was no nearer market than Pittsburgh, and everything had to be transported via the Alle-

gheny river, Mr. Campbell keeping boats for that purpose.

In 1850 Mr. Campbell was married to Nancy Campbell, born July 27, 1827, daughter of James Campbell, her birth occurring in Buffalo township, near Worthington. She died in 1902, firm in the faith of the Baptist Church. They had the following children: Guy B., born in 1850, died in 1857; James K., born in March, 1852, is unmarried, and lives on the farm place; Margaret Jane, born July 3, 1854, is at home; Hannah Bell, born April 22, 1857, died in 1913; Nannie C., born Nov. 14, 1859, married in 1904; Robert McClelland, of Pittsburgh, who died in 1909, aged forty-six years, having been a carpenter and contractor, his widow now residing with her father at home; Mary B., born Jan. 28, 1863, married John P. Snyder, of Wampum, and died April 12, 1900, leaving six children, one having died; Anna B., born Aug. 17, 1867, died in October, 1900; Lemuel P., born May 19, 1872, was drowned while attending high school, July 8, 1889.

Mr. Campbell is a Democrat, and, like his father, a stanch Baptist. All his life he has been interested in advancing the educational standard of the district, and has held various school offices. During the eighty-nine years he has lived here he has never been off his farm a whole year. In spite of his age he is very active, and manages his property, directing all of the work and making arrangements for the planting of the various crops. In every respect he is a remarkable man, and all who know him revere him, for he has many characteristics which inspire respect.

EDWARD HILL, of Leechburg, Pa., was born in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, April 19, 1861, and is a son of John Hill, who died Jan. 18, 1900, and is buried in the Evergreen cemetery, near that town.

Among the daring frontiersmen who settled southwestern Pennsylvania was the Hill family, who located near the site of Salem, in Westmoreland county. Here the father of the family was captured by Indians and carried to Hickory Flats, above Oil City, where he was tortured to death. He left three children, John, Jacob and Hannah.

John Hill, the eldest son, was born in 1772, and died Jan. 9, 1848. He erected a grist and saw mill on Beaver Run, the grist mill doing the grinding for the settlers within a radius of twenty miles, and during low water it was often run even on Sunday, to accommodate those who had camped with their grists to await their turns. Afterward he built grist-

mills on the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas rivers, and in 1812 he settled in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, where he planted a large apple orchard, one thousand trees. He was a successful farmer, and also manufactured wooden moldboard plows. He was appointed a commissioner to clear out the Kiskiminetas river. In religion he was a Lutheran, and he was an honest and upright citizen. His first wife, Elizabeth (Waltz), died Oct. 13, 1817, leaving ten children: Mary, Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Levi, Eli, Daniel, Hiram, Israel and Deborah. For his second wife he married Susan Ammon, who lived to the advanced age of ninety years, and to this union were born nine children: Hetty, Leah, John, Ammon, Charlotte, Philip, Sarah, Noah and Salem.

Eli Hill, son of John and Elizabeth (Waltz) Hill, became a prominent salt manufacturer, and was also engaged in the mercantile business at Leechburg for four years, with his brothers Levi, Daniel and Hiram. His wife, Susan (Ashbaugh), died in 1878, aged sixty-two years, and left four children: John, Eveline, Margaret (Mrs. Barr) and Priscilla (Mrs. Lytle).

John Hill, son of Eli Hill, was born Dec. 6, 1832, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and received the educational advantages afforded in the district schools of the day. He learned the trade of carpenter and in time built up an extensive business as a contractor and builder. In 1872 he embarked in the lumber business at Leechburg, and in 1879 admitted his son Charles as a partner, the firm being known as John Hill & Son. Mr. Hill was one of the originators of the Leechburg Banking Company and served as a director until 1878, when he became cashier. Though he commenced life with no fortune but his own hands, energy and industry, he achieved honorable success and a competency. In politics he was a Republican, and he served as school director. On Jan. 8, 1857, he married Mary Jane McCauley, who was born April 20, 1833, daughter of Charles and Anna (Mears) McCauley, and two children were born to them, Charles A. (Dec. 8, 1857) and Edward.

Edward Hill became owner of the *Advance* in 1887 and conducted it with success until 1898, when he disposed of same. He entered the Leechburg Banking Company as cashier in 1900 and held the position until it ceased to exist, in 1908.

On March 13, 1894, Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Emma J., daughter of Milton and Catherine (McKinstry) Bash, and they

have had the following children: John M., Charles L., Mary Catherine, Mildred M., Esther and Edna G. Mr. Hill and his wife are members of the Hebron Lutheran Church. He is a Republican and is a member of the I. O. O. F., Royal Arcanum and Masonic fraternities.

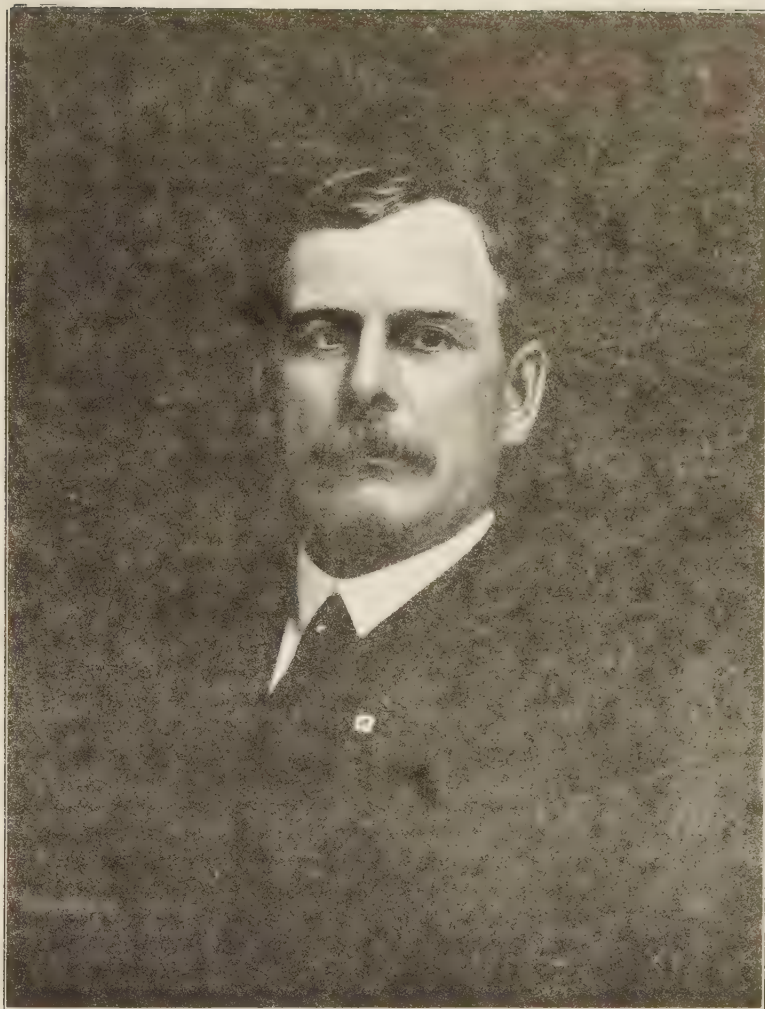
JOHN T. DEEMAR, M. D., for thirty-five years a physician of Armstrong county, and one who has attained eminence in his profession, was born in the county April 13, 1854, son of Isaac and Margaret Deemar. He belongs to old Westmoreland county stock distinguished for patriotism and high Christian principles.

The Doctor is descended from French Huguenots who fled from their early home in France after the Edict of Nantes, taking refuge in Alsace-Lorraine (now part of Germany), and John Deemar, great-grandfather of Dr. Deemar, was of Alsatian extraction. He first settled in Philadelphia, and later lived in Westmoreland county, Pa. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, 1755-1763, going on the expedition to Quebec, Canada, and taking part in the battle of Quebec, and subsequently served as a soldier in the Revolution.

Philip Deemar, son of John, above, was a farmer and stock raiser in Armstrong county, especially well known in the latter connection, for he was one of the pioneers to engage in the raising of fine stock here. He introduced a fine grade of horses and cattle into the county. His wife, whose maiden name was Miller, was a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier who served from Westmoreland county. Three of Philip Deemar's sons were soldiers during the Civil war, among them being James K. Deemar, a sharpshooter, who was badly wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek in 1864.

Isaac Deemar, son of Philip, was born in Indiana county, and when a small child removed with his parents to Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, where he followed farming all his days, dying here in 1901, aged seventy-five years.

John T. Deemar was the only child of his parents, and his mother dying when he was but seven months old he was reared in the family of his father's uncle, Alexander Y. Black, a Scotchman, a strict Covenanter, and a man of excellent judgment and sterling moral character. He belonged to an old Pennsylvania family of fine standing. To his example and influence Dr. Deemar feels indebted for the development of his best qualities. He attended



John Therman M.D.

public school and Elderton Academy, subsequently reading medicine with Dr. John M. St. Clair, now of Indiana, Pa., under whose guidance he learned the compounding of medicines, visited patients, and became familiar with the physician's routine. He attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1879, after preparation under such noted instructors as Samuel D. Gross, J. M. Da Costa, Joseph Pancoast, James A. Meigs, J. B. Biddle, Elerslie, Wallace, R. E. Rogers, etc. He began his professional career associated with Dr. Thomas C. Lawson, now of Brookville, Pa., but within a short time settled in Manor township, Armstrong county, where he has since resided. For thirty-five years he has been in active practice, and there are few physicians who have practiced longer in Armstrong county. Few doctors in this region are better or more favorably known than he is, and he has a wide circle of warm personal friends among his patients. He is a member of the Armstrong county and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies, and of the American Medical Association, and was a delegate to the fiftieth annual meeting of the American Medical Association in Philadelphia in 1897. Dr. Deemar has often served as a delegate to the State Medical Society meetings, and has been president of the Armstrong County Medical Society—honors which best show his reputation among members of the profession. In politics he is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in behalf of his party, serving several times as delegate to the State conventions. He was a delegate to the National presidential convention at Chicago, in 1908, he and Hon. Edward Carmalt representing the Thirty-seventh Congressional district of Pennsylvania. Fraternally he belongs to Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., and Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., both of Kittanning, and Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, K. T. Dr. Deemar was one of the fact witnesses in the celebrated Thaw trial which took place in New York City in 1907.

In 1874 Dr. Deemar was married to Julia A. Moore, daughter of James and Martha (Sloan) Moore, of Whitesburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., and a descendant of old Scotch-Irish pioneer and Revolutionary stock of Westmoreland county. They have had four children: Janet M., wife of John R. Long; Robert Sloan; Dr. Roscoe P., who read two years at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and later entered Maryland Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1905 (he began practice in 1907); and Dr. William R.,

a graduate of the Atlanta School of Medicine and the Medical College of Philadelphia, now in active practice at Tarentum, Pennsylvania.

Dr. John T. Deemar is a consistent member of the Methodist Church, in which he reared his children, and he has served on the official board for a number of years.

Among the prominent pioneer families of Westmoreland, York and other Pennsylvania counties with which the Deemars intermarried were the Rohrs, of Armstrong county, connected by marriage with the Deemars in the early days of this section. They are descended from Frederick Rohrer, at one time keeper of a celebrated inn at Hagerstown, Md. He was a Huguenot, a native of France, born July 28, 1742, and came to America during the war between France and Great Britain (1754-1763). In 1766 he married Catherine Deemar, in York county, Pa., and shortly afterward moved to Hagerstown, Md. In that year he first visited the "western country," as it was then called, going as far as Pittsburgh, composed at that time of a few Indian huts. With him he brought a number of cattle which he exchanged to Gen. Arthur St. Clair for a tract of land in the Ligonier valley. However, his family remained at Hagerstown. In 1767 he carried the first wheat over the mountains ever brought into the "western country," planting it with other grain on his farm in the valley, and making other preparations for his family, which he removed hither in the fall. He took out a warrant for all that valuable tract of land on the Conemaugh river where it was found profitable to make salt, and was the discoverer of the valuable saline springs. He boiled the first salt made there in an earthen pot, and traded it to the Indians, who were then practically the only inhabitants of Westmoreland county. In 1771 he returned to Hagerstown with his family, finding life among the Indians intolerable, but they came back in 1793, settling at Greensburg, where Mr. Rohrer continued to reside until his death, in 1834. Mr. Rohrer was a prominent man in this region in his day. Some years after he returned to Westmoreland county he was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor McKean, filling the office continuously until a short time before his decease. He was laid to rest in the German burying ground, on the Tuesday following his death, and an unusually large number of citizens attended the funeral. Mr. Rohrer had nine children, forty-two grandchildren, and seventeen great-grandchildren.

SAMUEL FULLERTON, in his day one of the most progressive business men of Freeport, Armstrong county, was a native of Ireland, born in 1813 at Ballyclare, County Antrim, son of John Fullerton, of the same place.

John Fullerton married Mary Biggs, also of Ballyclare, and they came to America in 1818, locating first in Philadelphia, Pa., and later at Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1820 they came to Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., where John Fullerton was one of the first doctors, as well as one of the first merchants, and he became well known and esteemed there, though he did not live many years after coming to the place, dying in 1830. His widow died at Butler, Pa., with her son Hugh, Jan. 3, 1880. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter, namely: (1) Samuel is mentioned below. (2) William P. lived and died at Freeport, and his wife Jane (Griffith) is also deceased. They were married in December, 1854, and had two children: Mary E., who married E. P. Johnson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Hans, who is in the government service at Allegheny, Pa. (3) Hugh, born in 1822 in Freeport, had a woolen mill in Butler, Pa. He married Margaret Bonney about 1851-52, and his second wife was Jane Green. He had two children, James and Emma, both now deceased. (4) Mary married John W. Ridpath, a merchant at Freeport, Pa., and both are deceased. They had two children, Ida and Ellen. (5) James B., now deceased, was an attorney at Kittanning, Pa. About 1858 he married Samantha Ralston, and they had four children, three of whom are living: Hugh, who is living at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Katherine; and Dorwin P., who is in the electrical business in California.

Samuel Fullerton had little chance to go to school, as he was only twelve years old when his father died. He went to work to learn cabinetmaking with James Milligan, and later went to Pittsburgh and found employment on steamboats. Then for some time he was engaged at cabinetmaking and the carpenter's trade at Freeport and Leechburg, during this period building the old "Leechburg House." He and his brother William P. Fullerton were the most progressive men in Freeport. They were carpenters and contractors, and in 1840 established the woolen mills at Freeport known as the Hope Woolen Mill, which they operated together until 1861, when William P. Fullerton died. The establishment was burned out in 1864, and rebuilt. After Samuel Fullerton's death, which occurred Dec. 21,

1865, the firm became known as M. B. & J. H. Fullerton, the widows carrying on the business from 1865 to 1881. The sons then ran it for a while, eventually selling to Boggs & Buhl. Mr. Fullerton and his brothers were also in the oil business in Venango county in the early days. They were self-made by hard work and intelligent application of their efforts making their way to a substantial position among the men of their time in Freeport, and holding the respect and confidence of the best element in the borough. They were Republicans in politics, but took no active part in such matters, never caring for office.

On March 16, 1854, Mr. Fullerton married Margaret B. Bright, who was born March 8, 1832, at Oakmont, Pa., daughter of Peter and Margaret V. (Parsell) Bright of Allegheny county, Pa., and granddaughter of Michael Bright, Sr.

Michael Bright, Sr., was born Sept. 10, 1762, in Lancaster county, Pa., and in the year 1814 located in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on what was then known as Coal Hill. There he lived two years, at the end of that time moving twelve miles up the Allegheny river, where he purchased a tract of land comprising about three hundred acres, running back from the river three quarters of a mile. There were no improvements thereon at the time of his arrival except a log house. Mr. Bright at once built a new and comfortable log house, and afterward the small brick residence in which he lived until his death. This little brick house is still standing and in good repair. He married Barbara Winters, of Lancaster county, Pa., and the following children were born to them: John, Jacob, Catherine, Margaret, Michael, Jr., Henry, Sarah Elizabeth, Barbara, George, David, Samuel, William, Mary, Peter and Adam. Mrs. Bright died Aug. 28, 1823, and for his second wife Mr. Bright married Mrs. Margaret Beamer. He died in March, 1847. In religious profession they were Lutherans. At the death of his father Peter took the farm.

Peter Bright, born in Lancaster county, Pa., Jan. 6, 1805, died Nov. 19, 1858. By trade he was a potter, having served his apprenticeship in Greensburg, Pa., but he made farming his business after the death of his father. He always took an active part in township affairs, was a member of the school board, and held other offices in the township. He gave the lot on which the United Presbyterian church was built. He erected a fine residence on the bank of the river in which his daughters now reside. By his marriage to

Margaret V. Parsell, of Plum township, Allegheny county, were born eleven children as follows: Harriet, Mrs. McNickle, deceased; Margaret B., Mrs. Samuel Fullerton; Adam, who married Elizabeth Hilton, and died at Andersonville, Ga., in 1863, at which time he had been serving two years in the Union army; Charles R., who enlisted in the Union army in October, 1861, passed through the battle of Gettysburg, and was killed July 10, 1863, near Boonesboro, Md.; Sarah B., who married James Remaley, of Springdale, Pa., and has children, Charles, Stella, Roy, Margaret and Jay; Michael, who died in infancy; Salinda, Mrs. William Anderson, deceased; Peter Winters, who died in March, 1868; Rachel R., deceased; Eliza A. and Mary J., who are unmarried and live at the old home. The mother of this family died July 2, 1872; she was a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton were born five children, and four survive, all of whom were educated at the home schools: (1) John F., who is engaged in business as a merchant at Freeport, married Ann Gregg and has two children, Rachel and Samuel. (2) Peter B. is a painter and paper hanger at Freeport. He married and has one daughter, Margaret. (3) Joseph M., who is unmarried, is engaged as a carpenter and painter at Freeport. (4) William P., of Freeport, a painter and contractor, married Minnie Iseman.

BENJAMIN OSWALD, of Ford City, Armstrong county, clerk to the county commissioners, and present burgess of his town, was born in 1842 in Kittanning.

Benjamin Oswald, son of Benjamin and Sarah A. (Brinham) Oswald, was educated in the public schools of Kittanning. At an early age he began work in his father's printing office there, his brothers Marshall B. and J. B. Oswald also engaging in the printing business at the same plant. Thus he was employed for several years. In 1861 he joined the Union army, enlisting in Company K, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and during his three years' service was fortunate enough to escape being injured or captured. At the time of his discharge, in 1864, he was holding the office of sergeant. Returning to Kittanning, he resumed the printing business. In 1888 he removed to Ford City, which at that time was a hamlet containing only a few houses, and here for a time was in the employ of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, with which concern he remained for about five years. At

the end of that period he was appointed clerk to the county commissioners, and he has held that position continuously up to the present—a service of eighteen years. In 1909 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of burgess of Ford City, and has since served in that capacity. He is a staunch Republican in political connection. Needless to say he is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of his community, where he has proved his usefulness in every position in which he has been placed. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the M. E. Church.

In 1870 Mr. Oswald married Delilah A. Sheldrake, daughter of Joshua Sheldrake, of Beaver, Pennsylvania.

FRANK TRUXELL, shoe merchant, engaged in business at Leechburg, Pa., was born in Hemphill township, Westmoreland county, Pa., Feb. 1, 1856, son of Lewis Truxell and grandson of Henry Truxell.

(1) Henry Truxell was of German parentage but possibly was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and spent his life on his farm near Greensburg, where he died at the age of eighty-seven years. He married a member of the Hones family, and they had the following children: John, George, William, Lewis and Cyrus, sons; Catherine, who married Samuel Trout; Nancy, who married H. H. Byers; Susan, who married John Hough; Harriet, who moved to the West after marriage; and Margaret, who married Edward Stomer.

Lewis Truxell, father of Frank Truxell, was born in 1832, on his father's farm in Westmoreland county. He became a farmer and remained on the homestead until 1870, when he embarked in a general store business at Painterville, moving from there in 1872 to Scottdale, a village situated about eighteen miles southwest of Greensburg, where he continues in business and is a representative citizen. He married Margaret Beesom, daughter of Albert Beesom, and she died April 13, 1909, aged eighty-one years, and was buried at Scottdale. Lewis Truxell and wife were among the early members and organizers of the U. B. Church at Scottdale. Their family consisted of five children, namely: William, who died in 1890; Frank; Isaac, who resides at Canton, Ohio; Israel, who died in August, 1905; and Marion, who resides in Scottdale, Pennsylvania.

Frank Truxell attended the township schools and later a normal school in the town of Madison, after which he accepted a position as clerk in a general store. When six-

teen years old he went to work in a rolling mill at Scottdale, where he remained for several years, and then found employment at Pittsburgh until 1882, after which he was in West Virginia until 1886, when he came to Leechburg. For several years he was in business at different points, including Canal Dover and Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and finally returned to Leechburg. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Hyde Park Rolling Mill, at Hyde Park, Pa., and was connected with that plant from 1893 until 1898, when he sold his stock. In 1900 this independent mill was absorbed by the trust. For many years Mr. Truxell was known as a skilled sheet roller. In 1900 he established his present business on Market street, Leechburg, carrying the largest and most complete line of shoes in the place.

On Nov. 24, 1886, Mr. Truxell was married to Emma E. Cline, of Leechburg, and they have had five children, namely: Albert L., Lloyd H., Anna Mae, Alice Maria and Charles S., all of whom survive except Lloyd H. Mr. Truxell is a member of the Hebron Lutheran Church and is secretary of the Sunday school. Politically he is a Republican. For thirty-five years he has been identified with the Knights of Pythias, and belongs also to Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M.

WILLIAM HOWARD McCAFFERTY, M. D., Freeport, Pa., was born July 22, 1859, in South Buffalo township, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of Charles and Nancy (Kiskaddon) McCafferty.

James McCafferty, his grandfather, was born in Ireland, and coming to America at an early day located in Pennsylvania, moving from his first home into Butler county, where he lived the remainder of his life.

Charles McCafferty was born in 1825 and died in 1888. He came from Butler to Armstrong county in 1854 and purchased land in South Buffalo township, following agricultural work for a number of years. In local matters he was concerned at all times as became a good citizen and for a number of years served as a member of the township school board. He married Nancy Kiskaddon, and they had eight daughters and one son born to them, the son and two of the daughters still surviving. Charles McCafferty and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder, and he was a member of the General Assembly of that church in 1879, at Madison, Wisconsin.

William H. McCafferty attended the pub-

lic schools until his eighteenth year and afterward, for two years, was a student at Elders Ridge Academy, going from there to Wooster (Ohio) University. On account of failing health, after two years there, he returned to the home farm in the hope that the outdoor life of an agriculturist would restore him to a normal state of health, and he was not disappointed. On Dec. 31, 1885, he was married, at Worthington, Pa., to Maggie Clark, who died Sept. 13, 1886, in Nebraska, after which he returned to Armstrong county. In 1887 he entered Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio, and later became a student in the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, now known as the Medical University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated in the class of 1889 with his degree of M. D., locating immediately in Butler county, where he practiced until 1892, the year of his removal to Freeport. Here Dr. McCafferty has built up a large and substantial practice and is a valued, interested and useful citizen in every respect. He is a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society.

In 1895 Dr. McCafferty was married (second) to Mary McKay, a daughter of Alexander McKay, who was born in Ireland. To Dr. and Mrs. McCafferty eight children have been born, six of whom survive, namely: Charles H., who was born Nov. 20, 1895; William Howard, July 2, 1897; Sarah Lyle, July 6, 1899; Mary Belle, April 12, 1905; John Sidney, Jan. 29, 1909; and Robert K., Aug. 4, 1910. Dr. and Mrs. McCafferty are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for eighteen years. He is identified with the Prohibition party.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, for many years closely identified with various branches of the oil industry in Armstrong county, is one of the representative business men of Kittanning. He was born Nov. 25, 1864, in Perry township, this county, son of Jacob and Esther Jane (George) Smith, and grandson of Henry Smith. Henry Smith during his latter years was engaged in boatbuilding.

Jacob Smith was a carpenter and river pilot, serving in the latter capacity for many years, piloting lumber rafts down the Allegheny river. Eleven children were born to him and his wife: Ida May; Lewis; Samuel A.; Anna, wife of Curtin McCullough; Charles E.; Emma, wife of Harry McMurtry; Maud, wife of Thomas Reichart; George E.; Harry; Alta, wife of Rev. Earl Thompson,

a Methodist minister, and William H. The father of this family died in 1901. Several years prior to his death he joined the Methodist Church, and he served on its official board.

William H. Smith attended school in Clarion county, Pa., and when fourteen years old began working as a section hand on the railroad, thus continuing until seventeen years old. He then went to the oil fields of Warren, Pa., and worked as rig builder for two years, after which he became a tool dresser. Continuing as such for three years, he next began drilling wells, and gained so valuable an experience that in 1901 he began contracting and drilling, in partnership with other experts in this line of business. Mr. Smith has been unusually successful, and has accumulated a handsome competence. At present he is in partnership with W. A. Loudon. In conjunction with their oil drilling business the firm handle all kinds of repair wares and the equipments and tools required in this work, operating a first-class machine shop. Since 1901, Mr. Smith has drilled about one hundred and fifty wells, and owns an interest in twenty-one producing wells. He is an expert, understanding thoroughly every branch of his business, and has well earned his success.

In August, 1890, Mr. Smith married Melissa Fair, daughter of John Fair, of Clarion county, Pa. Six children have been born of this marriage: Charles R., Ida L., Esther L., Gladys (deceased), Arnold F. and Wilda B. Mr. Smith is a member of the Order of American Mechanics, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Order of Unity.

OREN C. CAMPBELL, M. D., of Ford City, Armstrong county, was born Jan. 11, 1878, at Hooker, Butler county, Pa., son of James I. and Sarah (Whitmire) Campbell, and grandson of John A. Campbell. The latter was a farmer in Butler county, Pa. He married a Miss Fulton.

James I. Campbell, the father of Dr. Campbell, was also a farmer, and besides looking after his agricultural work was interested in the oil and real estate business.

Oren C. Campbell attended the public school in his home district, and also Washington Academy, subsequently entering the Slippery Rock State Normal School, whence he was graduated in 1898. For the following two years he taught school, until he became a student at the Medico-Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia, from which institution he was

graduated in 1904. For a short time thereafter Dr. Campbell remained as resident physician at the Medico-Chirurgical hospital, in 1905 locating at Ford City, Pa., where he has since resided and built up a good practice. He is a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, the local Kittanning Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. Fraternally he is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, Knights of Malta, F. O. E., I. O. H. and I. O. of P.

In 1904 Dr. Campbell was married to Mary Stewart, daughter of Rev. Thomas Dixon Stewart, of Mercer county, Pa., and they have one child, Elizabeth Lucile. Dr. Campbell belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

JEFFERSON REYNOLDS LEASON (deceased) was one of the younger members of the Armstrong county bar and a progressive citizen of Kittanning, in which borough he was born Aug. 11, 1883, son of Mirven F. and Hannah (Reynolds) Leason.

Robert Leason, his great-grandfather, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Rev. Thomas Leason, his son, grandfather of Jefferson R. Leason, was a Presbyterian minister, for many years stationed at Armstrong county. At one time he was in charge of the Presbyterian Church at Leechburg, Pa. His death occurred in 1891, and his remains are interred at Brookville, Pa.; his wife passed away in 1889. They had the following children: Mirven F., Elisha, Eliza, and several who died in infancy.

MIRVEN F. LEASON, son of Rev. Thomas, and father of Jefferson R., was born in Jefferson county, Pa., and educated at Princeton College, New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county in 1879, having been admitted previously to that of Jefferson county. Until his death, which occurred May 29, 1909, he continued in active practice. During 1881 and 1882 he was district attorney of Armstrong county, and was placed on the Republican ticket for judge. A man of unswerving principles, he fearlessly did what he believed to be his duty, and being unusually intelligent and well read was a power in his community. Five children were born to himself and wife: Mary L., wife of H. W. Bovard; Jefferson R.; Helen R.; Judith D., and Myrvinne. Mrs. Leason died May 2, 1901, firm in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, to which she and her husband belonged. Mr. Leason was a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the order of Elks. The father of

Mrs. Leason, Jefferson Reynolds, was a member of an old and prominent family of Armstrong county, where he was born and reared, later becoming a lawyer of distinction, so that Jefferson R. Leason, his namesake, came very naturally by his legal ability, inheriting it from both sides of the house.

Jefferson R. Leason attended the public schools of Kittanning, and the Andover Preparatory School (Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass.), and entered Pennsylvania State College for a two-years course. Following this he read law with his father, and was admitted to the Armstrong county bar in 1907. In 1909 Mr. Leason was elected district attorney for his county on the Republican ticket, and followed his father's footsteps in proving himself a fearless official. This office has also been filled by Mr. Reynolds, his maternal grandfather and Mr. Mirven F. Leason, his father. He was a member of the Order of Elks, belonging to Kittanning lodge. Mr. Leason died suddenly in Pittsburgh, Pa., of heart failure, April 13, 1913, and was buried at Kittanning.

In November, 1909, Mr. Leason married Margaret Buffington, daughter of Orr Buffington, an attorney of Kittanning, and one of the city's eminent men. She survives him with one son, born July 8, 1911, who bears his father's name, Jefferson Reynolds.

JOHN A. HALL, a lifelong resident of Armstrong county, was for many years a farmer in North Buffalo township, recently removing to West Franklin township, where he makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Harry W. Noble. Mr. Hall was born June 30, 1832, in what is now North Buffalo township, son of David and Margaret (Hindman) Hall, and grandson of David Hall.

David Hall, the grandfather, came to North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pa., in 1796, and purchased a large tract of land, engaging in farming, land jobbing and trading with the Indians. He became a man of prominence and high standing in the community in which he settled. His wife's maiden name was Jackson, and they had a family of nine children, namely: John, David, James, Jackson, Robert, Jane (who married Barnard Stillwell), Peggy (who married Philo Atwood), Nancy (who married John Hindman) and Sarah (who married James McCormick).

David Hall, Jr., was born before his parents' removal to North Buffalo township, in 1792, in eastern Pennsylvania, and was but a young child when the family came to this section, in

1796. He grew to manhood at the place where they settled in Armstrong county, west of the Allegheny river, and when he reached maturity engaged in farming on his own account, prospering to such an extent that he became the owner of 250 acres, which farm he cleared and improved himself. He was also engaged in milling for a few years. Late in life he removed to South Buffalo township, where he died May 18, 1884, in his ninety-third year. He married Margaret Hindman, of Franklin township, whose parents, James and Mary (McClelland) Hindman, natives of Ireland, settled in what is now West Franklin township in 1792. Mr. and Mrs. David Hall had six children: Mary, who married William B. Morrison; Jane J., who married John Boyd; James; Margaret; Rev. David, D. D., and John A.

John A. Hall was reared at the old homestead, part of which afterward came into his ownership. He received the best advantages afforded by the public schools of the locality, and has always been a reading man, keeping himself well informed upon current events and progress in the lines in which he is interested. Until his retirement from active life he followed farming and threshing, and he became known as one of the most intelligent and progressive men engaged in such work in North Buffalo township, his farm of 135 acres showing the results of modern methods of farming and thorough management. He continued to reside upon the old homestead until 1910, in which year he removed to West Franklin township to make his home with his daughter, Mrs. Harry W. Noble.

Mr. Hall has always been interested in the public welfare, and though a Democrat on purely political questions he has long been identified with the Prohibitionists, so much so that in 1890 he was the candidate on the Prohibition ticket for county treasurer, an honor which came to him entirely unsolicited. He is a man who has always commanded the respect of all who have had dealings with him in any of the relations of life.

On April 26, 1855, Mr. Hall was married to Agnes Manso, daughter of Dr. Edward and Margaret (Fleming) Manso, of North Buffalo township. Her father was an early homeopathic physician, having studied under Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, in Germany. Mrs. Agnes Hall died in 1862, the mother of three children: Margaret, Ella who married Frank E. Hine, of Tallmadge, Summit county, Ohio, and after his death married C. C. Conagham, also of Tallmadge;

Anna Belle, deceased; and Warren C., who is now engaged in farming in Venango county, Pa. Mr. Hall's second marriage was to Ann M. Ralston, a native of South Buffalo township, daughter of David and Rebecca (Law) Ralston, of that township. Four children were born to this union, three of whom survive: William Edwin, a licensed evangelist of the Presbyterian Church, now a teacher in Marysville College, Marysville, Tenn.; Howard, who resides on the homestead in North Buffalo township; and Flora R., wife of Harry W. Noble, of West Franklin township.

Mr. Hall has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for the long period of sixty years, and served many years as elder of the church at Worthington.

NER M. TRUITT, a farmer of Madison township, Armstrong county, is a son of George W. and Nancy (Courson) Truitt, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania.

Anderson Truitt, his great-grandfather, married Sally Mathus somewhere in Europe. They came to America shortly before 1812, settling first on the New Jersey shore. A little later they moved to the Cumberland valley, and from there to west of the mountains in 1806-07, making a location on Crooked creek. Not long afterward Mr. Truitt and several neighbors built a boat and went to Cincinnati, his son Thomas remaining on Crooked Creek. Anderson Truitt served in the United States troops in the war of 1812, and was stationed at Buffalo at the time the war closed. He and his wife were both of Scottish and Low Dutch descent. To them were born five children: Thomas, James, Betsey, Polly and Sarah. James married and settled in Illinois. Betsey married and had one daughter, Fannie. Polly, Mrs. Black, had two daughters, and lived somewhere along the Ohio river. Sarah married a Mr. Eastburn and moved to Michigan.

Thomas Truitt, son of Anderson, was born in 1794, and as above stated remained on Crooked creek when his father went to Cincinnati, and there married Lydia Williams in 1813. In 1829 he moved to the Kiskiminetas, some five miles below Saltsburg, and from there in 1834 to Freeport. Thence he moved to the old homestead in what was then Red Bank (now Madison) township, about 1835, locating on the farm now owned and occupied by Miles W. Hetrick. With the aid of his sons he cleared and improved a part of this tract, and here his death occurred. Of the family of eight children born to himself and

wife, Anderson married Sarah Caldwell and had nine children; Elizabeth (Betsy) married George L. Hetrick and had eight children; George W. is mentioned below; Thomas married Margaret Bish, but had no children; David J. married Betsey Courson and had ten children; Mary M. (Polly) married Michael Buzzard and had seven children; James A. married Sarah Meredith and had six children; William W. married Hannah Kelley and had eight children. Mrs. Polly Buzzard, the only survivor of this family, now in her ninetyeth year, lives at Chicago.

George W. Truitt, father of Ner M., settled on the farm of 140 acres now owned by his son, Ner, in 1848. He cleared and worked most of it and resided there all his life. His wife Nancy was the daughter of William Courson, a pioneer of Clarion county, and by her he had three children: Seth C., who is residing in Clarion county; Alcinus G., deceased; and Ner M. William Courson was also a soldier in the war of 1812.

Ner M. Truitt was born in Madison township Aug. 15, 1846, and was brought up on the homestead farm, which since 1802 has been his own. He has since added to it by purchase until it consists now of about 320 acres, more or less, and he has improved it by building a new house, barns, etc., until his place is one of the best in the township. Mr. Truitt also has an interest in the estate of his uncle, Thomas Truitt, Jr.

Mr. Truitt married in 1867 Margaret J., daughter of Michael and Barbara (McKinney) Spangler, of Kellersburg, and they have had six children: Alberta B., wife of James Chestnut; Ira E.; George M., deceased; Thomas T., married to Dessie Slagle; Charles C., married to Dora Rhodes; and Merna B. Mr. Truitt has held various local offices in Madison township, and is most public-spirited, being ever ready to do his share toward promoting the welfare of his community. He is a strong Republican in his political views, and is most popular in his township.

JACOB LONG, retired merchant, is now principally occupied in bee raising, and also has other interests in Armstrong county; he has lived in Red Bank township since he was ten years old. Mr. Long was born May 3, 1839, in Westmoreland county, Pa., son of Jacob and Sarah (Huffman) Long.

Jacob Long, his father, was born probably in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1796, and died in Armstrong county in 1867, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a weaver

by trade. When he came to Westmoreland county he bought three acres of land, which he put under cultivation, but continued to work at his trade. In 1848 he left Westmoreland county and came to Armstrong county, settling in Red Bank township, where he purchased a tract of eighty-five acres, which, at the present time, is occupied by G. W. Hankey. He erected a weaving shop on his land and part of his crop was flax, which his sons assisted him to prepare for weaving. He married Sarah Huffman (her mother's maiden name was Good), and they had the following children: Emily, who married Peter Brant-hoover (both now deceased); Sarah, who died when twenty-one years old; Elinor, who died at the age of seventeen years; Hannah, who married John Wallet (both now deceased); Elizabeth, who died in Red Bank township, at the age of fifty years; Esther, who married Adam Carnahan, of Leechburg (both deceased); Solomon; Jacob; John, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, during the Civil war; George, who is deceased; Abigail, who is the wife of G. W. Hankey and lives on the old Long homestead in Red Bank township; Mary, who is the wife of G. D. Smith, residing at New Bethlehem; Rachel, deceased, who was the wife of Wesley Neal, residing in Wayne township; and Jemima, who died when eight years old. The mother died when aged about seventy-eight years, and was buried in the Eddyville cemetery. Jacob Long, Sr., was nominally a Democrat in his political membership, but he was a man of good judgment and entertained independent views on public questions. He was a member of the German Reformed Church at Eddyville and at times served in church offices.

Jacob Long began his education in the schools of his native county and continued to attend school after the removal of the family to Red Bank township, Armstrong county. He was given good advantages, attending until twenty-one years old, after which he taught two terms in Red Bank township, first at Chestnut Ridge and later at the Cross Roads school. During the summers he worked for his father on the farm, in the winter time rafting logs on the creeks and digging coal both for his neighbors and in his own coal banks. During the Civil war period he bought a tract of seventy acres in Red Bank township, at that time mostly in timber, which he cut, rafting it to Pittsburgh. He also bought timber from other parties which he rafted to the market at Pittsburgh, being engaged in this work off and on for four

years. He had considerable experience in the oil fields, where he worked for a year, there receiving the highest wages he ever earned. He was employed near Oil City and did drilling, pumping, hewing timber and cutting cordwood. He has made other purchases of farm land, his holdings to-day aggregating about 150 acres, one hundred acres of which are cleared and the balance in timber. Though he was engaged in lumbering for some years he sold considerable of his timber on the stump, and his son, George H. Long, now has a portable sawmill on his property and is cutting the remainder of his timber. Until 1885 Mr. Long carried on farming in connection with his other operations, in that year embarking in the general mercantile business, buying a store at Phoenix, Armstrong county, which he carried on for about twenty years. When he first gave up that business he lived retired about six years and then conducted his store again for three years, at the end of which time he again retired. His principal occupation at present is the raising of bees, of which he has at present thirteen colonies. He owns a half interest in a grist-mill at Phoenix, which his son-in-law, C. K. Barnett, operates, and he owns a tract of twenty-two acres in Wayne township, this county, which is occupied by his son Barclay E. Long (an addition to the 150 acres before mentioned).

Mr. Long has held positions of high responsibility in his locality. He was formerly treasurer of the township, and for one term a notary public, his commission expiring March 10, 1913. He has been quite prominent in church work. Originally a member of the Lutheran Church, he served as elder, later joining the Methodist Church at Phoenix, of which he was a trustee, and he also taught in the Sunday school. Many years ago he was a member of the Armstrong county Grange. Politically Mr. Long is a Democrat.

In 1865 Mr. Long married Catherine Ann Doverspike, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Beck) Doverspike, of Mahoning township, this county, who are mentioned elsewhere. Mrs. Long was born in December, 1839, and died April 21, 1912, at Phoenix, where she is buried. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Long: Valeria died in infancy; Nanina May died when between two and three years of age; Daniel Webster, late of Indiana Harbor, Ind., married Lottie Matthews; Barclay Esco, of Wayne township, married Cora Hetrick; George Hubert, of Red Bank township, married Dessie Smith;

Effie married Luke Shumaker, of Clarion, Pa.; Elsie is married to David Keppel, of Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Jacob H., of Vandergrift, Westmoreland county, married Bertha Little; Pansie is the wife of C. K. Barnett, of Phoenix, Pennsylvania.

THOMAS E. THOMPSON, merchant tailor, and burgess of Dayton, Pa., 1913, is a man widely and favorably known in Armstrong county. He was born in Indiana county, Pa., June 22, 1873, and is a son of William Thompson. His paternal grandfather lived at Apollo, Armstrong county, and was a carpenter by trade, continuing that work until his death. His children were: Mattie, wife of Thomas Parks; Nannie, living in Apollo; Thomas, deceased; Alexander, of Indiana county; and William.

William Thompson, father of Thomas E., was born in Kiskiminetas township, near Spring Church, Armstrong county. He learned the trade of tanner, and became a well-known business man. Later in life he moved to Indiana county, Pa., where he continued his business until two years prior to his death. His remains are interred at the burying ground of the Glade Run Presbyterian Church, Armstrong county, of which he and his wife were members. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Finley, he had one daughter, Maggie (Mrs. Alcorn). His second marriage was to Lavina Clark, daughter of Joseph Clark, and to them were born two children: James C., of Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Thomas E.

Thomas E. Thompson was educated in the public schools of his district, and followed farming for five years after leaving school. He then went to Dayton, Pa., with J. T. Smith, a merchant tailor, and during the three years he remained with him learned the tailor's trade thoroughly. For some time after he left Mr. Smith's employ he was employed by different firms at Johnstown and Pittsburgh, gaining in this way a very valuable and extensive experience. In 1897 Mr. Thompson returned to Dayton and embarked in business for himself, since which time he has built up a large trade. The premises occupied by him are in the First National Bank building, and are conveniently fitted up for his purposes.

Fraternally Mr. Thompson is a past grand of Dayton Lodge, No. 738, I. O. O. F., charter member of his encampment, and is also a charter member of the Eagles lodge at Dayton. In politics he is a Republican, and has been very

active in the local government, serving as councilman for six years, during which time gas was put into use in the borough. In 1909 he was elected burgess, his term lasting until 1914, during which time many important improvements were introduced in the borough, the most important of which was a bond issue for the construction of a modern waterworks and filtration plant. Mr. Thompson was made treasurer of the Dayton Normal Institute, which office he still holds. He is as yet unmarried.

JOHN W. ROHRER, attorney at law, was born at Kittanning March 7, 1887, son of Frederick and Mary (Haft) Rohrer.

Frederick Rohrer, his great-grandfather, was one of the early settlers of Kittanning, and a pioneer newspaper man. He edited and published the *Columbian* for many years.

John W. Rohrer, son of Frederick, above, was an attorney, belonging to the Armstrong county bar, but like his father devoted himself to newspaper work, being engaged with him in editing and publishing the *Columbian*.

Frederick Rohrer, son of John W., was also a newspaper man, and for many years published the *Democrat and Sentinel*. Three generations of the Rohrer family were connected with the journalistic history of Armstrong county. Frederick Rohrer died in 1897. His two children are Winifred, wife of Herbert G. Gates, of Kittanning, and John W.

John W. Rohrer attended both public and high school in Kittanning, and Washington and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in 1903. He then took a special course in the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Armstrong county bar in December, 1910. In 1913 he became associated with C. L. Wallace, Esq., in the practice of law at Kittanning, and that year was elected burgess of Kittanning on the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN A. SCHOTT, retired capitalist, residing at Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pa. was born in Hessen-Cassel, Germany, July 4, 1851, son of Adam and Catherine (Rohrbach) Schott.

Adam Schott and wife were born also in Germany, and had two children, John A. and Peter, when they embarked for America in 1856. The voyage was made in an old sailing vessel that required fifty days to make the passage. After landing in the United States the German family proceeded to Armstrong

county, Pa., and located at Brady's Bend, where the father worked for a time as a coal miner, and also in the Brady's Bend iron and steel mill, but later purchased forty acres of land and developed an excellent farm. In Germany, Adam Schott had enjoyed educational advantages that made him an authority on many matters among his neighbors in Armstrong county, and his advice was often asked and his judgment consulted. Being a fine penman, he did much writing of public papers as well as for private correspondence. He became associated with the Republican party and served as school director, supervisor and assessor in Brady's Bend township. His death occurred in 1892, at the age of sixty-seven years, his wife surviving him but two years. They were active members of the German Lutheran Church, in which he had been choir leader for over twenty-five years. Their children were five in number, namely: John A.; Peter, living at Brady's Bend; Henry J., living at New Kingstown, Pa.; Elizabeth, wife of William Story; and William, living at East Brady.

John A. Schott was five years old when the family came to America and his first experience in the public schools was very trying on account of his knowing only the German language. In those days little provision had been made in the public schools to favor the instruction of foreign born children and it was sometimes very difficult for these to make much headway during the short seasons in which they were able to attend. Mr. Schott was an ambitious boy and supplemented the public instruction which he received with attendance at a night school, where he was taught privately. When only ten years old he was sent to work in the coal mines, and for some years his time was spent either in driving mules or digging coal. It was a hard and cheerless life, but it seemed necessary at that time and he survived. In 1871 he decided to learn a trade, and made arrangements with Nicholas Keener, a butcher at Armstrong Run, by which he should work for him at a salary of eight dollars a month and in the meanwhile be taught the butcher business. He remained with Mr. Keener for eleven months and then bought the business, his father entering into partnership with him, and three months later they took up their residence on the farm above alluded to. They prospered, operating two meat wagons, and eight years later Mr. Schott was able to buy his father's interest and continued in the butcher business until 1892. Meantime he had also been interested in oil,

doing some drilling, owned a few wells and for a while dealt in oil. In 1892 he came to Leechburg and bought out John Copeland, conducting his business here continuously until July, 1906. Mr. Schott is a stockholder in both of the Leechburg banks, also in the Apollo Lime and Ballast Company, and in addition owns valuable stock in steel mills at Zanesville and Middletown, Ohio. Politically he is a Republican, but has never cared to hold office, business claiming the larger part of his attention. While living at Brady's Bend he united with the Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On Jan. 1, 1877, Mr. Schott was married to Elvira Williams, daughter of James L. Williams, and ten children have been born to them, as follows: Maude, who died Sept. 21, 1892, aged fourteen years, seven months; Clara Katherine, who is the wife of Homer N. Carey; Mary Emma, who is the wife of Charles M. Carey; Anna Laurée, who is stenographer in a Pittsburgh business house; Margaret M., who is the wife of Barton J. Jackson; John Arthur; Frederick William; Henry Albert, who is a member of the 11th United States Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, a regiment that has seen considerable service during the late trouble along the United States border; John Milton at home; and Pauline, who died in 1898, at the age of sixteen months.

Lewis Williams, grandfather of Mrs. John A. Schott, was born in South Wales and spent his life there. He had two sons, John and James L., both of whom emigrated to America, the former of whom settled in Maryland.

James L. Williams, son of Lewis Williams and father of Mrs. John A. Schott, was born at Breckon, Breckonshire, South Wales, Oct. 10, 1819. He set sail from Liverpool for America in 1848, and after reaching the United States went to Clinton, Ohio, and in 1851 settled at Brady's Bend, Armstrong Co., Pa. There he engaged in farming and also acquired a fine farm to which he devoted his attention for some years. He died at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1896. His wife, Jane Davis, was born in Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, South Wales, Feb. 19, 1822. In 1849, in company with her intended husband's brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, she took passage on a vessel leaving Liverpool for New York. She never forgot the hardships of that long voyage of six weeks, but was safely landed at New York, whence she ascended the river to Troy, and from there made her way to Clinton, Ohio, by way of the Erie canal to

Buffalo, again by boat to Cleveland, and once more by canal to Clinton, which she reached May 31, 1849. She was welcomed by Mr. Williams, to whom she came to be married, and their wedding took place June 22, 1849. She survives and resides at Pittsburgh, well preserved in mind and body. Her reminiscences are very interesting. To Mr. James L. Williams and wife the following children were born: Mary A., who died young; Mary E., who married Thomas Hodges; Margaret A., married to William Davis, Jr.; Sarah J., who married George A. Lentz and (second) Robert Whitfield; Elvira, who married John A. Schott; Ruth, who died in infancy; William J., who is a resident and business man of Pittsburgh; and Annie Laurie, who is the wife of William Leonard.

JAMES A. GAULT, banker and merchant, residing at Kittanning, Pa., was born at New Wilmington, Lawrence Co., Pa., Dec. 14, 1838, son of William C. and Elizabeth (Banks) Gault, and grandson of Maj. James Gault.

Maj. James Gault was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and possibly was born either in Scotland or Ireland. It is positively known that he was one of the very first settlers in Lawrence (then Mercer) county, Pa., probably coming directly after the close of the war of 1812, in which he served as a soldier, being major of his regiment. He became one of the prosperous agriculturists of Lawrence county, and died there at the age of seventy-six years. He and his wife had the following children: John, Benjamin, William C., Elizabeth, Polly, Sarah Jane and Lavina.

William C. Gault was born and reared in Lawrence county and followed the tanning business at New Wilmington, where his death occurred in 1852. He married Elizabeth Banks, who died in 1854, and they had six children: James A., Benjamin C., Mary Ann, Margaret Jane, Rebecca and Elizabeth.

James A. Gault attended the public schools of New Wilmington preparatory to entering Westminster College there, in which institution he was one of the first students. Great changes have come about since then, when even the first of the many stately edifices of this educational center was yet unfinished and it was necessary for the classes to be held in the Seceder Church building. This school then, as now, was under the jurisdiction of the United Presbyterian body. Mr. Gault continued at school until he was fourteen years of age and then became clerk in the store at

New Wilmington, in which capacity he has had his first business training, and two years later went to New Castle, Pa., where he worked as a clerk in a mercantile establishment for three more years. About 1857 he went from New Castle to Allegheny City, Pa., where he became a partner in the general mercantile firm of Dunlap, Luker & Co., Mr. Gault being the company. He sold his interest prior to 1864, when he came to Kittanning in order to establish himself in the mercantile business at this place. He was prudent in his first outlay and was judicious in the selection of his site, the present one, at the corner of Jefferson and Market streets, and prospered from the first. To Mr. Gault is largely due the credit of reorganizing the methods of business in his line in this city. He found Kittanning considerable of a trading point, but a large amount of business done was on a credit basis, this frequently causing dissatisfaction and embarrassment to both buyer and seller. He adopted the cash plan, paying cash at the time of purchase for all his goods, whether dry goods or produce, and asking the same safe system from his customers. No new method meets with universal favor at the beginning, but it was not long before the wisdom and effectiveness of this plan became recognized and his competitors adopted the same, and ere long every one was satisfied. He was the father of this admirable business method at Kittanning, one that now prevails in all the leading business houses of the borough.

Although Mr. Gault is numbered with the successful business men of the place, he has, at times, met with serious losses. In 1878 his buildings and stock were burned. In the same year, he rebuilt, erecting a fine three-story brick structure, 33 by 100 feet in dimensions, adding two warehouses, and then branched out more extensively, expanding the scope of his activities until almost every line of merchandise was covered, establishing the first complete department store at Kittanning. He has kept up with the times and has trade connections which enable him to secure goods of every land and offer them at prices and in variety to satisfy every would-be purchaser.

Mr. Gault has additional interests. He has been a heavy dealer in grain and feed for a number of years and owns a large elevator here. In 1884, when the Farmers' National Bank of Kittanning was organized, he became a member of its board of directors and its vice president, and upon the death of John A. Colwell succeeded to the presidency. He

is a careful, conservative business man and is well equipped for the position of head of this large financial institution. He is now, in point of years of business service, the oldest merchant in Kittanning, all his earlier associates having passed away or withdrawn from active life. His business prominence, however, is only second to his personal distinction, his many years of residence and his unselfish interest in everything conducive to the welfare of his fellow citizens, his public spirit and benevolence, all causing him to be held in high esteem by his fellow citizens of Armstrong county.

Mr. Gault was married Feb. 27, 1862, to Emma H. Rutan, daughter of Hezekiah Rutan, of Allegheny county, Pa., and they have three children, namely: Harry R., who is associated with his father in the mercantile business, married Retta C. Titzell, and they have three children, James A., Margaret and Harry; May Banks is the wife of Floy C. Jones, an attorney at Kittanning; Laura is the wife of Harry McKenna.

Mr. Gault is a thirty-second-degree Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge, No. 244, Chapter No. 247, Kittanning, Tancred Commandery, Pittsburgh and Consistory at Pittsburgh.

NEWTON H. SLONAKER, one of the proprietors of the Hyde Park Foundry & Machine Company, at Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., belongs to an old Pennsylvania family of this section, and was himself born in Westmoreland county Nov. 6, 1870, son of John Slonaker. The family is of German origin.

Michael Slonaker, the pioneer of this family in Westmoreland county, resided near Salem, now Delmont. His family consisted of seven children: George; Daniel; Sallie; Esther, who married Conrad Hawk, a great-uncle of Mrs. Newton H. Slonaker; Katy, Mrs. Houser; Mrs. Fennel, and Mrs. Borts (originally Boartz).

Daniel Slonaker, son of Michael, was the grandfather of Newton H. Slonaker. He was born in eastern Pennsylvania, and came with the family from east of the mountains to Westmoreland county. About 1829 he came to near Markle, Westmoreland county, where he bought a tract of 200 acres and followed farming the rest of his life, dying on that property. He was married at what was then Salem, now Delmont, to Mary E. Kepple, of near Salem; she had a sister, Mrs. Fink. To Daniel and Mary E. (Kepple) Slonaker were born six children, namely: George;

Michael, who married Nancy Younkins; Abraham, who married Mary Spiker; Mary, who married Peter Klingensmith; Sallie, who married Israel Potts; and John. The mother of this family died in 1886, aged about eighty years. Both the parents were Lutheran in religious faith. As a rule the Slonakers were noted for strength, and George and Abraham Slonaker, uncles of Newton H. Slonaker, had the reputation of being the most powerful men in their neighborhood.

John Slonaker, father of Newton H. Slonaker, was born in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county. He learned the trade of wagonmaker and followed it, though for about ten years before his death he gave the greater part of his attention to farming. He was a man of considerable prominence in his locality, serving as a school director and in other offices, and for twenty years he was justice of the peace in Allegheny township. He was an active member and liberal supporter of the Lutheran Church. His death occurred May 16, 1905, when he was aged sixty-six years, three months, nineteen days, and he was buried in Upper Burrell township, Westmoreland county. His wife, Elizabeth Bole, who is a native of Armstrong county, still survives, residing in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county. They had the following family: Delia L., Anna M., Newton H., D. Homer, C. F. Burton, Catherine J., Charlotte E., and a child that died when three days old.

Newton H. Slonaker attended public school in Allegheny township and also at Leechburg, and up to the age of nineteen years worked mainly at farming. About that time he entered the employ of the Leechburg Foundry & Machine Company, to learn the machinist's trade, proved an apt pupil, and remained about five years. He then entered the business for himself, becoming an active member of the Hyde Park Foundry & Machine Company, organized in 1895, his associates being James Fox, Thomas McCausland, James Lees and George Shaner, all but the last named experienced foundry and machine men. Starting in a small way, they soon acquired a valuable equipment, being prepared to make large castings and machinery. At present the output comprises rolling mill machinery and chilled rolls, and a general class of foundry machine work is done, employment being given to 150 men. Besides the pattern shop and power house there are two buildings, the foundry, 80 by 280 feet in dimensions, and a machine shop of the same size. The firm is prepared

to do any kind of work in this line, and its high standing and extensive operations have a recognized value in the prosperity of the town. Thomas McCausland is president of the firm, James Lees vice president, N. H. Slonaker secretary and treasurer. In January, 1911, Mr. Slonaker was elected a director of the First National Bank of Leechburg, succeeding the late George W. Thompson.

Mr. Slonaker was married Sept. 7, 1893, to Cora I. Trout, daughter of William R. and Jerusha (Maggie) (Lang) Trout, and they have had the following children: Charles T. (now a student at the Pennsylvania State College, a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity), Paul N., Margaret E., Lee J., Joseph C., Mary L. and Walter D., all surviving except Lee J. and Joseph C., who died young. Paul and Margaret have unusual artistic ability, painting in oil. Mr. Slonaker is a member of the Hebron Lutheran Church and is serving on the church council, and is also librarian of the Sunday school. In politics he is a Republican, and in November, 1913, was elected councilman. He is a past master of the Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M., and also belongs to Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., of Kittanning; Tancred Commandery, No. 48, K. T. of Pittsburgh; and Coudersport Consistory. He holds membership also in both branches of the Odd Fellows.

Mrs. Slonaker's paternal great-great-grandfather came to this country from Germany, in company with one of his brothers, and first settled at Germantown, near Philadelphia. They separated, and the family never afterward succeeded in locating the brother mentioned. The great-great-grandfather married in Philadelphia, and after living there for some years went to the Colony of Virginia, where he died. His son, Baltzer Trout, great-grandfather of Mrs. Slonaker, was born at Germantown and went with his father to Virginia, near Winchester. He was a stonemason by trade. During the Revolution he served as a soldier in the Colonial forces, was with Washington at Yorktown, and in his later years received a pension for his services. He was married in Virginia, his wife being Elizabeth Ridenour (Ritinour), sister of William, and in 1806 removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., among the pioneers of that region, settling in the woods three miles from Delmont. There he cleared a tract of land and continued to make his home for eighteen years; his place is now known as the Branthouver farm. His family consisted of five sons and

two daughters, all born in Virginia: Henry, who died in Illinois; John, who died in Westmoreland county, Pa.; Jacob, who died in Westmoreland county; Baltzer, who died in Greenfield, Pa.; Daniel, who died in Westmoreland county; Catherine, wife of Philip Walters; and Elizabeth, wife of John Jonston. The father of this family died July 5, 1837, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and the mother died in December of the same year; they are buried in the Poke Run Churchyard. Mr. and Mrs. Trout were members of the Methodist Church.

Jacob Trout, son of Baltzer Trout, was born Jan. 28, 1789, in Virginia, and when a child came with his father to Westmoreland county, where he followed farming in Allegheny township from 1832 until he retired because of his advancing years. He owned 137 acres, and had a well improved farm, which he cultivated intelligently, the place showing the result of his good management. Outside of his farm work he was not particularly active in the community except in his connection with the Lutheran Church, of which he was a prominent member, taking a leading part in its work. He died June 5, 1868. Mr. Trout married Mary A. Hawk, daughter of Daniel and Magdalena (Bricker) Hawk. A large family was born to this union: William R.; Baltzer, who is deceased; Jacob, deceased; Daniel, living in California; Henry, living in Iowa; David P., a dentist, of Leechburg; Mary A., who married George H. Goodsel; Harriet, deceased; Jennie, unmarried; Melvina R., who married Cochran Vantine; Jemima, unmarried; and Caroline E., who died young. Some of the sons served during the Civil war, Henry, who enlisted from Westmoreland county, being captured and confined in Libby prison.

William R. Trout, eldest son of Jacob, was born Sept. 26, 1829, in Washington township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and was reared upon the farm, where he remained until twenty-four years old. He was educated in the common schools and at Leechburg Academy, and taught school for fourteen years, for six terms of the time being engaged in Armstrong county, the balance in Westmoreland county. For several years he followed farming on part of the old homestead in Westmoreland county, Allegheny township, and since he retired from agricultural pursuits, in 1904, he has made his home at Vandergrift, Pa. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Leechburg, and teaches in the Sunday school. He was made a Mason at Freeport, Pa., in

1866. Mr. Trout has made a special study of Indian days and history in this section, on which subject he has become an authority. He married Maggie Lang, daughter of John Lang, and they had five children: Judson L., who is a resident of Leechburg; Mary, unmarried; Cora I., who married N. H. Slonaker; Anna, who married H. E. Walthout; and Malvina R., unmarried. Mrs. Trout died in 1891, and is buried in Pleasant Hill cemetery, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county.

Catherine Trout, daughter of Baltzer, married Philip Walters (or Walter), the third, and they had children: John; Margaret, who married Michael Dewalt; Jacob; Philip; Anthony and George. Philip Walter, grandfather of Philip, was one of the emigrants from Germany to Pennsylvania about the middle of the eighteenth century. After a few years he sent to Germany for his future wife, whom he had not seen since she was a child of ten years. After his death she married a Mr. Hawk, one of the early settlers near Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa. By Mr. Walter she had a son Philip, who married Catherine Spahr, and their son Philip married Catherine Trout, as before related.

John Lang, Mrs. Slonaker's maternal grandfather, came from Juniata county, Pa., and became engaged as a woolen manufacturer, having a mill at Langville, Jefferson county, which his son John still operates. The town was named in his honor. Mr. Lang was born in MacElravey's fort during the war of the Revolution, in which his father was a soldier. John Lang, Sr., married a Miss Moore, and their sons James and Aaron, Mrs. Slonaker's uncles, served in the Civil war; Aaron was imprisoned at Andersonville.

EVAN GRIFFITH (deceased) was for forty-six years prominently identified with the development of oil interests in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, at Marietta. He was born at Wayland, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1845, son of Evan and Elizabeth (Lewis) Griffith. The parents were natives of Wales and were among the pioneers in Portage county, Ohio. The father was a stonemason by trade, and he assisted in the building of the locks on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canals, and later purchased a tract of land near Wayland, Ohio. That land he cleared and improved and it was his place of residence until his death. His children were: John E., Evan, David E., Thomas E. and Lewis E., the two first named being deceased.

Evan Griffith grew up on the homestead and assisted his father there and in boyhood attended the district schools as opportunity was afforded. In 1865 he came to Pennsylvania and secured work in Venango county with an oil company at Two Mile Run, cutting cord wood and rig timbers. In the following year he was given work at drilling, and in 1867 he engaged in business for himself as a contractor drilling wells. He followed that business until 1871 and also, from 1869 until 1871, was superintendent of the oil properties of C. D. Angell, at Scrub Grass, Pa. In 1871 he settled at Parker's Landing, where he became associated with W. H. H. Piper, James E. Brown, B. B. Campbell and others, in the oil business. Mr. Griffith had charge of the field interests of the Bear Creek Refining Company and was chosen treasurer and superintendent of the Bear Creek Oil Company, holding the latter positions up to the time of his death, covering a period of over thirty-five years. During this time he had charge of and drilled all the wells between Parker and Chicora for Piper, Campbell and the Crawfords, who were the leaders in the development of the Pennsylvania oil fields at that time, and was also active in the development of oil fields in Ohio and West Virginia.

Mr. Griffith was active and useful in other matters. When the First National Bank of Parker was organized, in 1901, he was elected president of that institution, and held the office until his death. It was mainly through his careful guidance and judicious management that the bank had reached the prosperous condition in which he left it at death. For nine years he was a member of the school board, and during the early life of the city served as a member of the council, and his practical advice was of value in the promotion of all its early affairs. No one commanded a higher degree of respect than did Evan Griffith. He was known to be scrupulously honest, careful and methodical in all his business transactions, and he practiced the Golden Rule in his everyday life. Mr. Griffith avoided all speculation, and with the greatest fidelity guarded the interests of others intrusted to him. His charities were generous and timely, and his public spirit was never regulated by any desire for private gain. While he left a comfortable fortune to his family, every dollar of it had been secured through honest methods. His death occurred Oct. 13, 1911. The passing of such a man, one of real worth, is a matter of great loss to any community. His remains rest in the Hawley cemetery, near

his old home at Wayland, Ohio. For many years he had been an active and open-handed member of the Presbyterian Church.

Evan Griffith was married Sept. 14, 1875, to Mary Amelia Cannon, daughter of John A. and Mary Jane (McCarn) Cannon, of Parker's Landing, and one son was born to them, Evan C. He was educated in the common and high schools of Parker and at the Pennsylvania State College, and is now assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Parker City.

OTT NEUBERT WILSON, of Kittanning, the leading shoe merchant of that borough, has been engaged in that business most of his active life and in that connection alone has attained high standing in Armstrong county. But he is probably better known as owner of one of the finest stock farms in this section, his property in East Franklin township having been developed under his direction into a notable establishment.

Mr. Wilson is a native son of Armstrong county, born May 22, 1863, in Manor township. His grandparents, Robert and Eleanor (Hilburn) Wilson, were possibly natives of Ireland, and had a family of thirteen children. He was a pioneer farmer in Manor township, Armstrong Co., Pa., owning 200 acres of land. He died when about sixty years old, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was buried in Manor cemetery. He married a second time, but had no children by that union.

Isaac Newton Wilson, son of Robert, was born near Manor Church in Manor township, and there received his education. He had considerable musical ability, and taught music, but farming was his principal occupation throughout life. He married Clarissa Bowser, also a native of Manor township, daughter of Matthias and Margaret (Williams) Bowser, pioneer settlers of the township, and they have had the following children, all born in Manor township: Margaret died when three days old; Alvin E. is a farmer of Manor township; Ott Neubert is mentioned below; Edwin is deceased; Olive is deceased; Charles R. lives at Erie, Pa.; William F. lives at Franklin, Pa.; Harry M. is also a resident of Franklin; Clara T. is the wife of H. F. Iseman, a farmer of Manor township. The father died in Manor township in 1864, at the comparatively early age of thirty-eight years, and the mother continued to reside there, dying at the age of fifty-four. They were mem-

bers of the Kittanning M. E. Church, and he was a Republican on political questions.

Ott Neubert Wilson received his schooling in Manor township, and began work as a boatman on the Allegheny river, later working as such between Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville. He then became clerk in a general store in Beaver county, Pa., whence he came to Kittanning to take a position in his present store, then conducted by J. S. Bowser & Co., Mr. Bowser being his uncle. After a year and a half as clerk he bought the stock, continuing the business on his own account. He has remained at the same location, No. 217 Market street, and by his satisfactory business methods has enlarged his patronage steadily until now he has the leading store of the kind in the borough, with an up-to-date stock which includes all the standard grade shoes in the market for which there is any demand in this locality. The manner in which he has built up his trade within the last few years gives evidence of his alert business qualities, which, however, have not been confined to this one field.

In 1906 Mr. Wilson bought 130 acres of fine land a mile and a half from Kittanning, in East Franklin township, and this place, in his hands, has been converted into one of the finest stock farms in the county. He has made liberal outlay for improvements and development, but timely operations and good judgment have put the establishment on a profitable basis, and it is not only a good business investment, but affords Mr. Wilson much pleasure. Its proper management requires skillful attention to details, and entails much thought, yet the results are such that he can view them with pride, and he feels his efforts are well paid. There are now three distinct sets of buildings on the place, each including a modest but comfortable tenant house, occupied by employees. Six stables contain forty box stalls, and all of the equipment is thoroughly up-to-date, built and cared for on the lines which modern experience has shown to be most advisable for the care of high-class stock. Mr. Wilson makes yearly trips abroad for the purchase of a carload of thoroughbred Percheron and Belgian horses, which he breeds and deals in, making his sales in all parts of the United States. He also has a fine herd of Jersey cattle, raises Berkshire hogs, and in 1913 put up a modern poultry house, 10 by 36 feet in dimensions, at a cost of \$250, to afford facilities for raising White Wyandotte chickens. He has made many experiments advocated by progressive

agriculturists, with successful results; was the first man in Armstrong county to raise alfalfa, of which he cuts three crops a year; and has planted seven acres of apples and peaches on his place, now having a promising orchard. He is prominently associated with the various organizations which promote such interests and advocate wise progress, belonging to the Percheron Society of America, the American Importers' and Breeders' Association, of Plainfield, Ohio, the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, and the Kittanning Fair Association, of Kittanning, Pa., of which latter he is president. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons and Elks. Though not active in politics he is interested in the success of the Republican party, and his religious connection is with the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, of which he is an elder.

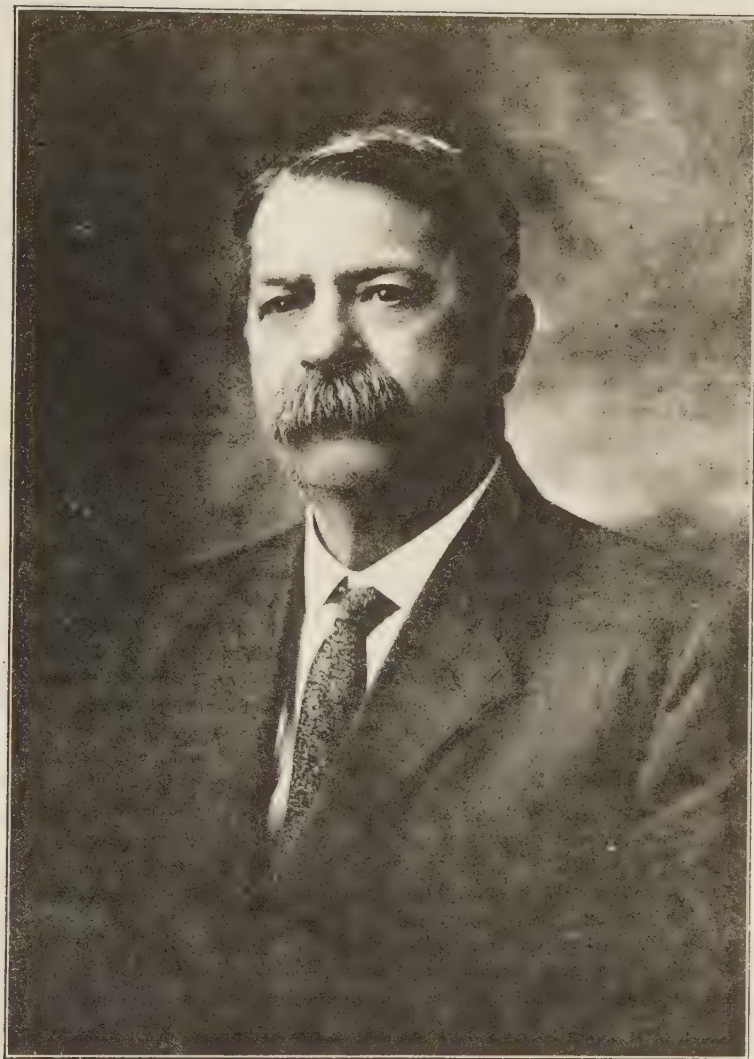
On March 23, 1893, Mr. Wilson married Lurene Rumbaugh, a native of Kittanning, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Rumbaugh, and they reside at No. 315 North McKean street, Kittanning. They have had three children: Elizabeth, Josephine and John, the latter dying when seven months old. The daughters are attending public school.

HIRAM H. WRAY, editor of the *Leechburg Advance*, was born in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Jan. 24, 1848, at the little settlement of Shady Plain. He is a son of John Manners and Anna Margaret (Townsend) Wray, and a grandson of Robert Wray, son of Daniel, the Wray family being of Irish descent. His grandfather on the maternal side, Robert Townsend, was of English descent, and his grandmother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hine, was German, but both were natives of this country.

Daniel Wray, great-grandfather of Hiram H., was born about 1754 in County Antrim, Ireland, and coming to America in the latter half of the eighteenth century settled first in Mercersburg, Franklin county. Soon thereafter he went to Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, where he purchased 200 acres of land. A portion of that town is now built upon this farm, although at that time it was a wilderness, infested by wolves, who frequently attacked his sheep, driving them up to the cabin door. Daniel Wray was a devout Presbyterian and in politics was a Whig. About the year 1781 he married Elizabeth McKibben, by whom he had seven children, James, Elizabeth, John, Jane, Margaret, William and Robert.

Robert Wray, grandfather of Hiram, was born Dec. 8, 1784, near Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., and in 1800 moved with his father to the site of Saltsburg, Indiana county. After a time his father's health became poor and Robert had to assume entire charge of the farm. So well did he carry out the task that he succeeded in paying for the place and putting it into a fine state of cultivation. Part of the purchase money was raised by salt making, at a well he had bored. A tract of this land is still owned by his daughter Abigail M., so that the title has been in the Wray family for 133 years. In 1812 Robert Wray married Abigail Manners, daughter of John Manners, a native of Washington county. John Manners was born in 1760 and moved to Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, in 1810, buying a farm of 200 acres across the river from Avonmore, Westmoreland county. He was a devout Presbyterian and took part in the suppression of the famous "Whiskey Insurrection." In 1785 he married Sallie Couch, and their children were: Joseph, Elizabeth, Nathan, Margaret, Nancy, George, Polly and Abigail (Mrs. Robert Wray). To Robert Wray and his wife were born eleven children: Sarah, born July 9, 1814, married Robert Smith, and died June 13, 1860; Daniel, born April 1, 1816, married Sarah France; John M. is mentioned below; Elizabeth, born Jan. 1, 1820, married John A. Ewing and resided at Olivet; William H., born Dec. 2, 1821, married Susan Townsend; Margaretta, born Feb. 29, 1824, is deceased; one child died in infancy July 15, 1824; Nancy, born Aug. 11, 1825, married James D. Wilson, of Olivet; Robert was born Feb. 11, 1827; Anna J., March 16, 1830; and Abigail M., July 29, 1832.

John M. Wray, father of Hiram H. Wray, was born Nov. 23, 1817, near Saltsburg, Indiana county, and was reared in Kiskiminetas township, where he attended school in the old log structures of the times. Soon after he grew to manhood he began to farm for himself, following this occupation for the greater part of his life. Between 1857 and 1860 he was in partnership with Henry Townsend in the store at Olivet, and again in 1865 with the same partner, finally transferring half the business to Hiram, his son, when the firm became J. M. Wray & Son. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Elder's Ridge and in politics an adherent of the Republican party, filling a number of township offices. On July 19, 1839, he married Anna Margaret, daughter of Mr. and



Herbert Gray

Mrs. Robert Townsend, of South Bend township, and to this union were born eight children: Harriet, born Nov. 9, 1840, now deceased, who married B. H. Scott; Clara E., born in 1842, who married T. M. Marshall; Abigail, born Aug. 14, 1844, now deceased, who married D. P. Alexander, former postmaster at Apollo; Hiram Hultz, of whom this sketch is written; Anna M., born June 18, 1850, now deceased; Robert T., born May 4, 1853, now in Tyrone, Okla.; Mary A., May 15, 1856; and Emma E., born Dec. 24, 1859, who is now deceased.

Hiram H. Wray was given as good an education as the old-time schools afforded. He first went to the old subscription school held in a log building on the Hart farm, and then to the school at Shady Plain. After a few terms at Elder's Ridge Academy, in Indiana county, near the line of Armstrong, he took a course at the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, from which he graduated in 1864. His first business experience was gained in his father's store at Olivet, and from there he went to the mouth of the Mahoning, in Armstrong county, to keep the books in Jeremiah Bonner's large store and steamboat warehouse. From 1865 to 1868 he held this position, the latter part of the time being agent for the Adams Express Company, they operating over the Allegheny Valley railroad, just completed to that point. He also was agent for the old Good Intent line of stage-coaches. In 1868 he returned to Shady Plain to enter into partnership with his father in a store under the firm name of J. M. Wray & Son, and continued to be associated with the firm until 1872, when he came to Leechburg to take charge of the books of the store of Beale, Rogers & Burchfield. He held this responsible position until 1875, when he purchased an interest in the then firm of Ashbaugh & Co., the name being afterward changed to Ashbaugh & Wray. The place of business was opposite Leechburg and was for a time one of the principal stores of this section, drawing trade from both Armstrong and Westmoreland counties. In 1887 he sold out his interest in the store, as well as the Leechburg *Enterprise*, which he had purchased from J. T. Robertson in 1875, and went to Kansas City, Mo., to enter the contracting and roofing business, with his brother Robert T., who had been located there.

Mr. Wray's residence in Kansas City was not intended to be permanent and after five years he returned to Leechburg. After spending a few years in the insurance and other

business he entered the employ of the West Penn Steel Company. Mr. Wray was a charter member with seven others of the first natural gas company chartered in Pennsylvania—the "Leechburg Light & Fuel Company." He remained with the steel company until they sold out to the United States Steel Company in 1900. In February, 1901, he purchased the Leechburg *Advance* from D. K. Hill, who had succeeded Edward Hill as editor. He has been editor and manager of this publication ever since, now almost thirteen years, and the paper has been enlarged and improved, the circulation having nearly trebled and the mechanical conveniences greatly improved. The result under his editorship has been very gratifying both to himself and to the readers of the paper, as his knowledge of the intimate details of the history of the town and county and thorough business experience make him peculiarly fitted to conduct a newspaper that is acceptable to all classes of readers. Though Mr. Wray politically is a Republican, the paper is conducted as independent.

When the first Leechburg Bank was organized Mr. Wray was one of the directors, and with five others completed the organization of the Leechburg Milling Company. The first to introduce the "gradual reduction" system of flour making east of Chicago, this mill is still in operation. He has been connected and identified with numerous other industries.

Mr. Wray was united in marriage Sept. 7, 1880, to Alice M., daughter of the late John and Eliza (Sampson) Harrison, of Harrison township, Allegheny Co., Pa. To this union six children were born, as follows: Edith Marrion, who died in infancy; John Harrison, who died of diphtheria in Kansas City, in November, 1892, when in his eleventh year; Perry Hutchison, now in the employ of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Vandergrift, Pa.; Homer Henry, who died at Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1913, from an abscess from an unknown cause (he was in his junior year at Pennsylvania College and a young man of great promise); Stanley Manners, at this writing—December, 1913—in his sophomore year in Pennsylvania College; and Alfred Townsend, the youngest of the family, now in the Leechburg high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Wray live in the same house, although with many modern improvements, in which they began housekeeping when first married, thirty-three years ago, located on the corner of Second street and Siberian avenue.

They, together with their sons, are members of the First Presbyterian Church and other organizations. Mr. Wray is one of the first members of the Leechburg Lecture Association, which is the second oldest in the United States. He was its first secretary in 1874. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association and National Editorial Association, and of the Pittsburgh Press Club.

John Harrison, Mrs. Wray's father, was of English descent and related to the well-known Featherstone family. He came to America at the age of nine and was reared to manhood at Germantown, Philadelphia. He emigrated to Allegheny county, where he was noted as a farmer and as an importer and breeder of English and Scotch draft horses, an occupation which he followed until his death in 1879. Mrs. Wray's grandfather Sampson, on her mother's side, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

A friend of Mr. Wray says: "Few men are more intimately known throughout western Pennsylvania, indeed throughout the State, than 'Hi' Wray. His varied business connections have put him in contact with many men of prominence and stability. As a newspaper man he stands in the front rank, and his pointed pen has invited and encouraged an acquaintance and wide friendliness which many with greater opportunities may never hope to attain. As an evidence of his popularity, he was, in the convention of newspaper men held in Harrisburg in the fall of 1912, chosen president of the executive committee for the State of Pennsylvania, and his crown was no less lustrous when yielded to his successor."

AUGUSTUS T. PONTIUS (deceased), for a number of years a prominent resident of Parker City, Armstrong county, where he was well known in his various official and business relations, was a native of this county, born at Dayton, Dec. 24, 1841, son of Ezra Pontius.

The Pontius family has been established in America for several generations. The first of the family in this country, one John Pontius, came from Alsace-Lorraine, France, in 1738, when twenty years old, having been born in 1718. He settled in Tulpehocken township, Berks Co., Pa. In 1743 he married Anna Catherine Zellers, daughter of John Zellers, a French Huguenot, and they had a large family, the sons being: John Henry, born in 1744; John Peter, born in 1747; John, born in 1751;

Andrew Michael; George, and Frederick.

John Pontius, born Aug. 16, 1751, in the Tulpehocken valley in Berks county, Pa., served in the Revolutionary war from that county, being a private in the company of Capt. Peter Grube, Jr., Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, of which Samuel Miles was colonel. He enlisted April 28, 1776 (Vol. II, Page 239, Pennsylvania in the Revolutionary War; Archives, Second Series). His home in Berks county was not far from Philadelphia, and thence he moved to Huntingdon county, where he remained but a short time. In 1816 he came with his son Jacob to Armstrong county, Pa., settling in Wayne township, and died near what is now Dayton in 1836; he is buried in the Presbyterian cemetery. He was reared a Lutheran, and became a member of the Methodist Church. In politics he was a Whig. His wife, Barbara (Cotterman), born Sept. 24, 1753, died in March, 1810, and is buried in Berks county. They had the following children: John married Elizabeth Root; Catherine became Mrs. Everhart; Esther married John Beyer; Jacob married Elizabeth Lias; Susan married John Lias.

Jacob Pontius, son of John and Barbara (Cotterman) Pontius, was born Nov. 3, 1783, in Berks county, Pa., and came to western Pennsylvania from Huntingdon county in 1816, settling in Wayne township, Armstrong county, with his family. He had come out to this region the year previous and bought 400 acres of land, over a portion of which the borough of Dayton has since been extended. He died in 1845. He was a Methodist in religion and a Whig in politics, voting that ticket when he and one other man were the only Whigs in their section. When he came to Armstrong county the region in which he settled was very sparsely inhabited, and very little improvement had been made. Many of the settlers gave more attention to hunting than to clearing their lands. Jacob Pontius, however, was very industrious and enterprising, and he brought up his children in the same way. He started a tanyard upon his farm, taking into partnership a young man who knew the trade, and under whom his son Wesley later learned the business.

Jacob Pontius married Elizabeth Lias, who was born Sept. 15, 1789, and whose father was a German; Mr. Lias moved from eastern Pennsylvania to Huntingdon county, where he followed farming until his death. Mrs. Pontius died in 1842. She was the mother of nine children, born as follows: Elias, Dec. 25, 1811; Wesley, July 31, 1813; Ezra, Dec. 15,

1814; Mary Ann, April 20, 1817; Eliza Jane, July 12, 1819; Catherine, July 16, 1821; Maria, March 20, 1823; Margaret, Nov. 15, 1826; and John, Jan. 30, 1828.

Ezra Pontius, son of Jacob Pontius, was born in Huntingdon county and passed practically all his life in Wayne township, Armstrong county, where he followed farming and also engaged in merchandising, and although his early advantages were few his natural ability made him quite a successful man. He died in 1888. Mr. Pontius was a Whig and Republican in politics, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he served officially for forty-five years, in the capacities of steward and class-leader. He was twice married, his wives, Emily Turney and Eliza Turney, being cousins, the latter the daughter of Jacob Turney, a dry goods merchant at Kittanning. Mrs. Emily (Turney) Pontius, his first wife, born in 1822, died in 1862, a member of the M. E. Church. She was the mother of all his children, viz.: Augustus T., Albert C., John M., Maria N., Margaret N., Robert G., Harry L. and Emma O.

Augustus T. Pontius was reared on the farm and received his early education in the common schools, later attending Dayton Union Academy. He remained on the farm until he reached the age of nineteen years, and taught school for several terms. He then entered the office of Dr. J. R. Crouch, of Dayton, with whom he read medicine until his enlistment, in 1862, in the Union service, becoming a private in Company B, 139th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was promoted from fifth sergeant to first duty sergeant, and was in line of promotion for a commissioned rank when his right arm was shattered in front of Petersburg, necessitating amputation at the shoulder. From Petersburg he was taken to a hospital situated on an island in the Hudson river (Davis), remaining there until all in his ward were dying of gangrene except himself and one other, a man who had been shot through the tongue. Clad only in shirt, drawers and shoddy slippers they found their way to Chester hospital, and after Mr. Pontius' arrival there his people were informed that he still lived. He was discharged from there June 14, 1865. Until injured he was in all the engagements in which his command took part. Returning to his home in Armstrong county, Mr. Pontius was elected county commissioner in 1865, on the Republican ticket, and served two successive terms, being reelected in 1869. From

1872 to 1880 he was engaged in the fire insurance business at Parker City and Kittanning, settling in the former place in 1876. In 1881 he was commissioned postmaster at Parker City, under the Garfield administration, and continued to serve until 1885, when he was removed under the Cleveland administration, for making political speeches. In 1887 and 1888 he served as mayor, and he was a member of both the common and select branches of the borough council. His record as a public official was uniformly high. After leaving the post office, he engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued successfully until his death, which occurred April 4, 1891, at Parker City. He was buried in the M. E. cemetery there, but within a year his body was removed to Emery Chapel Cemetery, Dayton, and rests with his kindred. He served as steward of the Parker City M. E. Church, in which he was choir leader for several years. He was a member of good standing of the G. A. R. and the I. O. O. F.

In 1867 Mr. Pontius married Laura S. Goodhart, daughter of Dr. George Goodhart, of Dayton, and she now makes her home at Dayton. Mr. and Mrs. Pontius had no children. She owns a fine farm in Wayne township. Mrs. Pontius is particularly interested in educational questions.

DR. GEORGE GOODHART, father of Mrs. Pontius, was born in 1818 in Mifflin county, Pa. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and coming to Armstrong county in 1840 first settled at Rural Valley, where he practiced for a short time. Then he practiced a while at Smicksburg, Indiana county, before settling at Dayton, where he made his permanent home. He followed his profession until his death, which occurred Oct. 5, 1852, when he was but thirty-five years, five months, four days old. He was the first physician to locate at Dayton, and was very well known and highly respected in that vicinity. He is buried in the M. E. graveyard here.

Dr. Goodhart married Eliza Lias, daughter of John and Susanna (Pontius) Lias, and they had a family of four children: Augustus K.; Laura S., widow of Augustus T. Pontius; Florida, who died unmarried; and Missouri, who married D. O. Crouch.

AUGUSTUS K. GOODHART, son of Dr. George Goodhart, was born Jan. 27, 1847, in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, and received a good education, attending the Dayton Academy. During the Civil war, though very young, he enlisted in Company K, 2d

Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served eighteen months, until the close of the war. He then located in Wayne township, Armstrong county, and followed plastering and farming throughout his active years. He now resides at Dayton. He is a member and past commander of J. W. Turk Post, No. 321, G. A. R., and also belongs to the I. O. O. F.

On Sept. 15, 1872, Mr. Goodhart married Sarah Rupp, daughter of John H. and Susanna (Schrecongost) Rupp, and they have had seven children: John, who is living in Wayne township; Jane, wife of E. C. Snyder; Dolly, who died young; George, who is engaged in teaching in Wayne township; Beulah, wife of Henry J. Postlethwaite; Laura, wife of Charles Snyder; and Florence, who is teaching in Armstrong county.

HON. E. B. LATSHAW, of Kittanning, present representative of his district in the State Legislature of Pennsylvania, has passed all his life in this region, having been born in Clarion county, where the family has been settled for many years.

Peter Latshaw, his grandfather, was of German parentage. He came to this part of the State from eastern Pennsylvania, and settled in Clarion county, where he lived and died. He is buried there. Farming was his occupation, and he owned two or three hundred acres of land, all of which is still in the family name, being owned by Isaac Latshaw. Peter Latshaw's children were as follows: Silas, Peter, Isaac, John, Ellen, Margaret, Kate and Elizabeth. This family was reared in Clarion county.

Silas Latshaw, father of Hon. E. B. Latshaw, became a farmer like his father. His untimely death occurred in February, 1866, when he was only about thirty years old, being caused by typhoid fever, and he is buried at West Freedom, in Clarion county. He had married Martha Yingling, a native of Clarion county, daughter of David Yingling, and three children were born to them: Elmer B.; George, who lives in Venango county, Pa.; and Ada, wife of Louis Gerdon, of Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Elmer B. Latshaw was born Feb. 17, 1861, and was but five years old when his father died. He continued to live on the old home farm in Clarion county until fifteen years old, meantime attending common school, and then started out to make his own way in the world. When twenty years old he gave up work for a time in order to resume his studies, and for two years attended school at Edin-

boro, Pa. At the end of that time he went to Beaver county, Pa., to enter the employ of the Bridgewater Gas Company, remaining at Rochester, Beaver county, for three years. In 1888 and 1889 he was at Wellsville, Ohio, in the employ of the Ohio Valley Gas Company. His most important business interests, however have been in the manufacturing of brick. He began that business at Vanport, in Beaver county, Pa., when he was a partner in the Vanport Brick Company, a prosperous concern, with which he was connected until he came to Kittanning, in 1894. Here he started the plant now conducted by the Kittanning Brick & Fire Clay Company, planning and overseeing the construction of the works and superintending the operation of the same for fifteen years. Selling his interests in this establishment in 1907, Mr. Latshaw took a position with the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, of St. Louis, whose plant is located at Brazil, Ind. Mr. Latshaw became well known all over the country in his connection with the brick manufacturing business, for he was one of the most progressive men in that line and thoroughly up-to-date in his ideas and management, a fact which was recognized by all who had dealings with him. At Kittanning he made the first vitrified gray brick turned out in Pennsylvania, if not in the country, shipping the product to points all over the country, between New York and California and between Canada and Mexico.

Mr. Latshaw has always taken an ardent interest in public affairs and an active part in politics, as a Republican until the formation of the Washington party, on whose ticket he was elected to the Legislature. His home is in that part of Kittanning known as Wick-boro, and he has served his fellow citizens there faithfully as a member of the school board and councilman. In 1912 he was the candidate for State representative on the straight Washington ticket, and was elected to service until 1915. He has rendered the new party valuable service as committeeman, and is secretary of the Armstrong county organization. His religious connection is with the M. E. Church.

On Jan. 18, 1888, Mr. Latshaw was married to Sarah Richardson, of Washington, Pa., daughter of James and Ann Richardson, and they started housekeeping at Wellsville, Ohio. They have had four children: Walter, who died when fifteen months old; Mary, who was a student in the seminary at Washington, Pa., at the time of her death, when

she was nineteen years old; Paul now (1913) aged nineteen, who graduated from the Kittanning high school, has attended the University of Colorado for one year, and expects to enter Allegheny College in 1914; and Wendell, now aged fourteen, who is attending public school at Kittanning. The family home is at No. 555 Hawthorne avenue, Kittanning.

CHARLES AUGUST WEISFIELD, retired chemist, of Parker City, Pa., was born in Elberfeld, Germany, Aug. 23, 1838, son of Henry and Anna W. (Kronenberg) Weisfield.

Charles A. Weisfield was reared in his native city, one of the large manufacturing centers of Germany, and was educated in the Polytechnic at Achen and the Gymnasium at Elberfeld. On Oct. 21, 1859, he was enrolled in the German army and served in the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria, and also in the Franco-Prussian war. From 1859 until 1862 he was a member of the 2d Regiment, Guards Corps, stationed at Berlin.

In 1871 Mr. Weisfield came to the United States, and resided at Buffalo, N. Y., for almost a year before coming to Pennsylvania. He spent the next five years at Petroleum Center, Oil City and Tarr Farms. In 1877 he located at Karns City, Butler county, where he resided until 1887, the year of his removal to Parker. During all this period he has manufactured and sold his own proprietary medicines and extracts, which have a national reputation. In 1910, on account of failing eyesight, he sold his formulas to a stock company operating at Parker City as the Weisfield Manufacturing & Chemical Company. An extensive business is done, there being a steady demand all over the United States for these standard products. Mr. Weisfield came to America with little capital except health, energy and a fine technical education. He has prospered through legitimate business channels and now has valuable real estate holdings in Armstrong, Allegheny and Westmoreland counties.

Mr. Weisfield was married in 1865, to Sophia Reims, who died in 1877. She was a daughter of Richard Reims, of Elberfeld-Barmen, Germany. Mr. Weisfield has one son, Charles Adolphus Weisfield, who is engaged in a general insurance business at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Weisfield is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is associated with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

ANDREW HINDMAN, late of West Franklin township, Armstrong county, was

one of the most prominent farmers of that section, the owner of several hundred acres of land, and a citizen of substance and worth whose long life was a credit to the community.

Mr. Hindman's parents, James and Mary (McClellan) Hindman, were natives of Ireland who came to the United States about 1790, first settling in Westmoreland county, Pa., and in 1792 purchasing a tract of 288 acres in what is now West Franklin township, Armstrong Co., Pa. Mr. Hindman made the first improvements on that property, and there he and his wife continued to live to the close of their long lives, James Hindman, who was born in 1763, dying April 28, 1846, in his eighty-third year, and Mrs. Hindman dying Aug. 22, 1856, in her ninety-first year. They led the life typical of those days. They not only had to clear their land before they could cultivate it, but had to depend upon their own exertions for many things now readily obtained. They grew flax, spun and wove the cloth needed for clothing for themselves and their family, and put up with many inconveniences incidental to life in a new country. In addition to general agricultural pursuits, Mr. Hindman raised stock, which he drove to market at Lancaster, Pa., and with the proceeds of his industry was able to purchase more land, buying the farm in West Franklin township now owned by A. M. Hindman and another in East Franklin owned by Burt and James Hindman. The old log house which he built was in time replaced by a more convenient dwelling and the latter in turn gave way to the modern residence now on the farm, a substantial house erected in 1881. James Hindman and his wife had a family of nine children, namely: Margaret, who married David Hail; Mary, who married Joseph Armstrong; John; George; James; William, Andrew; Nancy, and Mattie. Nancy and Mattie were invalids, and never married.

Andrew Hindman was born Nov. 15, 1809, on the old homestead in West Franklin township, and succeeded to the ownership of that place, where he spent all his life. One of the most progressive farmers of the vicinity in his day, and a man of unusual executive ability, he added extensively to his original holdings, at the time of his death owning 695 acres (including the homestead) in one body, besides another farm of 150 acres, all in West Franklin township.

On Oct. 13, 1854, Mr. Hindman married Susannah, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Sipes) Van Dyke, pioneers of South Buf-

falo township, this county, who were of Holland Dutch descent. Three children were born to this union, James Mark, Margaret Emma and George Lee, all of whom reside with their mother on the homestead. Mrs. Hindman is now (1912) eighty-six years of age. Mr. Hindman passed away Jan. 24, 1900. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Lutheran Church of Worthington, to which his family also belong.

GEORGE LEE HINDMAN, youngest son of the late Andrew Hindman, has shown considerable ability as an inventor, and is the patentee of the Eureka rail tie fastener, a safety device for preventing the spreading, creeping or sinking of rails, which for three years has been tested by the Pennsylvania Railway Company with highly satisfactory results, requiring no attention during that period.

LAURENCE S. ROBERTS, attorney at law, located at Leechburg, Pa., was born in Green township, Indiana Co., Pa., near Pine Flats, Nov. 9, 1875, a son of John Roberts and grandson of Roberts Roberts.

Roberts Roberts was born in Wales and was the pioneer of the family in America. He settled first near Pittsburgh, Pa., but later moved to Green township, Indiana county, where he engaged in farming for some years before his death.

John Roberts, son of Roberts Roberts and father of Laurence S., was born in Wales in December, 1834, and was five years old when his parents brought him to the United States. After a number of years during which he was successfully engaged in the lumber business in Green township he located at Homer, in Indiana county, where he engaged in the manufacture of incubators. He was a man of mechanical genius and some of his inventions were extremely practical. His death occurred Jan. 21, 1906, and he was buried at Indiana, Pa. He married Jane Griffith, daughter of Evan and Sarah (Stevens) Griffith, and she is a resident of Leechburg at the present time. They had the following children: Robert, Grant, Sarah E., Emma E., Laurence S. and Albert P. Sarah E. is the wife of John Duncan, postmaster of Leechburg.

Laurence S. Roberts completed the common school course in Indiana county and the high school course at Ann Arbor, Mich., afterward teaching school for one year in his native county. Later he became a clerk in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and subsequently traveled for one year,

after which he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated from its law department in the class of 1900. Mr. Roberts returned to Pennsylvania and accepted the position of timekeeper for the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, at Leechburg, later becoming assistant day manager, and afterward assistant night manager. On Nov. 20, 1903, he was admitted to practice in the Armstrong county courts, and on May 22, 1911, to the Supreme court. He has been very successful in general practice, and was the attorney representing eight hundred petitioners for the adjudication of bankruptcy against the Leechburg Banking Company, in 1908.

In addition to his law practice Mr. Roberts has important agricultural and real estate interests, owns the Enterprise Lumber Company, at Leechburg, and is one of the stockholders of the Farmers' National Bank of Leechburg and its attorney. He belongs to the Leechburg Board of Trade. His valuable farm of fifty-two acres is situated in Burrell township, Armstrong county, while his improved real estate lies at Leechburg, Homer and Blairsville. Politically he is a Republican.

On May 15, 1900, Mr. Roberts was married to Nellie O. Coup, daughter of Wallace W. and Marion Coup, and they have four children: Harold L., Cathryn E., Floyd S. and Marion C. Mr. Roberts and family are members of the Presbyterian Church and he is a member of the Sunday-school class that is somewhat noted as being under the instruction of Dr. J. A. Armstrong. He belongs to Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M.

VALENTINE NEUBERT has been in business in Kittanning for over half a century, and though he has withdrawn from active participation in affairs to some extent his holdings are so large in a number of the important manufacturing and financial concerns in the borough that he necessarily maintains a lively interest in local industrial conditions. He is a native of Germany, and his father, also named Valentine, passed about half of his life in that country, where all his seven children were born. The father learned the trade of cabinetmaker, which he followed in his native land until he brought his family to America, in 1845. They crossed the ocean from Havre, landing at New York, and though the voyage was of necessity made in a sailing vessel, it was unusually short for that time. Coming westward to Pittsburgh, Pa., the family journeyed thence by wagon to St. Mary's,

Elk county, where they made a permanent settlement, though the mother died there not long afterward, of homesickness. She was born in 1800. She was a member of the Catholic Church and was buried in the Catholic cemetery at St. Mary's, where her husband was interred many years later. He lived to the age of seventy-six years, and also died at St. Mary's, where he had a very successful business career as a contractor and builder. He was a member of the Catholic Church, and a Democrat in politics, in which, however, he took no active part.

Valentine Neubert, one of the sons of Valentine, was born in Bavaria, Aug. 21, 1836, and received his education in Germany and at St. Mary's, Pa. Being only a boy when his mother died he left home and went to live in the family of John Wilson, at Clarion, Pa., although at the time he could not talk much English. After remaining one winter there he came thence direct to Kittanning, on Jan. 13, 1849, and has resided here ever since. At that time there were no waterworks at Kittanning, and Mr. Neubert and his brother Nick, who had learned the trade of cabinetmaker with Nathaniel Henry, bought a water cart and horse and engaged in delivering water to homes and to contractors where building operations were going on. Valentine Neubert did the hauling, and was thus engaged for about two years. He was next employed to carry mail for Joseph Clark, who held the carrier contract, going horseback from Kittanning to Brookville, his route taking him through Mahoning, Red Bank Furnace, Texas, New Bethlehem, Mohneys, Greenville and Troy (now Summerville), and back from Brookville on the same road. The round trip took about three days. After about a year of this work he began to drive stage for Nick Keller, from Kittanning to Kellersburg, Armstrong county, and later he also drove stage between Brookville and Clarion and between Philipsburg and Tyrone. Returning to Kittanning, he bought out John Vorhauer, who had a hotel business in a building owned by General Orr. Mr. Neubert carried on a hotel there for many years, in 1879 moving from that location to the site on which he built what is now the "Citizens Hotel." There he continued the hotel business for eighteen years, with the success which marked him as one of the most popular hotel-keepers of Kittanning in his day. He retired from this line June 29, 1893, though he continues to own the "Citizens Hotel" property.

Meantime Mr. Neubert had acquired other interests in the borough. He was one of the

organizers, in 1890, of the Safe Deposit & Title Guaranty Company, which is the second largest bank in Kittanning, and in the establishment of which he was associated with George Fox, James McCullogh, M. F. Leason and Alexander Reynolds. When Mr. Neubert and the gentlemen named erected the bank building, in 1900, it was considered far ahead of the times for a place like Kittanning, but time has proved the accuracy of their judgment as to what was required, and the bank itself holds its own among the solid financial institutions of this section. Mr. Neubert is still a heavy stockholder. He is a director of the Elk Brewing Company, of which he was president at the time the present building was constructed, and a director of the Kittanning Plate Glass Company, in which he is the heaviest stockholder; he helped to organize this concern. In company with Messrs. Leason, Buffington and Moesta, and his son Charles Neubert, Mr. Neubert organized the Manorville Coffin Manufacturing Company, and established works; this enterprise has been abandoned. He was one of the company that bought from the Baileys the Mirror Factory known as the Ford City Mirror Works, which also has since been abandoned. He was president and manager of the Rayburn and Citizens' Water Companies (both of whose plants he erected), supplying water to the courthouse at Kittanning and to Wickboro, and sold both to the present concern which has the waterworks, the Armstrong Water Company. Some years ago Mr. Neubert was interested in oil and gas wells, operating principally in Armstrong and Butler counties, Pa., and at Newport, Ohio.

For years Mr. Neubert has had valuable real estate holdings. Besides the "Citizens' Hotel" he has other extensive interests in business and residence property in Kittanning, and a considerable acreage of farm land in Armstrong county. For some time he was associated with George Fox in real estate operations in Kittanning. He moved to his present home, No. 327 North McKean street, after giving up the hotel business, building the fine modern brick residence which he and his family have since occupied. Mr. Neubert has devoted himself to business, taking no active part in public affairs, though his influence and substantial encouragement of progressive movements have done much for the welfare of the town. He has never held any office but that of member of town councils, in which he served several terms. Politically he is a Democrat.

On March 3, 1861, Mr. Neubert married Mary Miller, like himself a native of Bavaria, Germany. Her parents died in Germany, and she came to America about 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Neubert have had seven children, all born at Kittanning, namely: Charles married Virginia Hooks; Louis lives in Kittanning; Frank, unmarried, is at home; George was run over by a railroad train, dying two hours after the accident (he was twenty-four years old); Mary is the wife of H. J. Lindeman and lives at Kittanning; Annie is the widow of Harry Hague and resides with her parents; John V. is engaged in purchasing supplies for the New York Central Railroad Company (he married Frederica McConnell, and resides in New York City).

JEFFERSON REYNOLDS CHRISTY, of Manor township, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born Dec. 2, 1843. His father was John Christy, born in Beaver county, Pa., in the year 1800. He was married twice and was the father of thirteen children. He came to Armstrong county in the spring of 1833, and purchased the farm where he lived until his death in 1887, and where the subject of this sketch now resides.

Mr. Christy's mother was Sarah Ross, daughter of George and Mary Ross. She was born in 1805 and died in 1892.

In 1882 Mr. Christy married Miss Emily McCormick. They have two daughters.

Mr. Christy's parents were charter members of the Appleby Manor Presbyterian Church, his father holding the office of elder until his death. He himself has held the same office in the same church for many years.

JOHN M. ARMSTRONG, member of the Armstrong Furniture Company, of Leechburg, Armstrong county, is one of the most enterprising business men of that borough. He was born Aug. 26, 1868, at Natrona, Allegheny Co., Pa., son of Samuel S. Armstrong, and is a great-grandson of Robert Armstrong, the latter a native of the North of Ireland who came to this country and settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., about the eighteen twenties. He purchased land in Allegheny township, followed farming, and was also engaged upon the construction of the Pennsylvania canal in his section. He died upon his farm and is buried in Brookland cemetery in Allegheny township. His wife, Eleanora (McKee), who was also from the North of Ireland, is buried in the same ceme-

tery. They had the following children: John; Alexander; Thomas; David; Jane, who married George Patterson; Margaret, who married John Bole; and Elizabeth, who married William Copeland.

John Armstrong, son of Robert, was born in Ireland in 1799. There he married Sarah Ann Armstrong (not a member of the same family), who was of Scottish descent, and they emigrated to the New World before his father came, crossing the ocean in 1826 and two years later, in 1828, settling in Westmoreland county. There he purchased a farm in Allegheny township which he paid for with his earnings as a contractor for excavation on the old Pennsylvania canal. He was a man of fair education for his day and appreciated the advantages of schools, and he gave all his children good opportunities. He was a strict member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and was bitterly opposed to human servitude, so much so that he would not identify himself with either of the great political parties of his day because slavery was tolerated in this country and sanctioned in some measure by both. He was very well known in his section. A few years before his death he removed to Leechburg, Armstrong county, where he died in 1872. His wife died in 1877 in her seventy-fifth year. Both are buried in the Brookland cemetery in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county. They had the following children: Eleanora married Hugh McElroy; Adam C. served as a member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, was principal of an academy in that State and also served as superintendent of schools in Bracken county, Ky. (he was accidentally killed in that State); Robert was a farmer in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he died; David, an artist by profession, died in Westmoreland county in 1909; Elizabeth (deceased) married Hiram Steele; John A. is a resident of Leechburg, Pa.; Sarah A. (deceased) was the wife of James G. Bole; Samuel S. is mentioned below; Mary J. married Milton Free, who is deceased; Margaret married William J. Sproull, of Parnassus, Pa., who is deceased.

Samuel S. Armstrong, son of John, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and there passed the greater part of his life. In his early manhood he was engaged in the drug business, but later took up farming, upon the old Armstrong homestead, where he remained for many years. He is now living in retirement at New Kensington, Pa. He married Martha J. Blackwood, who was born in Har-

rison county, Ohio, and she lived to the age of sixty-six years, dying Oct. 23, 1906; she is buried in the Brookland cemetery in Westmoreland county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong had a family of seven children: Robert A. (deceased), John M., U. S. A. (living at New Kensington), Anna V. (married to J. J. Glenn, and residing at Prospect, Butler Co., Pa.), Elizabeth E. (deceased), Ira B. (deceased) and Hugh M. (living at Grand Junction, Colo.).

John M. Armstrong attended what was known as the old Irishtown school in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and was at home with his father until he reached the age of twenty-two years. He then traveled for two years as a salesman, after which he returned to the home farm and engaged in the dairy business. His next venture was at Leechburg, Pa., where he opened a milk depot and confectionery store, later adding groceries to the stock. He continued to carry on this business until 1900, when he entered into a partnership with his cousin, R. M. Armstrong, and embarked in the furniture business at Leechburg, their establishment being on Market street. Mr. Armstrong then took a course in embalming at a Pittsburgh college, graduating in April, 1900, thus preparing himself for the undertaking branch of the business of the firm. It was first known as J. M. & R. M. Armstrong, and three years after it was founded A. M. Armstrong, brother of R. M., was admitted, since when the style has been the Armstrong Furniture Company. The store is stocked with high-grade goods, and they enjoy a large trade in both branches, having established themselves thoroughly in the confidence of all classes of the community. They have all the latest appliances for up-to-date undertaking, and Mr. John M. Armstrong, who looks after that part of the work, is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy. He is a member of both the State and National Funeral Directors' Associations, has been very active in those bodies, and in 1910, at Altoona, Pa., was elected second vice president of the State organization; at Harrisburg, Pa., in June, 1913, he was elected State president. His business ability is unquestioned, and his standing is unimpeachable. The firm has another store at Vandergrift, in Westmoreland.

Mr. Armstrong married Minnie Blair, of McKeesport, Pa., daughter of Joseph Blair, at one time a contractor and builder of McKeesport, where he is now living retired; his wife's name was Taylor. Mr. and Mrs.

Armstrong have had children as follows: Martha B. (deceased), Laroka Eleanor, Elizabeth Viola and John Bruce. Mr. Armstrong is an active member of the United Presbyterian Church, and has a young men's class in the Sunday school. He is a Republican in politics, but not active in party affairs.

PROF. FRANK W. GOODWIN, one of the best known educators of Armstrong county, was born March 14, 1869, in Venango county, Pa., son of Ira and Mary (Alcorn) Goodwin.

John Goodwin, founder of the family in America, was born in Ayr, Scotland, and came to the United States about 1810, locating at Columbus, Ohio, where he engaged in the stock business, buying and selling all kinds of stock for many years.

Daniel Goodwin, son of John, was born at Columbus, Ohio, and like his father was a stock dealer. Subsequently he transferred his headquarters from Columbus to Coopers-town, Pa. He then embarked in the iron and mercantile business, and became a land agent, buying large tracts of land. The old homestead in Plum township, Venango Co., Pa., now owned by the sons of Ira, was a portion of the land he purchased when he was land agent.

Ira Goodwin, son of Daniel, was born on the Goodwin farm in Plum township, Venango Co., Pa., in 1841, and followed farming from the time he attained maturity. He and his wife became the parents of three children: Frank W., and Daniel and Andrew, who are twins. Daniel Goodwin is a lawyer and district-attorney at Oil City, Pa., while Andrew is a physician at the same place. The parents early united with the Methodist Church.

Frank W. Goodwin attended public school in Venango county, later entering the Edinboro State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1889. He was also graduated from Grove City College, in 1895, and took postgraduate courses at Harvard and Oxford, England, and has kept up his studies unceasingly. Professor Goodwin taught public school in several districts and then for eight years was a member of the faculty of the State Normal School located at Edinboro, Pa. Locating at Kittanning, he became superintendent of the Kittanning public schools in 1907. Being very progressive in his ideas, and a man of broad views, he has materially raised the standard of his schools, and brought them to a high state of excellence. Not only is he well equipped for his profes-

sional duties by careful training and wide experience, but he loves his work and takes a pride in its quality.

In August, 1904, Professor Goodwin was married to Flora B. Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, of Meadville, Pa. Prof. Goodwin belongs to Blue Lodge No. 416, F. & A. M., Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., Rose Croix Commandery, No. 38, and Pittsburgh Consistory. Not only is he one of the best educators Armstrong county has ever possessed, but he is also an attorney, having studied law and been admitted to the bar, although never engaged in active practice. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is superintendent of the Sunday school.

ROBERT P. O'BRIEN, chemical expert, of Freeport, Pa., was born Dec. 26, 1860, in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, son of Patrick and Jane (Benton) O'Brien.

Patrick O'Brien was born in Dublin, Ireland, as was also his wife. In 1848, before his marriage, he came to America, and after he married settled at Kalamazoo, Mich., where he built and operated a distillery in 1849. Continuing it for three years, he sold out, and going to Sandusky, Ohio, built another. He associated himself with C. S. Watson and J. B. McKee, under the firm name of the Wyandotte Distilling Company, from which concern he withdrew in 1858, afterward conducting a distillery for A. Guckenheimer, who had plants at Delphos, Ohio, Cleveland and elsewhere. In 1872 he came to Freeport, Pa., where he was made superintendent of the Guckenheimer plant, and thus continued until 1885, when he retired. Going back to Ohio, he bought a large farm which he conducted upon scientific principles, to further the development of agricultural work in that State, experimenting with the object of increasing its farm products from year to year. He proved conclusively that it was possible to control the yield of certain crops definitely, and in all of his chemical experiments with soils and fertilizers, had the cooperation of the professors of the agricultural department of the State university. Extensive plans were made to experiment fully along many lines, but before they could be put into working execution Mr. O'Brien's health failed, and he died in 1902. Prior to coming to this country he had had an exhaustive experience in some of the leading distilleries in Dublin, Ireland, and was already an expert in his line. His knowledge of this work fitted him for

scientific experiments, in which he took great pleasure. Although he was cut off in the midst of his usefulness he accomplished much. Nine children were born to him and his wife, seven of whom survive, Robert P. O'Brien being the fourth child in order of birth. In religious faith Mr. O'Brien was a Catholic.

Robert P. O'Brien attended grammar and high school, and later Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Ind., from 1877 to 1880. He also took a special course in the law department of that university after finishing his scientific studies. Having been prepared especially for work as a chemical expert, he was called to Freeport to become connected with the Guckenheimer distillery, the largest of its kind in America. Mr. O'Brien was made superintendent and chemist for this concern in 1885, since which time he has rendered invaluable service to the company, and developed into one of the leading chemical experts of the country. So widespread is his reputation for thorough knowledge in all matters pertaining to such questions that the government has acted upon his judgment at times. Dr. Wiley, late head of the national pure food commission, often consulted with Mr. O'Brien upon important matters which arose in his department, knowing that the opinion he secured would be authoritative. For years Mr. O'Brien has been called upon to give expert testimony in vital cases where reliable judgment was needed. He is constantly experimenting along new lines.

On Sept. 17, 1885, Mr. O'Brien was married (first) in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and five children were born to him and his wife Alice: Carl A., born Aug. 13, 1886; Helen J., March 2, 1888; Gertrude Elizabeth, Oct. 26, 1890; Robert A., born Dec. 13, 1892, and Kathleen, Oct. 17, 1899. Mrs. O'Brien died Aug. 19, 1908. On Oct. 26, 1910, Mr. O'Brien was married (second) to a widow, daughter of Capt. John H. Nogle, who served as captain during the Civil war.

HARRY R. GAULT, one of the progressive, public-spirited men of Armstrong county, and a prosperous citizen of Kittanning, was born in 1864 at Allegheny City, Pa. He is a son of James and Emma Gault. Educated in the public schools of Kittanning and Media Academy, at Media, Pa., Mr. Gault entered his father's department store as a clerk. After a short time he was placed in charge of the grocery department, a responsible position for one of so little experience, for the Gault department store was the first of its kind in Kit-

tanning, and the pioneer in the adoption of the cash system.

In 1910 the firm was incorporated as J. A. Gault & Co., general merchandise and department store, and Harry R. Gault was made general manager. This is the largest store of its kind in Kittanning, and under the energetic management of Mr. Gault its affairs are now in a very gratifying condition. He is acknowledged as one of the progressive young business men of Armstrong county, and in 1906 his prominence in the business world was recognized by his being made president of the Board of Trade of Kittanning. In 1911 he was one of the organizers and an active member of the business men's exchange of the borough.

In 1906 Mr. Gault became one of the promoters of the town of Templeton, he having bought the land and laid out the place. Selling the lots at a reasonable price, he brought to it substantial homemakers, who are interested in its development. This town is now in a thriving condition. In this same locality there is a large bed of clay well adapted for brick manufacturing, and Mr. Gault has developed a thriving brick industry here. He also opened up a good bed of limestone, under the name of the Templeton Limestone Company, which furnishes the limestone in large quantities for fluxing furnaces. This is the first industry of its kind in Armstrong county, and its success and development are largely due to Mr. Gault's foresight and energy. Mr. Gault is also president (elected 1913) of the Armstrong Trust Company, a director of the Farmers' National Bank, and interested in many enterprises which tend toward the moral and material uplift of Kittanning and Armstrong county.

Fraternally an enthusiastic Mason, he is a member of Blue Lodge No. 244, Orient Chapter, No. 247, Tancred Commandery of Pittsburgh, and the Consistory of the Valley of Condersport, having attained the thirty-second degree. For some years he has been a member of the Washington Township Grange of Armstrong county. He is treasurer of the building fund of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a consistent member, and also serves as trustee.

In 1891 Mr. Gault was married to Retta Titzell, daughter of Andrew Titzell, of Kittanning. Three children have been born to them: James, Margaret and Harry.

SNYDER. The Snyder family is of German origin, and its members possess those

sterling traits so characteristic of their race. Pennsylvania is the State selected for their place of residence, and they have been associated with much of the growth and development of their several communities. It is such men as these who are the great backbone of a nation's prosperity.

John Snyder was a native of Germany, who, coming to Pennsylvania from his own country in 1832, settled with his family at Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., where he spent two years. In the fall of 1834 he bought a tract of land in Ringgold township, Jefferson Co., Pa., on which property he farmed until his death, which occurred in 1852. His children were: Catherine, who married John Fries; Walter, who died in Jefferson county; Conrad; John Y., who died in Jefferson county; and Casper, who died in the same county, on a portion of the old homestead.

Conrad Snyder, son of John Snyder, was born in Germany Jan. 15, 1815, and came to America with his parents in 1832. He spent some time in Jefferson county, but after his marriage settled in Boggs township, Armstrong county. In 1842 he bought a tract of land from General Orr, and lived upon it until March 13, 1856, when he purchased 220 acres of valuable land from John McCawley, a portion of which is included in the present site of Snyderville. Mr. Snyder cleared off a portion of this farm, and became a successful man, although his operations were not confined to agricultural lines, for he and his son, John G., opened the first store in Snyderville, conducting it from 1877 to 1882 under the firm name of C. Snyder & Son. Snyderville was named for this sturdy old German-American, and he had the honor of being its first postmaster, the office being known as Muff. Mr. Snyder sold his business in 1882, to S. M. Lewis.

Conrad Snyder married (first) Elizabeth Bargerstock, daughter of John Bargerstock, and she died in 1852, mother of the following children: Catherine, Sarah A., John G. and Casper. Mr. Snyder then married (second) Catherine Fishel, daughter of Samuel Fishel, and they had two children: A daughter who died in infancy; and William F., a merchant of Snyderville, mentioned below.

Politically Conrad Snyder was a Democrat. Active in the work of the Lutheran Church, he was one of its most consistent members. His death occurred June 17, 1900, and he left a large estate to be divided among his chil-

dren, as well as an untarnished name and a record of stainless honor as a more lasting heritage.

JOHN G. SNYDER, a farmer of Wayne township, son of Conrad Snyder, was born in 1848 in Boggs township, on the farm bought from General Orr. He was reared upon this property, and from 1877 to 1882 was in business with his father, under the style of C. Snyder & Son. After the store was sold Mr. Snyder began farming on 129 acres of land, a portion of the old homestead. Outside of his agricultural interests, he is engaged in wagonmaking at Snyderville. He is fortunate enough to have three gas wells upon his farm, which is underlaid with a valuable vein of soft coal. This farm is recognized as one of the best in the entire township, and Mr. Snyder takes a pride in keeping it up in every respect, for he recognizes the need of constant supervision.

John G. Snyder was married to Mary A. Rupp, a daughter of Adam and Rosanna (Hartzel) Rupp, and they are the parents of the following named children: Edwin C., who is living in Virginia; Annie M., who died when three years old; Alice A., who married Marion Skinner; George H., who lives in Armstrong county; Miles L., who is the blacksmith at Snyderville; Clara C., who died in January, 1907; John S., who is at home, as are Mary O. and Cora C., while Ethel M. and Hazel L. are at school.

Mr. Snyder is a Democrat, and for nine years served very acceptably as township auditor, and in 1911 was elected for a six-year term as school director of his township. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, of which he has been trustee for the last fifteen years, and he is one of the most reliable and highly respected men of his community, where his name carries much weight.

WILLIAM F. SNYDER, son of Conrad Snyder, and half-brother of John G. Snyder, a merchant of Snyderville, was born Nov. 15, 1858, at Snyderville. He is the only living child of his father's second marriage. Mr. Snyder attended the local schools, and remained at home, engaged in farming with his father, until he was twenty-three years old. At this time he began learning blacksmithing at Snyderville, and followed that trade for ten years, but in 1890 embarked in his present enterprise, having bought out S. M. Lewis, who had succeeded to the business founded by his father and brother, so that the store is again operated by a Snyder. Since then Mr. Snyder has devoted his attention to

his mercantile interests and the duties of postmaster (as long as the office existed), having been appointed to that office on Jan. 29, 1892, when it was still known as Muff. An interesting story is told regarding the naming of the office. One cold day a lady came into the store with a muff, at a time when a discussion was being held as to an appropriate name for the proposed post office. Old Squire John Steele, seeing the lady and the muff, suggested Muff as a name, and it was sent to Washington as the people's choice. The Department accepted the name, and so the post office was known until it was discontinued, in March, 1908, the people in this section now being served by the rural free delivery carrier from Echo.

William F. Snyder married Mary Rupp, daughter of Francis and Sarah (Bittering) Rupp, and the following children have been born of this marriage: Harvey C., of Pittsburgh; William F., of Steubenville, Ohio; and Guy K., who is assisting his father in the store.

For years a member of the Lutheran Church, Mr. Snyder is active in its good work. He has served as tax collector of his township, being elected on the Democratic ticket, and he has also been township clerk and supervisor. At present he is secretary of the local telephone line in this district, and is recognized as one of the leading business men of the township.

JOHN M. PETTIGREW, M. D., late of Rural Valley, was one of the foremost citizens and medical practitioners of that part of Armstrong county for many years. Born in Indiana county, Pa., Feb. 28, 1835, he was a son of Matthew and Jane (Windrem) Pettigrew, and grandson of John Pettigrew, a farmer of Ireland.

Matthew Pettigrew was born in 1801. When a young man he settled in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, where he followed farming until his death. He died in 1887, in his eighty-sixth year. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religious connection a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Jane Windrem, daughter of James Windrem, of Plum Creek township, the latter a native of Ireland; Mr. Windrem was a Democrat and Presbyterian. To Mr. and Mrs. Pettigrew were born seven children, and we have record of John M.; Sarah, who married James Sturgeon and lived in Elderton; James W., who settled on the homestead farm in Plum Creek township; Martha, who married Josiah

Shoemaker, a farmer of Kiskiminetas township and Samuel H., who graduated from Jefferson Medical College and became a practicing physician at DuBois, Pennsylvania.

John M. Pettigrew grew to manhood on his father's farm, meantime obtaining his early education in the common schools of the locality and Glade Run Academy. He read medicine with Dr. T. H. Allison, of Elderton, and then entered the National Medical College, Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1860. Returning to Pennsylvania he practiced at Elderton, Armstrong county, for some time, thence moving to Rural Valley, where he passed the remainder of his days. He had an extensive practice, covering the eastern part of Armstrong county and reaching out into Indiana county. Dr. Pettigrew, outside of his professional work, was particularly interested in the raising of blooded stock, horses, cattle and Merino sheep, making a specialty of Jersey cattle and Dolphin and Hambletonian horses. He acquired large land holdings, owning some seven hundred acres in Cowanshannock and adjoining townships, and had an interest in a lumber company. Dr. Pettigrew died at his home in Rural Valley Dec. 21, 1897.

Dr. Pettigrew was a Mason, belonging to Kittanning Lodge, No. 244, F. & A. M., at Kittanning, and he was also an Odd Fellow, holding membership in Rural Valley Lodge, No. 766. In political sentiment he was a Democrat, but he took no part in party affairs, declining a nomination for representative. However, he served as school director of the borough.

On Feb. 20, 1863, Dr. Pettigrew married Cordelia R. McCurdy, daughter of John McCurdy, of Wayne township, and nine children were born to them, three sons and six daughters: Delia J., who married B. F. Ambrose, a teacher and telegraph operator of Iowa; Matthew M., deceased; Charlotte M., who graduated from the Edinboro normal school and was a teacher at Rural Valley before her marriage to Dr. Samuel E. Ambrose, of Rural Valley; John M., deceased; Minnie M.; Mary, deceased; Blanche M.; Martha M., and Bernard Clare. Mrs. Pettigrew still resides at the old home in Rural Valley.

HARRY REYNOLDS, proprietor of the Reynolds Hotel at Kittanning, was born Oct. 6, 1854, the son of Absalom Reynolds, and grandson of David Reynolds. A somewhat lengthy account of David Reynolds and his

father, George Reynolds, appears elsewhere in this work.

David Reynolds was one of the early settlers of Kittanning, and a pioneer hotel man, being the first in the place to provide public accommodation for strangers; he applied for his license at the first court held in Kittanning. His house, known as the "Kittanning Inn," was visited by many men of importance in the State. Judge George Ross stayed there when court was in session. Mr. Reynolds not only became wealthy, owning large tracts of land outside the city, but was also prominent in public life. There are few men whose names are held in higher esteem than his, and he earned the right to be numbered among the leading men of his time and locality. Energetic and public-spirited, he served with dignified capability in many of the local offices, and gave distinction to the Whig party, of which he was an ardent supporter. He was one of the first county commissioners, and for some years was postmaster of Kittanning, during its earlier history. His first wife was Mary Woodward, second daughter of a distinguished pioneer, Absalom Woodward, and the second, Jane Ross, daughter of Judge George Ross.

Absalom Reynolds was born at Kittanning in 1818, and was a son of his father's first marriage. He inherited the hotel property, and for many years was the proprietor of the "Reynolds Hotel." In political faith he was a Republican, filling several important offices, among them that of county treasurer. He was assistant postmaster under his father. Like his father he was a man of high standing and wide influence, and associated with important affairs. He married Margaret Heiner Mechling, daughter of Sheriff John Mechling and his wife Ann Eliza (Heiner), whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Reynolds was born in 1825 and died in 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds became the parents of the following children: Anna, who died when nineteen years of age; Edwin, who died when six years old; Harry; and Jessie, the wife of Tyson Hileman.

Harry Reynolds was reared in Kittanning, receiving his early education in the grammar and high schools of the city, and later attended the Edgwood Boarding School, at New Brighton, Pa., and finally the college preparatory school at Princeton, N. J., which later was removed to Merchantville, near Camden. He has taken up the business of his father and grandfather, and for over thirty-one years has owned and operated the hotel

that bears the family name. His grandfather's old clock (wall sweep) still used in the hotel is a historic timepiece, for by it the sittings of the court were timed in the early days when the hotel was known as the "Kittanning Inn," the janitor or court crier coming over from the courthouse—then directly opposite the "Inn," which stood on the site now occupied by the "Reynolds Hotel"—to get the time to ring his bell for the opening of court. The clock even occupies the same location. Mr. Reynolds also owns a desk on one drawer of which is written and signed: "This desk was the first piece of furniture made in Kittanning, and was made in the year 1804, by Isaac Townsend." Mr. Reynolds is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, belonging to Lodge No. 203, Kittanning.

In 1876 Harry Reynolds married Sarah A. Reynolds, daughter of William Reynolds, who married a Welty. They have one child, Margaret, now the wife of Philip S. Merrill, president of the George B. Merrill, Jr., Lumber Company, of Jackson, Miss., and son of George B. Merrill, of Williamsport, Pa., founder of that company. Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Merrill have three children living: George B., Jr., Harry Reynolds and Philip S., Jr.

WILLIAM GILLIS, late a resident of Valley township, Armstrong county, was for a number of years engaged in business there as a woolen manufacturer, and he was prominently identified with the township government, serving his fellow citizens in many official capacities. Mr. Gillis was a native of Bucks county, Pa., born Nov. 14, 1808, son of Joseph Gillis and grandson of William Gillis. The family is of Irish origin.

William Gillis, the grandfather, had the following children: Nancy, Mrs. McKnight, Violet, Mrs. Lockheart; Joseph; and John. All came to America.

Joseph Gillis, son of William, was born in Ireland and was married there to Margaret Hamilton, also a native of that country. Coming to America they made their home at Philadelphia, where Mr. Gillis was engaged as a merchant and weaver. In his later years he would recount the story of the first train of cars which entered the city, and which was drawn in by horses, as the people were afraid some one would be run over, or that the sparks from the engine would set fire to buildings. He was a Whig in politics, and held some offices in the city. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gillis in Ireland, but it died

while they were on the ocean on their way to this country and was buried at sea. The following children were born to them after their arrival in this country: Andy, Joseph, William, James, Sarah Jane, Margaret and Mary, all now deceased.

William Gillis received his early education in the common schools, such as they were in his day, and later attended a commercial school at night. He learned the trade of woolen manufacturer on Cobb creek, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, under the instruction of Dennis Kelley. After following this work in Philadelphia for a time he became manager of the woolen mills at Craigsville, Armstrong county, and next ran a woolen factory in Pine Creek (now Boggs) township, for Major White, with whom he remained about two years. He then bought a tract of eleven acres on Pine creek, in Valley township, where he established a home and passed the remainder of his life. He erected a mill 30 by 30 feet in dimensions, three stories high, run by waterpower, and enjoyed a prosperous trade, doing custom work as well as manufacturing for the general market. He took the wool as it came from the sheep's back, and turned out the finished product, cloth and other woolen productions. The mill is now a picturesque ruin. As he prospered, Mr. Gillis bought a farm, and he was ranked among the substantial men of his locality. He was quite active in politics, supporting what he knew to be the best men and measures in local affairs, and the Republican ticket on national issues. He held almost all of the township offices, was the first president of the election board of Valley township, was particularly active on the school board, and acted as justice of the peace for many years. In religious connection he was a member of the German Reformed Church, to which his wife also belonged.

On Feb. 14, 1832, Mr. Gillis was married in Philadelphia to Mary McMullen, who was born Sept. 15, 1811, and died July 21, 1897. He passed away Jan. 7, 1900. They had the following children: (1) James Hamilton, born Sept. 14, 1833, died in March, 1901. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He married Mary Jane Davis, who survives him, and they had children: James M., now deceased; Eliza, deceased; William L.; H. Lincoln; Grant; Samuel, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Charles F.; and Clarence. (2) Eliza Jane, born May 29, 1836, has never married, and she and her sister Margaret live on the

old home place at the mill in Valley township. (3) Sarah Ann, born July 1, 1838, is the widow of Joseph Shannon, who died Aug. 22, 1882. They had these children: Mary A., William T., James M., Harry C., and Margaret, the last named deceased. (4) William B., born March 18, 1840, served during the Civil war in the 9th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He married Virginia Crawford, and they reside in Fayette county, Pa. They have had a family of six children: Harry, Minnie, Ore, Lizzie (deceased), Theodore and Mary. (5) Mary Frances, born May 27, 1841, married William McKinzie, a veteran of the Civil war, and both are now deceased, her death occurring in May, 1909. They had one child, Joseph, who is deceased. (6) Margaret Olive, born March 9, 1844, has never married, and lives with her sister at the old home. (7) Phoebe Isabella, born Aug. 13, 1845, is the widow of Fred A. Snyder, who died at Cygnet, Ohio, in September, 1897, aged fifty-six years, and she makes her home at Muncie, Ill. They had the following children: Maude, May, William, Emma (deceased), Mary (deceased), Theodore and Harry. (8) John, born Jan. 16, 1847, died March 1, 1848. (9) Martha Ann, born April 23, 1851, married Robert P. McCoy in 1869, and six children were born to them, Mary Eliza (born May 23, 1870, now deceased), W. H. (born March 11, 1873, deceased), Olive B. (born Nov. 1, 1875), Guy Wayne (born Jan. 9, 1878), R. Alice (born June 26, 1880) and Maude Eliza (born April 26, 1883). The father died June 13, 1893, and Mrs. McCoy subsequently married William Holmes, of Boggs township, by whom she has no children. (10) Joseph W., born Oct. 1, 1854, lives on part of his father's farm.

John McMullen, father of Mrs. Mary (McMullen) Gillis, was a son of Reynold and Ann (Buchanan) McMullen, of Ireland, the former of whom was a landowner, and was the only one of their family to come to America. He was married in Ireland in 1814 and coming to America not long afterward settled in Philadelphia, where he resided the remainder of his days. He was a mason and contractor. His wife, Frances (Cloose), was also born in Ireland, daughter of John Cloose, a country gentleman, who was a landowner and office holder in Ireland. Frances had but one sister, Kate. John and Frances (Cloose) McMullen had three children, Mary (Mrs. Gillis), Robert and Ann.

JOSEPH W. GILLIS, who is engaged in farming and sawmilling in Valley township, was

the youngest of the family of the late William and Mary (McMullen) Gillis. He was born in Armstrong county Oct. 1, 1854, and there received his education in the common schools. After his marriage he settled upon the farm belonging to his father, a tract of thirty-six acres in Valley township, which he now owns, and he has since added to his holdings another tract of forty acres. He has improved the property in many ways, carries on general farming, owns and operates a sawmill. He is also interested in stock raising, being a very successful breeder of Angora goats. There is a good gas well on the farm, in operation, and altogether Mr. Gillis has enough irons in the fire to keep him busy and to show that he is a man of energetic and enterprising disposition. He is courteous by nature and pleasant to meet, and is favorably known among a wide circle of neighbors and friends. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

In 1885 Mr. Gillis married Sarah Hill, who was born March 6, 1860, and they have become the parents of six children: Maud, born Oct. 11, 1886, was married Feb. 19, 1910, to D. I. Himes, of New Kingston, Pa.; Ikey Dell was born Jan. 11, 1888; James H., born Dec. 13, 1890, was married May 10, 1911, to Maggie Yokey; Mary May was born April 21, 1892; William L., May 10, 1896; Hobart G., Feb. 27, 1898.

SAMUEL E. AMBROSE, M. D., of Rural Valley, Armstrong county, has lived in that locality from youth and has a high personal and professional reputation in the community where he has found his life work. Aside from his duties as a physician he has interested himself in many things affecting the general welfare, and his work has been highly appreciated by his fellow citizens, who recognize his worth in all the relations of life.

Mathew Ambrose, the Doctor's grandfather, was an early settler in what is now East Franklin township, Armstrong county, and was killed when a young man. His widow moved out to Illinois, where she passed the remainder of her life. Their children were John, Frank and Joseph R.

Joseph R. Ambrose, son of Mathew, was born in East Franklin township, and there followed farming for some years. Removing to Cowanshannock township in 1874, he settled one mile west of Rural Valley, and farmed there until ten years before his death. He then made his home in the town of Rural Valley, where he died Jan. 16, 1910, at the

age of seventy years. He is buried there. Mr. Ambrose married Margaret A. Dougherty, daughter of Robert Dougherty, who was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and they became the parents of the following children: Thomas H.; Benjamin F.; Samuel E.; Grant W.; Margaret J., who died Nov. 15, 1907; Laura K., married to G. L. Stewart, D. D. S., of Rural Valley; and James G. The mother of this family died Dec. 5, 1897, and was buried at the West Glade Run Church in East Franklin township.

Samuel E. Ambrose was born June 23, 1864, at Kittanning, Armstrong county, and received his early education in the public schools, attending at Rural Valley after the family moved to Cowanshannock township, and later becoming a pupil at the academy there. He also went to the Glade Run Academy for one term, and then attended school at Edinboro, Erie county, for one year. Returning home he took up school teaching, which he followed for six years in Cowanshannock township and one term in Allegheny township. For a year after this experience he was a student at Grove City College, and in the fall of 1895 entered Baltimore Medical College, where he took the full course, graduating in the spring of 1898. He began independent practice in September of that year, at Rural Valley, where he has since been successfully engaged. He merits the large patronage which he has enjoyed, for he has worked hard to give his patients conscientious attention and to maintain the high standards of his profession. He is pension examiner at Dayton for his district, and is a member in good standing of the Armstrong County Medical Society and the State Medical Society. As a public-spirited citizen he has taken part in many movements calculated to promote the general good, and he has been directly interested in several undertakings affecting the material welfare of the town and vicinity. In 1903 he was one of the organizers of the Rural Valley National Bank, and in 1908 was elected a director of that institution. He is also a director of the Johnston-Beyer Hardware Company of Rural Valley, a substantial commercial house of that place.

Dr. Ambrose married Charlotte M. Pettigrew, daughter of Dr. John M. Pettigrew. They have no children. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church and among its active workers, he serving at present as trustee. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. He is serving as one of the school directors of the borough,

and has acted for many years as president of the school board.

JAMES G. ALLISON, M. D., of McCain, in Manor township, Armstrong county, has been practicing at that location since 1899 and has been following his profession in this county ever since his graduation from medical college. He was born Dec. 13, 1867, in Center township, Butler Co., Pa., in which county both his parents, William and Rachel (Gil-land) Allison, were born and reared. The father is still residing there; he has been a farmer all his life. The mother died in the year 1905.

James G. Allison attended public school in Butler county and the academy at West Sunbury, after which he entered Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Pa., leaving that institution in 1891. That year he became a student at the University of Wooster, in Ohio, remaining there one year, after which he took up his medical studies in Baltimore (Md.) Medical College, completing the course in the spring of 1895. He began practice that year at Slate Lick, Armstrong Co., Pa., in partnership with Dr. J. C. McKee, with whom he was associated for three and a half years, in 1899 locating at McCain, in Manor township, where he has since resided. He has been quite prominent among his fellow practitioners in this section, having served as president of the Armstrong County Medical Society, and he is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Allison has built up a large practice, and stands high in the confidence of his fellow citizens in all the relations of life. He is a member and elder of the United Presbyterian Church at Kittanning. In fraternal connection he is an Odd Fellow.

In 1898 Dr. Allison married Elizabeth Ferguson, daughter of Thomas Ferguson, and they have a family of three children: Mary, James and William T.

JOSEPH M. STEIM, M. D., of Kittanning, is the son of Richard A. and Ella M. Steim, born July 15, 1877.

Richard A. Steim, the father, a resident of Kittanning since childhood, is widely known as a progressive hotel owner and a successful coal operator. He married Ella M. Mefford, a native of Armstrong county, daughter of Milton Mefford, and they have three children, Joseph M., Richard D. and Charity Marie.

Dr. Joseph M. Steim received his early education at the public schools of Kittanning,



J. M. Stein M. A.

and obtained his medical degree from the Medico-Chirurgical College at Philadelphia. After graduation he served as resident physician at the St. John's Hospital, the West Penn Hospital and the St. Francis Hospital, all of Pittsburgh. Upon entering private practice he was appointed assistant medical examiner of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, and later for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He became extensively interested in the study of the eye, and with this object in view became connected with the Pittsburgh Eye and Ear Hospital, subsequently taking special post-graduate work at the New York School of Clinical Medicine, the Philadelphia Polyclinic and the Wills Eye Hospital of Philadelphia, Pa., also studying at London, England, and Vienna, Austria, and he was in 1914 a delegate to the International Congress of Ophthalmology at St. Petersburg, Russia, a gathering of eye surgeons from every civilized country in the world.

MARSHALL. The Marshall family has been conspicuously identified with the development of the region in and around Dayton and Wayne township, Armstrong county, for over a century. Its representatives have been creditable and highly useful members of society, active in business, official, educational and church circles, and have always been counted among the most progressive people of their respective communities. For solid worth they have held the esteem and respect of their fellow citizens wherever known.

(I) William Marshall, the emigrant ancestor of this family, was born in 1722 in Ireland. When a young man he went to Scotland, where about 1748 he married Elizabeth Armstrong, and they soon afterward came to America. They settled in the southern part of what was then the Province of Pennsylvania, about sixty miles northwest of Baltimore, Md., near where the Marsh creek crossed the Pennsylvania and Maryland line—in what was known as the Conococheague settlement. It is now included in Adams county, Pa. Their family of six children, John, James, Margaret, William, Archibald and Samuel, were all born at this place. About the year 1783 William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall removed with part of their family to Westmoreland county, Pa., settling in that portion now included in Indiana county, to which section their sons John and James had emigrated several years previously. They had been driven back by the hostility of the Indians, however, John and his family re-

turning to their first settlement in the East, and James, who was then unmarried, stopping at Sewickley settlement. William Marshall, the father, settled on a tract of land at Blacklegs creek, now included in the township of Conemaugh, Indiana county, where he and his wife died, Mr. Marshall in 1796, Mrs. Marshall in 1806. A copy of his will is on record at Greensburg, Pa., in the Westmoreland county courthouse, in Will Book I, page 134. We have the following record of his family:

(II) John Marshall, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall, was born in 1750 near Marsh creek, in what is now Adams county, Pa., and lived in that district until his marriage to Jane Scott, a native of Ireland, on April 16, 1776. They soon afterward removed to what is now Indiana county, Pa., but were not allowed to remain there long on account of the Indians, who were very numerous at that time. Returning to their old home, they lived there until the danger was apparently over, and then again settled at the place they had selected, after an absence of about seven years. It was then included in Westmoreland county. Once more Mr. Marshall and his family had to leave their tract on account of the Indians, and they went to live on the Conemaugh river, in Westmoreland county. Mr. Marshall had most of the hard experiences that fell to the lot of pioneers in that section, and his patient endeavors to found a home in the face of danger, amid privations that would now seem impossible, show him to have been a typical man of the times. He died Nov. 24, 1824, on the farm in Indiana county where he had settled, and his wife died March 28, 1838. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at Ebenezer, and he and his wife are buried in the churchyard there. Mr. Marshall was a tall man, five feet, ten inches in height. He and his wife were the parents of nine children: (1) Elizabeth, born March 9, 1777, married John McKee and had two children, Jane and Elizabeth, twins, born June 21, 1805. (2) William, born Sept. 22, 1779, died April 8, 1836. He was a tanner by trade. He was survived by his wife, Mary (Kirkpatrick), who was born Oct. 10, 1784, and ten children, John, William K., James, Samuel P., Martha, Robert P., Jane S., Maria P., Benjamin K. and Elizabeth K. (3) Jane S., born Oct. 23, 1781, married Capt. John Robinson, and they had children: Jane S. (died young), John M., Rachel, Jane, William M., Samuel S., Thomas W., Eliza M. and Maria

W. (4) Margaret, born Dec. 29, 1783, married Eliphalet Irwin, and had children: Hannah, Jane, Mary, John, James, Samuel, William, Marshall, Benjamin and Joseph. (5) John, born Dec. 25, 1785, first learned the hatter's trade, but he later took up farming. He married Jane Stewart and they had two children, John S. and Sarah. (6) Scott, born May 10, 1788, served in the war of 1812. He married Jane McClure and they had children: William C., John M., Jane S., Samuel, Eliza Maria and Thomas H. (7) James, born July 20, 1790, married Martha Kirkpatrick, who died Feb. 17, 1832, the mother of four children, John, William K., Martha H. and Margaret K. By his second marriage, to Mrs. Martha (McConnell) Stewart, he had nine children, David M., Jane S., James, Samuel P., Prudence, Thomas E., Elizabeth, Mary and Amanda. (8) Samuel, born Oct. 20, 1792, died Jan. 4, 1881. He is mentioned in length elsewhere in this work. (9) Mary, born Nov. 29, 1794, married William Cochran, a native of Armstrong county, Pa., and had a large family: Nancy, Jane, Eliza M., John, Mary, William M., James L., Samuel, Robert, David Sloan, Levi and Sarah Ellen.

(II) James Marshall, second son of William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall, was born in 1752. He emigrated to western Pennsylvania when a young man, and is buried at Ebenezer, Indiana county. He died Jan. 27, 1807. In 1785 he married Elizabeth Whiteside, who was born in 1764, and died in 1788. She is buried at the Sewickley settlement. She left two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth. In 1796 he married for his second wife Margaret Thompson, who was born April 13, 1764, and died Oct. 2, 1832; she is buried at the Glade Run cemetery in Armstrong county.

(II) Margaret Marshall, only daughter of William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall, was born in 1754, and in 1770 became the wife of Thomas McGaughey. He was a native of Scotland, born in 1746. They had eight sons: John, William (died young), Thomas, Alexander, James, Archibald, Samuel and William (2).

(II) William Marshall, third son of William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall, was born June 3, 1756, and married Catherine Wilson in 1779. Moving to western Pennsylvania, they settled on a tract of land in what is now Black Lick township, Indiana county, but being unable to secure a title to this property they moved in 1803 to Armstrong county, making their home in what is

now Wayne township. They were the first white settlers in that region, and they had no neighbors within five miles. The location was on Glade run, on what is now the site of the Dayton fair grounds, and Mr. Marshall cleared land and built a cabin. In 1813 he moved with his family to the place where the home of his son William, afterward stood, built a house, and there passed the remainder of his days. Here he died April 28, 1831, and he was buried in the Glade Run cemetery. He was one of the organizers and first elders of the first Presbyterian Church established at Glade Run, near Dayton, and in his barn was preached the first sermon ever delivered in the neighborhood. Mrs. Marshall, who died in 1817, is buried upon the farm of Benjamin Irwin in Wayne township. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall had a family of nine children: Joseph, Elizabeth (or Betsy, Mrs. McClelland), Margaret (Mrs. Benjamin Urban or Irwin), Mary (or Polly, Mrs. Abel Finley), William, John, James, Robert and Samuel.

(II) Archibald Marshall, fourth son of William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall, was born March 29, 1762, and in 1787 married Margaret Wilson, half-sister of Catherine, his brother William's wife. About 1800 they moved out to western Pennsylvania, and some time later settled in Armstrong county, near Dayton. He died in 1835, his wife in 1837. They had the following children: Catherine, William, Joseph, John (born in 1794, who married Elizabeth Stewart), Margaret, Archibald, James and Samuel.

(II) Samuel Marshall, youngest son of William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall, married Mary Sterling May 26, 1791, and they resided in Indiana county, Pa. Their children were: Mary, Walter, Joseph, Elizabeth, Jane, William S. and Sarah (twins), Archibald, Samuel S., Rebecca and John.

(III) Robert Marshall, son of William and Catherine (Wilson) Marshall, was born Aug. 19, 1799, in what is now Indiana (then Westmoreland) county, in the vicinity of Clarksburg. After his marriage he and his wife settled on Glade run, where he built a log house about one and a half miles south of what is now Dayton borough. The property was then woods, and he cleared some of the land and ran a distillery. He then bought and moved to a large tract at what is now the site of Dayton borough, and built a house a half mile from town, residing there for some time. At both these places he followed farming.

He also bought grain and other farm products which he hauled to Phillipsburg, Old Town, and Curwensville, and exchanged for merchandise. In 1850 Mr. Marshall took his sons William and Thomas H. into partnership with him in the management of his growing interests. They had a general store in Dayton, one of the first established there, and about four hundred acres of land, William and his father looking after the farm and Thomas H. devoting his time to the mercantile end of the business. On April 9, 1868, Robert Marshall sold his real estate to his sons, but he retained his interest in the store until his death. There were few men who did more notable work for the advancement of this section than he accomplished in his lifetime. The cause of education always had a hearty supporter in him, and he gave the ground on which the building of the Dayton Academy stood and was the promoter of that institution. He was one of the originators of the Dayton Soldiers' Orphans' School and its heaviest stockholder. A member of the Associate or Seceder Church, he was one of the founders of the church of that denomination at Glade Run, and its house of worship and burying ground were located upon land donated by him for that purpose. After its formation he became a member of the U. P. Church, being one of the organizers of that church at Dayton and taking an active part in its work. In politics he was originally a Whig, later a Republican. Mr. Marshall died Oct. 1, 1881, in the village of Dayton, where he resided from the time of his second marriage.

On Dec. 4, 1821, Mr. Marshall married Mary Hindman, who was born June 6, 1801, daughter of Rev. John Hindman. Mrs. Marshall was a native of the same locality where her husband was born and reared. They had the following children: William; Thomas H.; Catherine, who married John Wilson Marshall (son of John, grandson of Archibald and great-grandson of William, to whom his wife traced her line); Caroline, Mrs. William Sloan; Emeline, who died unmarried; Jonathan, who died when seventeen years old; Mary, widow of David Lawson, living in Wayne township; and Rebecca K., widow of Rev. Samuel C. Reed, a U. P. minister, now making her home at Beaver, Pa. The mother of this family died Dec. 29, 1869, and Mr. Marshall married for his second wife, July 25, 1871, Mary Jane Armstrong, who was born Sept. 14, 1834. She now makes her home in Wayne township, Armstrong

county, with her niece, Mrs. Samuel P. Butler. No children were born to the second marriage.

John D. Armstrong, father of Mrs. Mary Jane (Armstrong) Marshall, was a native of Ireland. He and his wife Ellen (Lindsey) came to America with their family of five children in 1839 and settled in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., near Belknap, Mr. Armstrong buying a farm which he cultivated during the remainder of his active life. He died there. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong after their arrival in Wayne township, Margaret Ellen, who died young; the others, the five whom they brought to America, were: James L., Henry H., Sarah, Mary Jane (Mrs. Marshall) and John B.

(IV) Thomas Hindman Marshall, son of Robert and Mary (Hindman) Marshall, was born July 29, 1824, about a mile and a half from Dayton, near where the U. P. cemetery now is. He became familiar with farm work from boyhood, and followed it until the partnership between his father, his brother William and himself was formed in 1850. The stock owned by this firm consisted of the personal property on a farm of about four hundred acres and the store they established in Dayton, Thomas H. Marshall being principally engaged in looking after the management of the store. In 1861 a half interest in the store was sold to John Campbell, and thereafter until Mr. Campbell's death the firm name was J. Campbell & Co. William and Thomas H. Marshall then bought back the Campbell interest and the firm was known as W. & T. H. Marshall until William Marshall died, when his son C. R. Marshall succeeded to his interest, the firm from that time being continued as C. R. & T. H. Marshall. Since the spring of 1908 it has been conducted under the name of C. R. Marshall.

After Mr. Campbell acquired an interest in the store Thomas H. Marshall devoted his time mostly to farming, and when in the spring of 1868 Robert Marshall dissolved the real estate partnership with his sons, selling his real estate to them, Thomas H. Marshall bought about 136 acres of land—the west end of the Marshall farm, adjoining and around Dayton, including the land upon which his grandfather, William Marshall, had settled in 1803. From this nucleus his landed possessions grew until he had some six hundred acres of fine farming land near the town. As an agriculturist he held his place among the most progressive in the vicinity, his land improving and increasing in value steadily under

his intelligent management and cultivation. His buildings were a credit to their owner, his barn at Dayton being one of the largest and best in the county and his stock as fine as could be wished. He gave considerable attention to raising blooded stock, especially hogs and sheep. His farming operations were carried on on an extensive scale, affording employment to many men. He also conducted in Dayton one of the best tanneries in Armstrong county, and butchered a number of cattle yearly. He had an interest in some eleven hundred or twelve hundred acres of land in Forest county, this State. About a quarter of a century before his death he became interested in the Maple Creek Lumber Company at Redclyffe, Forest county, where he spent considerable time, the company having over five thousand acres of timberland there. He was interested in the Enterprise Lumber Company. Many enterprises looking to the betterment of the community had his hearty indorsement and material support. The Dayton Agricultural and Mechanical Association, the Dayton Normal Institute, the Dayton Union Academy (founded by his father) and the Dayton Soldiers' Orphans' School all felt his influence as patron. He was treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphans' School from its organization, and took the first contract for the erection of buildings—that of getting out the stone for the foundations. He was one of the first subscribers for stock when the First National Bank was organized at Dayton in 1901. Mr. Marshall continued his business activities until his death, which occurred in his eighty-fourth year. Though he never cared for the honors or responsibilities of public office he did not evade his duties as a citizen, served as justice of the peace for two terms, from 1864 to 1874, and filled other positions of trust. He was a Republican on political questions. For many years he was one of the leading members of the United Presbyterian Church at Dayton and one of its chief supporters. A leader in everything which enlisted his interest or sympathy, his death, which occurred Jan. 25, 1908, at Redclyffe, was considered a loss to the entire community. He was buried in the U. P. cemetery south of Dayton.

On March 14, 1850, Mr. Marshall was married to Rosetta P. Neal, who was born Sept. 26, 1827, daughter of Robert Neal, of Cowanshannock township, this county, and died after a brief illness May 13, 1906, in her seventy-ninth year. She was a lifelong member of the U. P. Church, and was buried

in the U. P. cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were the parents of five children: Silas W. is mentioned at length below; David D. is mentioned below; Robert Neal, a farmer at Parnassus, Westmoreland Co., Pa., married Mary Marshall, of Allegheny City; Clark Hindman pursued the collegiate and theological courses at Princeton University, and is a U. P. minister now located at Evans City, Pa. (he married Elizabeth Stewart, of Parnassus); Mary Samantha, married Elmer E. Good, and they reside in Nebraska.

(V) SILAS W. MARSHALL, son of Thomas H. and Rosetta P. (Neal) Marshall, was born Dec. 2, 1851, at Dayton, Armstrong county, and is the oldest resident (not in point of age) of that borough. He received his education in the local schools, and from the beginning of his business career was associated with his father in his farming and lumbering operations. Thus he had excellent practical training under an able master, and his own natural inclinations were well developed and given wide scope. He owns the old homestead of Dayton, this property now comprising ninety acres, and has several other farms in this section, as well as woodland holdings. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank at Dayton and one of its original board of directors. All in all, he is deservedly ranked among the leading men of his borough and vicinity, his large interests making him an influential factor in the prosperity of this region. He is a man of high personal standing, has served the borough many years as councilman and school director, and in his private as well as his official capacity has done much to advance the public welfare. His religious connection is with the U. P. Church, and he is a Republican in politics.

On Feb. 25, 1874, Mr. Marshall married Agnes Craig, daughter of John and Mary (Brown) Craig, of Indiana county, Pa. They have had the following children: Emma is the wife of John A. Blair, an attorney at law, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edith died aged fourteen years; Almira Mae is the wife of Dr. J. C. Borland and they reside at Falls Creek, Jefferson Co., Pa.; Clark Craig, who is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Dayton, married Alice Williams; Ernest R. died aged three years, five months, six days; Helen is at home.

(V) DAVID DUFF MARSHALL, son of Thomas H. and Rosetta P. (Neal) Marshall was born Aug. 21, 1857, in the borough of Dayton, where for the past twenty years he has been engaged in the milling business as



John L. Stockdill

proprietor of the Sterling Mills. He obtained his education in the common schools and at Dayton Academy. After commencing work he was with his father for some time, until six years after his marriage, when he went to Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa., at which point he was interested in his present line. He remained there for two years and then for a few months was in Forest county. Returning to Dayton he broke ground for his present mill April 17, 1891, and for a short time was in partnership with David Ellis, under the firm name of Marshall & Ellis. In July, 1892, he bought the interest of Mr. Ellis and has since conducted the mills alone. The Sterling Mills are equipped with full roller process, and the product is flour, feed, meal, etc. Mr. Marshall makes a specialty of pure buckwheat flour, and deals in all kinds of grain. The mill is provided with a fifty-horsepower boiler and a thirty-five-horsepower engine. There is a large demand for the products of the mill, and Mr. Marshall has had a steadily increasing trade from the beginning, his business methods and treatment of his patrons winning and holding customers from a considerable radius. He has taken considerable interest in local institutions, including the Dayton Normal Institute, and has been quite active in the borough government, having served as school director and being at present a member of the council. He is a Republican in politics, and like the members of his family generally a member of the U. P. Church; he is a faithful worker in the Dayton congregation, holding the office of elder.

On Dec. 25, 1878, Mr. Marshall married Ida May Haines, only child of William and Elizabeth (Good) Haines, and they have had three children: Clair H., who died when five years old; Mabel V., who is at home; and Thomas Ralph, at school. Mr. Marshall built his fine residence in 1892.

JOHN LINCOLN STOCKDILL, a prominent farmer and large landowner of Mahoning township, Armstrong county, was born there April 15, 1861, on the farm where he still resides, in what is known as the Cove. This family has been settled in the county for almost a century, and its members have been noted for their high-principled, earnest, useful lives, as desirable associates in all their social and business relations.

The English name of Stockdale (Stockdill, Irish), is derived from "stock," fixed, and "dale," town or place, i. e., fixed town or seat. It is an ancient Norman name, brought to England when the Conqueror came. In

1379 we find William and Johannes de Stockdale, from whom it is supposed the Stockdales of England, the North of Ireland, the United States and elsewhere are descended. King James desiring that the escheated counties in the North of Ireland be peopled with English, a branch of this family took land there and gave up all claim to titles and interests in England, as did the Musgraves, St. Clairs and others, whose names underwent similar mutations, becoming Musgrove, Sinclair, etc., as Stockdale was changed to Stockdill.

George Stockdill, grandfather of John L. Stockdill, was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, born Oct. 1, 1784, and was of Scotch-Irish extraction. Coming to the United States in June, 1822, he arrived soon after in Kittanning and first made a settlement in Franklin township, Armstrong Co., Pa. In 1829 he purchased a tract of 103 acres in Mahoning township, which he cleared and improved, and there he made his home until his death, which occurred July 9, 1857, when he was seventy-three years old. He was a Whig in politics, and in religion a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. On March 16, 1809, he married Margaret Clark, who was born in 1785 in County Donegal, Ireland, and died Jan. 9, 1871, aged eighty-six years. They had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, namely: James; Mary Ann, who married George Reedy; Thomas; William; Margaret, who married Joshua Foster; Elizabeth, who married Peter Zimmerman; Rebecca, who married John Foster; Joseph, and George. Joseph and George succeeded to the ownership of the homestead, and George bought his brother's interest in 1861.

George Stockdill was born June 26, 1827, in Franklin township, Armstrong county, and passed practically all his life upon his father's homestead, dying there May 9, 1872, in his forty-fifth year. Though he passed away in his prime he had accomplished much, he and his brother Joseph having added to their original land holdings until they had 220 acres, upon which they made many improvements, and in 1861 George purchased his brother Joseph's interest in his farm. In 1859 he erected the fine brick residence now occupied by his son John L. Stockdill. Like his father he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in political sentiment he was a Republican, and he held several local offices of trust. He was a charter member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Putneyville. He married Martha Elizabeth Foster, like himself a native of Armstrong county, who was born Aug. 7, 1826, daughter of Thomas and Cath-

erine (McCauley) Foster, who were born in Ireland and on coming to Pennsylvania settled in Armstrong county, being pioneers and highly esteemed residents of what is now Wayne township. In the early days they raised their own flax and wool, and wove it into cloth for their clothing. Mr. Foster was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Wayne township. He and his wife had eight children, four sons and four daughters. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. George Stockdill, namely: Margaret C., born Nov. 25, 1849, died Aug. 21, 1861; Mary Jane, born Sept. 30, 1867, married Jacob Milton Spence, a farmer of Wayne township; Martha E. is deceased; Margery F., born Dec. 11, 1856, married Rev. Joseph P. Calhoun, a Presbyterian minister, now of Knoxville, Tenn.; Rebecca E. is deceased; John L. is mentioned below; George W. L. died in 1869.

John Lincoln Stockdill was reared to manhood on his father's farm and has always resided there. He had the advantages afforded in the local schools, the public school at Oakland and Glade Run Academy, and acquired a thorough common school education. After leaving school he taught for one term, but farming has been his life work and he has been highly successful in his chosen line. He was willed a share in the homestead and purchased the interest of the other heirs in the property, to which he has added another fifty acres, now owning 270 acres in one tract, which he keeps under excellent cultivation. His enterprising nature is apparent in everything he undertakes. He not only engages in general farming, but owns and raises fine stock, and buys and sells teams. Recently he erected a fine barn at a cost of three thousand dollars, and he is also making extensive improvements about his dwelling, all the surroundings of this fine property showing his interest and good judgment. The place is well equipped with modern machinery, and no detail essential to its management is neglected. Mr. Stockdill has been chosen to various township offices, the ability with which he has conducted his own affairs winning him universal confidence among his fellow citizens.

On Sept. 26, 1882, Mr. Stockdill was married to Annie O. Alcorn, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Reed) Alcorn, farming people of Wayne township, and member of one of the old families of Armstrong county. Three children have been born to this union: Thomas Merrill, born Feb. 18, 1888, was educated at Little Washington, Butler county, and at Dayton, this county, taught school for seven terms, and is now clerking for the W. B.

Thom Hardware Company at Tarentum, Pa.; the other two, Dessie E. and George Preston, the latter born Aug. 29, 1899, are at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Stockdill are members of the Presbyterian Church at Goheenville. He is a Republican in politics, and socially belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees (New Bethlehem Lodge, No. 170) and is a Scottish Rite Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree in the latter fraternity; he holds membership in New Bethlehem Lodge, No. 522, F. & A. M., Coudersport Chapter, R. A. M., and the Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Coudersport.

HON. EDMUND D. GRAFF, late of Worthington, was a man of large business interests, political prominence and individual character. He was born at Worthington in 1846, son of Peter and Susan (Lobingier) Graff, and always maintained his home in Armstrong county.

John Graff, his grandfather, was born in 1763, in Germany, and grown to manhood when he emigrated to the United States. For a time he lived in Lancaster county, Pa., and then moved to Westmoreland county, where the remainder of his life was passed. He owned a farm and also a distillery and was a man of some consequence in his community. His wife, Barbara Bouns, who was born in Crawford county, Pa., was captured by a wandering band of Indians and carried into the forest by them, when eight years old, and probably would never have succeeded in escaping had it not been because of the gratitude of another Indian, who had been previously befriended by her people. The story is one of great interest. She lived to old age amid peaceful surroundings.

Peter Graff, son of John and father of Edmund D., was born May 27, 1803, and died April 9, 1890. His earliest recollections were of soldiers marching home from the war of 1812 and of their tales of prowess. He had but limited educational advantages and when sixteen years old became a clerk in his brother Henry's store at Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland Co., Pa. Later he entered into partnership with E. G. Dutihl & Co., commission merchants of Philadelphia, and also became a partner in the firm of J. Painter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., in the wholesale grocery trade, and in addition he was extensively interested in the iron trade in Armstrong, Venango and Clarion counties. In 1844 he moved his place of residence to Buffalo Mills, Armstrong county, where he continued to live until his death. In 1840 he became

a member of the Lutheran Church, in whose work he was active for half a century, and for fifty years served as superintendent of the Sunday school. He married Susan Lobingier, and they had the following children: Joseph; Susan L., who married Andrew C. Baily; Anna, who married W. H. Kirkpatrick; Elizabeth, who died March 24, 1842; Charles H.; Sarah Jane, who married C. B. Linton; J. Frank; Edmund D.; Philip M., and Peter.

Edmund D. Graff secured an excellent district school education which prepared him to enter the Western University at Pittsburgh, where he was graduated with his degree of B. Ph. in 1868. For some time afterward he was occupied in the office of Graff, McDivitt & Co., manufacturers, at Pittsburgh, and later succeeded to his father's interests in the woolen mills at Worthington. In 1880 he became interested at Duluth, Minn., in lumber manufacturing, as senior member of the firm of Graff, Little & Co., and ever afterward continued to be the actual as well as the nominal head of that large concern. In 1889 the business was incorporated as the Scott-Graff Lumber Company, of which he was president and one of the main stockholders. This company's plant is on the oldest sawmill site at Duluth, the mill having been rebuilt and remodeled at different times in order to accommodate the increasing demands of the business, which have been phenomenal and in accord with the growth of the city of Duluth. Mr. Graff had a multiplicity of business interests, and he was either officially or financially, and generally in both ways, connected with various large industrial enterprises. He was interested in the Howe Lumber Company, of Tower, Minn., which he helped to organize, and of which he was president until the burning of the company's mill caused a cessation of activity there for a time. In 1900 the Tower Lumber Company was incorporated and he became the largest stockholder and a member of the board of directors. He was also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Duluth, and a director of the First State Bank of Tower, Minn. At Worthington, Pa., he was a director and stockholder in several banks, the senior partner of the firm operating the Buffalo Woolen Mills.

In 1901 Mr. Graff was married to Melvina Wolfe, of Adrian, Pa., a daughter of Jacob Wolfe, and they resided at Worthington, Pa. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and served several years as a member of its board of trustees. In memory of

the late Dr. C. H. Graff, a brother of Edmund D. Graff, a man of brilliant parts, the father, Peter Graff, endowed a professorship in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa. From 1900 Edmund D. Graff served on its board of trustees and at the time of his death was president of this body.

As a public man Mr. Graff was well known to his fellow citizens in Pennsylvania. Politically a Democrat, he was one of the three members of his family who have served in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, in 1884, that nominated Hon. Grover Cleveland for the presidency. He died June 3, 1912.

GEN. SAMUEL McCARTNEY JACKSON, "Colonel" as the old members of the 11th Regiment loved to call him, was one of the sons of Armstrong county whose privilege it has been to achieve distinction in civil as well as military life. He was an active and successful business man of the county, located at Apollo, with whose interests he was closely identified for many years. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (McCartney) Jackson, and was born on the farm where his father settled, near Apollo, Armstrong county, Sept. 24, 1833.

The Jackson family is of Irish descent and has always been prominent in the southern part of the county from its earliest settlement. James Jackson, the General's grandfather, came from Ireland to Pennsylvania with his parents, who were at Hannastown (1782) when it was burned by the Indians, and finally settled in Kiskiminetas township. James Jackson died at eighty-four years of age, and his eldest son, John Jackson, born Oct. 12, 1797, died Jan. 8, 1853. John Jackson was the builder of his own fortune and became one of the wealthy, honorable and highly respected men of Armstrong county. On Oct. 5, 1826, he married Elizabeth McCartney, of Scotch lineage, who was born Oct. 10, 1805, and died Aug. 9, 1880. She was the mother of ten children, of whom the second son and fourth child was Samuel McCartney.

Samuel M. Jackson was reared on the farm, but he early craved something more than farm life seemed to offer, and at the age of sixteen he entered the Jacksonville Academy, in Indiana county, where he hoped to get that training which he considered the basis of a useful life. The unexpected death of his father, however, compelled him to leave school one year later and abandon his cher-

ished desire for a liberal academic education. However, he became well read in history and biography. At an early age he displayed an active interest in military affairs, and when only twelve years old he was enrolled as a drummer boy in the State militia, evincing in childhood those talents which were afterward of incalculable value to his country in the hour of her sore distress. For efficient service he was promoted, step by step, until he obtained a captain's commission, and when the dark clouds of rebellion broke Captain Jackson was one of the first to proffer his services in the great struggle to maintain one flag and a united country. He recruited Company "G" or the Apollo Independent Blues, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, and was commissioned its captain when it was mustered into the service. His signal ability as a soldier could not long remain unnoticed. On July 2d, 1861, he was made major of his regiment. On Oct. 28th he was promoted to the office of Lieutenant-colonel, and on April 10, 1863, he received the sword and commission of a colonel. The talents of the man were so marked, his character and bearing so distinguished, that advancement in the service was as steady as the flow of the irresistible tide. At the head of a brave regiment he proved himself a gallant officer, and through the whole three years' service was a conspicuous figure in all the campaigns in which his regiment was summoned to duty. At the battles of Gaines' Mills, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Bethesda Church, General Jackson and his regiment showed the fighting worth of Pennsylvania blood, rendering particularly distinguished service at South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and in the Wilderness. At Spottsylvania he commanded his brigade, and so well and ably did he bear himself in this battle that he was breveted a brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct. It is a striking coincidence, and worthy of note, that this noble life went out on the anniversary of this sanguinary battle, which won for him his highest military rank. But it was at Gettysburg that General Jackson so eminently displayed his keenness of judgment and powers of command. On the second day's fight the 11th Reserves lay in the front on the slope of Little Round Top, overlooking the terrible valley of death from which the 3d Corps had been driven back. Supports sent to the relief of the 3d had been fearfully broken, and the enemy, flushed with success, was steadily

advancing with a terrible and resolute purpose to carry the hill. General Crawford's orders had been to remain in position and hold the hill at all hazards. This seemed impossible. Moments then were as vital as hours. There was no time to await orders from superiors. General Jackson, quick to see and realize the danger of delay, on his own responsibility ordered the regiment forward, and was at once followed by the commands in the rear. Down the slope they charged, and hurling themselves like thunderbolts on the columns of the confident and unsuspecting enemy they fought them foot by foot back across the valley of death, across Plum run and into the wheatfield, regaining the entire field so nearly and irretrievably lost. It was here that General Crawford rode up in rear of the regiment, and with much excitement complimented them in most extravagant terms, saying, "Colonel Jackson, you have saved the day; your regiment is worth its weight in gold sir."

At the battle of the Wilderness, General Jackson again displayed his signal ability to command, and his ready power to meet any emergency, however trying. While commanding his own and the 2d Regiment, he suddenly found himself cut off from his division by a strong force of the enemy. Thus isolated from the Union forces and surrounded by a confident foe, the situation presented but one of two alternatives—death or surrender. But General Jackson had never learned how to surrender. The chance of cutting his way through the enemy's lines, desperate though it was, was promptly accepted, and at the head of his brave troops, with an unequalled valor, broke through the Rebel forces, and by a circuitous route reached the Union front, where for several hours they had been given up as lost.

During three years of active, hard service, General Jackson won the confidence and respect of his superiors and the esteem and admiration of all within his command, and when mustered out he returned to his home and the quiet pursuits of a business life. While in the war he received two slight wounds. The appreciative regard of the officers and men of the 11th Regiment for their colonel was indicated by their presenting him a superb gold-encased and jeweled sword, together with sash and spurs, the presentation speech on behalf of the regiment being made by Captain Timblin. To keep warmer and more vivid the memories of his soldier life, its comradeships and past dangers, the General allied himself with Post No. 89, G. A. R., Encamp-

ment No. 1, U. V. L., and the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

For some time after the close of the war General Jackson was engaged in the oil business in Venango county, but in 1869 he returned to his native county of Armstrong and was in the same year elected to the State Legislature, and reelected the following year. In this position, as in all others he filled, both military and civil, he so won the confidence of those he served that four years later he was elected to represent the forty-first Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Armstrong and Butler, in the State Senate. At the close of his term of office he was again honored by the offer of a renomination, which he felt compelled to decline. In 1871 he was instrumental in organizing the Apollo Savings Bank, in which he filled the responsible position of cashier until 1882, in April of which year President Arthur appointed him collector of Internal Revenue for the twenty-third district, composed of the counties of Beaver, Allegheny (northern part), Butler, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, Blair and Huntingdon. He assumed the duties of this office July 1, 1882, and served until July 1, 1885, when he was removed by President Cleveland, on account of his politics. In September of this year he was elected president of the Apollo Savings Bank, which later became the Apollo Trust Company, and he served in this position up to the time of his death. In 1893 he was elected State treasurer by a plurality of over 135,000. He was considered as a candidate for governor, and twice received the indorsement of his county for Congress.

Until the organization of the United States Steel Corporation General Jackson was largely interested in the sheet steel business in the Kiskiminetas valley. In 1886 he became interested in the benefits to be derived by his town and county from the erection of sheet iron mills at Apollo, and after he and others had agitated the subject the firm of P. H. Laufman & Co., Limited, was formed with a capital stock of \$150,000. They kept in constant operation three large mills. General Jackson became a stockholder in this company and was elected treasurer. Some time before his death P. H. Laufman & Co., Limited, and the Saltsburg Rolling Mill Company, in which he was interested, had been sold to the United States Steel Corporation. He was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years an elder. He devoted much time to charity, and from the

time of its organization was president of the board of trustees of the State Institution for Feeble Minded, at Polk, Pa. He always devoted his time, money and energy to industries and promotions beneficial to his native town of Apollo and the Kiskiminetas valley, and was active in local affairs, securing the passage of the act authorizing the building of a free bridge at Apollo and taking an interest in every important measure for the public improvement. While the weight of years was beginning to burden him he never faltered, but was active almost to the very end. It was indeed, as if he had been taken while yet in the harness, for though practically retired at the time of his death he was president of the Apollo Trust Company and was assisting in the reorganization of the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Traction Company. His interest in his friends, his faithfulness to every trust, doubtless prompted him to tarry unduly long at the altar of responsibilities. On March 7, 1906, his family noticed and remarked upon, the condition of his health. He insisted that it was but a passing ailment, but to his loved ones the absence of that brilliant luster of his kindly eyes, that joy of his usual disposition, seemed to portend a more serious result. For two weeks his condition varied with some indication of slight improvement, at which time he was markedly affected by his insidious ailment, and he was compelled to remain abed, from which he never arose. But throughout his entire sickness of nine weeks, while unable to talk, his spirit never waned, and his sincere interest in his friends and loved ones continued up to the very last. On the evening of Wednesday, May 8, 1906, just as the sun was sinking into the golden western sky, and the peaceful twilight was marking the close of a beautiful summer day, as if wearied by the weight of years, and responding to the beckonings of nature, like a tired child he sank to rest, and beloved by his friends, honored and respected by all, the enemy of none, his noble spirit took its flight from an honorable, busy and useful life into the realms of a cherished memory, a worthy example and a glorious eternity. The Master called and he was ready.

It is given to but few men in life's struggle to attain and occupy the place held by General Jackson. He was a gentleman of the old school, and his dignified appearance was supported by dignity of action and manner. While he occupied a prominent place in life he was always generous and considerate of the most lowly, and the needy found in him

a ready sympathizer. His platform in life, in business, in politics, was fair play to everybody, and win or lose he always stood upon it. Those who knew him best, his friends and neighbors, who were the constant observers of the varying changes in his busy life, all testify to the high esteem in which he was held. He was loved and honored by all, and without exception he always proved worthy of the confidence so often placed in him by his fellow men. His prominence in the affairs of the State is already history, and in every capacity in which he was called to serve he exemplified the highest type of American citizenship. It is, however, as a soldier that he endeared himself to the members of the old 11th Reserves. It was during those terrible days of civil strife that the character of the man showed forth in its true light. It was during those awful three years, as commander of a brave and faithful regiment, that he encouraged confidences which became the basis of a friendship lasting with increasing fervor until death, and an example which will continue while memory runs. It is well known what constant care and consideration he exercised for the comfort and safety of the regiment, and by his quiet manner and his inherent sympathy he so endeared himself to the "boys" that they would gladly follow wherever he led, even to the "jaws of death." His was surely the fullness of an ideal life. As a soldier he was obedient and brave; as an officer, gallant and fearless, as a statesman, conscientious and wise.

General Jackson was twice married. His first wife was Martha J. Byerly, of Westmoreland county, whom he married in 1860 and who died in 1864, leaving two children: Mary Gertrude (Mrs. Townsend) and Lizzie Virginia (Mrs. Hammitt). On Dec. 29, 1869, General Jackson was united in marriage with Mary E. Wilson, daughter of Col. John M. Wilson, of Clarion county. By his second marriage he had five children: Frank Wilson, John Howard, Bessie, Mamie (deceased) and Emily Louise. The mother of this family still lives in Apollo.

During his busy life General Jackson witnessed the little river village of his boyhood, whose industries and interests were those of a center of a moderately prosperous agricultural district, grow to a town of over two thousand people, the home of varied industries, the most important of which he was largely instrumental in establishing, and he was incessantly persevering in developing them to a highly prosperous condition.—Much of the

material from which this article was compiled was taken from the biography contained in the memorial resolutions adopted at a meeting of his old regiment, the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves.—Ed.

ALFRED L. IVORY, attorney at law, is one of the prominent men of his profession in Armstrong county. He was born June 24, 1849, in Allegheny county, Pa., and is a son of Andrew and Catherine (Schroeder) Ivory.

The name Ivory is of very ancient historical record and can be found in the archives of France and England, among the prominent educational, industrial, professional and political men of those countries from the tenth century down.

The Ivory family is of Norman blood, and as early as A. D. 1079 one of its members was governor of the Duchy of Rouen in Normandy and a close friend and ally of King William the Conqueror.

The Schroeder family is of Holland lineage and nationality and is of equal prominence in the ancient and more recent history of Holland and Germany.

Andrew Ivory was born in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., May 31, 1825; his wife was a native of Zelienople, Butler Co., Pa. He was a farmer until his enlistment, in 1861, in Company G, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which he joined as a private. In the seven days' battle before Richmond, together with his regiment, he was captured, and imprisoned in Libby prison and on Belle Isle. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of second and later to first lieutenant. He became acting captain in command from the battle of South Mountain to and including the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was seriously wounded by a Rebel minie ball, which badly shattered the bones of his right knee, maiming him for life. By reason of this wound he was honorably discharged, and returned home to resume his farming, continuing his life on the farm until he retired several years before his death, which occurred May 9, 1908; his wife passed away in January, 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivory had the following family: Alfred L.; Mary A., wife of J. F. Keener, of Kittanning; Andrew E., of Pittsburgh; Francis J., also of Pittsburgh; Robert B., attorney, of Pittsburgh; and Ella J., wife of Alfred Gray, of Columbus, Ohio. Both parents of this family were members of the Presbyterian Church, of which the father was

a ruling elder for several years. He was also a member of the G. A. R. post.

Alfred L. Ivory attended the public schools of Allegheny and Armstrong counties, the Presbyterian Academy at Leechburg, Pa., and the Slate Lick Classical Institute, from which he graduated in 1870. He taught school several terms and was engaged in business in the mercantile line as clerk and traveling salesman for a number of years. During this time he pursued the study of law under a private tutor, but did not register as a law student until 1881, in Clarion county, Pa. He finished his course in the study of law in the office of Wilson and Jenks, afterward Reed and Wilson, and was admitted to the bar in Clarion county in the year 1888. Following his admission Mr. Ivory practiced his profession in Clarion county for five years, and then removed to New York City, where he was engaged in special work of his profession for some years. Returning to Pennsylvania he spent four years at Pittsburgh with his brother, R. B. Ivory, and in 1900 located at Ford City, Pa., and continued practicing law there until 1909, when he located permanently at Kittanning. In 1908 he was a Republican party candidate for judge of the courts of Armstrong county and received the endorsement and nomination of the Prohibition party. After his admission to the bar in Clarion county, Mr. Ivory served two terms as secretary of the Republican County committee and was elected three times as its chairman. He was also a member of the Republican State Central committee. For many years he has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church, has been repeatedly elected to the office of ruling elder, and has also served as trustee, treasurer, Sunday school superintendent and teacher in that church.

Mr. Ivory is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar, holding membership in Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, of which he is a veteran member.

On Oct. 12, 1871, Mr. Ivory married Harriett E. Morrison, daughter of William Morrison, of Slate Lick, Armstrong Co., Pa. Five children have been born to them: Clara May, wife of Andrew J. Robinson, of Leechburg, Pa.; Edwin Dixon, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edith Blanche, who died at the age of five years; Bessie Luella, wife of Prof. E. H. Smith, of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Alfred La Verne, of Leechburg, Pennsylvania.

THOMAS G. CORNELL, president of the Farmers' National Bank, of Freeport, Arm-

strong county, was born May 19, 1861, in Blairsville, Pa., son of S. M. and Mary (Skeene) Cornell.

The Cornell family originated in Holland, but the name of its founder in America is not known, nor the date of his arrival in this country.

S. M. Cornell, father of Thomas G. Cornell, was born in Virginia, and when fourteen years old went to Philadelphia, Pa. Later on in life he became connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a master carpenter, and still later with the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad Company as trainmaster. Leaving the latter company he located at Johnstown, Pa., to enter the employ of the Cambria Steel Company. Following this association he entered upon a general contracting business at Blairsville, Pa., where he remained in active work from 1869 to 1895. In the latter year he retired, and so lived until his death, Jan. 2, 1911. He was a Republican, but never cared to hold office. He and his wife had six children, all of whom survive, Thomas G. Cornell being third in the order of birth. Mrs. Cornell survives, being now seventy-four years old. She is a lady of true Christian character, and a consistent member of the Methodist Church, in which she is very active.

The Skeene family had its origin in England, from which country two brothers came to the Colonies in the sixteenth century. Their names are not known. James Skeene, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Cornell, was a farmer, and lived and died in Pennsylvania, where his daughter Mary (Mrs. Cornell) was born.

Thomas G. Cornell attended the common schools until he was thirteen years old, when he became a messenger boy in the superintendent's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Blairsville, which position he held for two years. For the following three years he clerked in a drug store. Once more he entered the services of the railroad company, this time as rodman, and when he had been with them three years in this capacity he was promoted to be timekeeper in the superintendent's office at Blairsville. Until 1886 he continued in this position, leaving it to become chief clerk for the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company at Norfolk, Va., in the M. W. department. Returning to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, he was made chief clerk of the M. W. department of that company's western Pennsylvania division, and so con-

tinued until he resigned, April 1, 1891, to engage in an undertaking of his own.

In 1891 Mr. Cornell became associated with the coal and stone interests at Freeport, Pa., operating coal mines extensively, and in 1900 he formed the firm of The Cornell Coal Company, one of the largest independent coal producing companies in western Pennsylvania. He is one of the organizers of the Farmers' National Bank of Freeport, which has a capital stock of \$50,000, all of which is paid up; and a total of resources of \$401,997.99, according to the statement issued Sept. 1, 1911. The bank is recognized as one of the sound financial institutions of western Pennsylvania. The officials are: T. G. Cornell, president; W. A. Jack, vice president; W. Fred Turner, second vice president; F. K. Weaver, cashier, and W. E. Phillips, assistant cashier. Under the conservative policy of Mr. Cornell the interests of the depositors are safeguarded, while the stockholders are given a fair return for their investment. Mr. Cornell's connection with large institutions has given him a wide experience, which he is putting to practical and efficient use in connection with his banking business.

On Nov. 12, 1885, Mr. Cornell was married, in Pittsburgh, Pa., to Margaret Maher. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell have had three children.

A strong Republican, Mr. Cornell has been called upon to represent his party's principles upon different occasions as an official of Freeport. Socially he belongs to the Manufacturers' Club, of Philadelphia, and the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh. A man of high principles, possessed of sound judgment, Mr. Cornell has forged steadily ahead, and is now numbered among the leading financiers of his part of the State.

ROBERT P. HUNTER, M. D., the oldest physician now engaged in practice at Leechburg, Armstrong county, has in the forty and more years of his residence in that community so thoroughly identified himself with the general welfare that he is recognized as one of the most public-spirited and prominent men there. He is at present representing his district in the State Legislature, has long been active in public life, has taken part in religious work and in all other movements for the moral uplift of his fellow men, and has been an influential factor for good whose impress cannot fail to be permanent.

Dr. Hunter was born in Blacklick township, Indiana Co., Pa., Jan. 23, 1837, and his grandfather, Robert Hunter, was one of the pioneer

settlers in that county. Robert Hunter was born in 1782 in Westmoreland county, Pa., and died in 1861 at Jacksonville, Indiana county, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, Mary (Lawrence), a native of New Jersey, was born in 1781 and died in 1868, at the age of seventy-seven. They were the parents of fourteen children, most of whom reached maturity.

John M. Hunter, son of Robert, was born June 12, 1807, in Indiana county, Pa., where he passed all his life, dying at Blairsville, March 28, 1868. He followed the trade of shoemaking for the most part, though during 1854 and 1855 he was engaged as a foreman on the Pennsylvania canal, of which his son-in-law, W. F. Boyer, was then superintendent. On May 30, 1830, he married Annie Reese Banks, who was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 10, 1810, and died Aug. 16, 1875, at Leechburg, where she was living with her son. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hunter had children as follows: Joshua Banks, born Nov. 5, 1832, who served in the Civil war; Mary A., born Oct. 23, 1835, now deceased, who was married in 1855 to W. F. Boyer; Robert P.: William I., born Sept. 29, 1839, who is deceased; Ella M., born Aug. 16, 1842, who married Dr. W. H. Kern, of McKeesport, Pa.; Morgan R., born April 4, 1844, who served as a soldier in the Civil war; Dr. John A., born Aug. 20, 1846, who was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature on the Republican ticket (lower house) in 1874 and died shortly afterward (he was a soldier in the Civil war, and J. A. Hunter Post, No. 123, G. A. R., of Leechburg, was named in his honor, Dr. Hunter having been a very well-known and highly respected man); Dr. Milton C., born Aug. 7, 1850; J. Irwin, born June 19, 1852.

Robert P. Hunter attended the schools of the locality in which he was reared, and in his young manhood taught school for five years during the winter terms. For two years he was employed on the Pennsylvania canal under his father. In 1862 he began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. M. R. Banks, of Livermore, Pa., and in 1864 began to attend lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He began practice before finishing his course, on May 9, 1865, opening an office at Leechburg, where he practiced four years before he was able to complete his studies. He had devoted all his surplus to the furtherance of his preparation for practice and finished the full course at Jefferson Medical College, graduating with

high standing March 13, 1869. He has been located at Leechburg ever since, and has been highly successful in his professional work, winning and retaining the confidence of a large patronage. He has taken advantage of his wide acquaintanceship throughout this territory to exercise his influence for good whenever possible, and though busy with his practice has found time for other things he considers just as necessary to a useful life among his fellow men. He has always shown his willingness to support any good movement started in the locality, and thus his interests have been very diversified. He was among the first—in 1878—to bring shorthorn cattle to Armstrong county, giving the farmers the benefit of improved stock. He has long been an ardent Prohibitionist, and on June 29, 1882, was made president of the Armstrong County Prohibitory Amendment Association, a temperance organization which met in Kittanning upon that date. In 1873, he was one of the organizers of the Leechburg Bank, and served as one of its directors until 1880. For two terms he served as chief burgess of Leechburg, and in 1911 he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature; he is taking an active part in the work of that body, serving upon the committees on Congressional Apportionment, Counties and Townships, Railroads, Ways and Means, Educational, Retrenchment and Reform. For twenty years he was a member of the Leechburg school board, during most of that period being president, and it was during his incumbency that a fine high school was erected. Dr. Hunter was one of the organizers of the Apollo pension board, became its first president, and has continued to hold that position to the present time. He is serving as a trustee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Erie, Pennsylvania.

On Dec. 29, 1875, the Doctor received a commission from Governor Hartranft as surgeon in chief on Gen. Harry White's staff, 9th Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and served in that capacity during the Pittsburgh railroad and labor riots.

Dr. Hunter is a leading member of the Presbyterian Church at Leechburg, of which he has been an elder many years. He served a long period as superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1887, he was a delegate from the Kittanning Presbytery to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church which met in Omaha, Nebr. In 1863, he was made a Mason in Loyalhanna lodge, No. 275, F. & A. M., of Latrobe, and now holds member-

ship in Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, of which he is a past master; he is also a member of Orient Chapter, R. A. M., at Kittanning.

On May 18, 1875, Dr. Hunter was married to Rebecca Hill, who was born in Armstrong county, June 30, 1853, daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Kuhns) Hill. They have had the following children: John A., born June 18, 1876, died May 27, 1892; Lida A., born Jan. 10, 1878, died Nov. 2, 1897; Robert K., born Oct. 19, 1879, graduated from the Leechburg high school, took a business course at Clarion, Pa., and is now in the government employ at Freeport, Pa.; Marion D., graduated from the Leechburg high school and later studied at the Lake Erie Seminary, a school for girls.

HERBERT G. GATES, secretary and treasurer of the Armstrong Trust Company of Kittanning, was born in that borough in 1881, son of the late William and Mary (Bassett) Gates, and grandson of William Gates. The grandfather was for many years owner and manager of the Kittanning Iron Works.

William Gates, son of William, and father of Herbert G. Gates, was born March 2, 1842, in Pittsburgh, and when six years old was brought to Kittanning by his parents. He attended public school here and Elder's Ridge Academy, and when sixteen years old went to New York City to study pharmacy. Returning to Kittanning within several years, he went into a confectionery business with his brother, James Gates. Later these two branched out into the grocery business, their partnership continuing until the elder brother enlisted for service in the Civil war. William Gates then bought a store on South Jefferson street, and conducted it for some years, until he sold it in order to devote all his attention to his extensive granary. During the last few months of his life he was confined to the house with a lingering illness. In August, 1864, Mr. Gates married Virginia Bassett, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Bassett, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gates had the following family: William; Mrs. J. H. Sutherland, of Chambersburg; Sara B., Mrs. Watt; Edna, and Herbert G. Mr. Gates was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, serving the old Second Presbyterian Church as elder, and working in the Sunday school as superintendent.

Herbert G. Gates was educated in the public and high schools of Kittanning, the Kittanning Academy, and the Eastman business col-

lege, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1901. Immediately afterward he entered the First National Bank of East Brady, Pa., as bookkeeper, but within three months was offered and accepted the position of bookkeeper of the Armstrong Trust Company of Kittanning. Within eighteen months he was made secretary and treasurer, and still holds these offices. In addition to his connection with the Armstrong Trust Company, Mr. Gates is administrator of the William Gates estate, secretary and treasurer of the Fort Pitt Powder Company, and a director of the Acme Natural Gas Company of Leechburg, Pa. Fraternally he belongs to the Elks, while his religious connections are with the Presbyterian Church of Kittanning. Like his father he takes an active part in church affairs, now serving as secretary of the congregation and church trustee.

In 1902, Mr. Gates married Winifred Rohrer, daughter of Frederick Rohrer, a prominent newspaper man. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gates: Georgia, Dorothy, Herbert G., Jr., Mary Virginia, Willis Patton and Frederick Rohrer.

FRED C. BEECHER, of Ford City, Armstrong Co., Pa. examiner of statements of the State Insurance Department, was born Dec. 1, 1871, in Chautauqua county, N. Y., son of Ira T. and Amelia P. (Cook) Beecher. David Beecher, his grandfather, was a farmer, owning a farm at Lake George, N. Y. The family came originally from Connecticut and is closely allied with that branch to which Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe belonged.

Ira T. Beecher is a man of vigorous personality and became quite prominent in the various lines with which he was associated. For several years he carried on a hardware business at North East, Pa. He was also a successful oil operator, having engaged in the business when it was in its infancy and accumulated a modest fortune by his good judgment and excellent management. He served as burgess, councilman, school director and justice of the peace at North East. He is also a prominent Mason, being a member of North East Lodge and Mount Olivet Commandery, Knights Templar. He has now retired from active business pursuits, making his home at Erie, Pa. To him and his wife were born two children, Fred C. and Blanche, the latter the wife of Charles M. Hatch, of Erie, Pa., general manager of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Railway Company.

Fred C. Beecher received his preliminary education in the public schools at North East, Pa. At the age of fourteen he became messenger boy in a bank there, being thus employed two years. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During his college course he was the college reporter for the Philadelphia *Ledger*, then under the control of its noted founder, George W. Childs, and after leaving the university he became a member of the reportorial staff of the *Ledger*, with which he was connected until 1897. Returning to North East, Pa., he was engaged in the hardware business with his father for about one year, in 1898, becoming teller in the National Bank of McKeesport. He was there four years, until 1902, when he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Ford City, Pa., of which place he has since been a resident. He maintained his connection with the bank until Jan. 1, 1911, when he was appointed reading clerk to the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, for the term of 1911-13; and later to his present position by Insurance Commissioner Johnson.

Mr. Beecher is a prominent Mason in his section of Pennsylvania, belonging to Kittanning Lodge, No. 244, F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 247, Royal Arch Masons, of Kittanning, which he is now (1912) serving as high priest; Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Mr. Beecher is a member of the Presbyterian Church and has served on the board of trustees. He is a man whose worth has been recognized in every circle in which he has moved, and whose services in the various offices to which he has been chosen have earned him the esteem of all concerned.

In 1897, Mr. Beecher was married to Sarah S. Collum, daughter of Maj. Richard Collum, who was a distinguished officer of the Union army during the Civil war. Four children have been born to this union: Frederick T., Richard S. C., Lee C. and David R.

ERWIN E. COCHRAN, ex-sheriff of Armstrong county, now a resident of Apollo, was born Sept. 19, 1861, in this county, son of John G. and Margaret (Hart) Cochran.

John G. Cochran was born in Armstrong county, of Scotch-Irish stock, and was a nephew of ex-Judge Cochran of Armstrong county, a prominent Democrat. Early in life he taught school, but after his marriage em-

barked in a mercantile business at Springchurch, this county, and conducted a general store there for many years. Politically he was a Republican. During his useful life, which was terminated by death in 1880, in his fifty-first year, he was noted for his strict probity, and became well and favorably known in his community. Both he and his wife were Presbyterians. The latter was also born in Armstrong county, and her ancestors were of German origin. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran were the parents of ten children, six of whom still survive. The mother survived until 1907.

Erwin E. Cochran attended school until his seventeenth year. Upon the death of his father he remained at home to look after his mother and her affairs. Meantime he taught school four terms, and then disposing of the mercantile business owned by his father, moved the family to Apollo. There he engaged in the business of handling boots and shoes, which he continued to carry on for nine years, and subsequently he embarked in the real estate trade, building and selling town lots and other properties. In the fall of 1903, he was elected sheriff of Armstrong county, and served from 1904 to 1907. Mr. Cochran owned a fine farm in the county, but disposed of it recently, and in the spring of 1911 bought the beautiful residence at Apollo which is now the family home. He is well known all over the county and a man of recognized merit, both as a conscientious and able official and public-spirited citizen. Politically he is a Republican, and he has always rendered his party efficient service.

On Nov. 20, 1900, Mr. Cochran was united in marriage with Matilda C. Alcorn. Four children have been born of this union, three of whom are now living: Margaret and John G., twins, born Sept. 22, 1902; and James F., born Feb. 27, 1905.

COL. WILLIAM SIRWELL was born at the Allegheny arsenal, in Pennsylvania, Aug. 10, 1820, his father, Richard Sirwell, a native of England, being in the United States army. He had been principal musician, and at that time was armorer at the arsenal. He married Elizabeth Graham, also a native of England.

Of a military turn of mind, William Sirwell entered the militia service in 1839, and commanded in succession the City Blues, of Pittsburgh, and the Washington Blues, Brady Alpines and Kittanning Yaegers, of Kittanning, to which place he removed in 1846. He

was also for ten years brigade inspector of Armstrong county. In person he was six feet in height, broad shouldered, and robust. He married Nov. 6, 1840, Elizabeth McCandless, of Butler county, Pa., and eight children were born to them: Luenda Ann, Alexander Nelson, Sarah C., Mary H., William Mitchell, Samuel, Elizabeth M. and Emma J., only three of whom are living, Luenda A.; Mrs. Sarah C. McCoy (living in Buffalo, N. Y.); and William M., of Kittanning.

In 1854, being in Iowa, the colonel raised at Davenport the first military company in the State, and in 1855, while on his way home, he organized in Pittsburgh the first military company of colored men known to have been formed in the United States. They were called the Hannibal Guards.

On the breaking out of the Civil war Colonel Sirwell and his company, the Brady Alpines above mentioned, the first company in western Pennsylvania to offer their services to the United States government, were at once accepted, and served through the three months' campaign in the 9th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under General Patterson, in Virginia. Upon the expiration of their term of service and return home, Captain Sirwell at once proceeded to organize the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned colonel of the same, and with his brigade, under the command of Gen. James S. Negley, ordered to the army then stationed in Kentucky. In the affair of Laverne, one of the actions for the defense of Nashville, the regiment particularly distinguished itself, and its commander was complimented by General Negley and by Andrew Johnson, then military governor of Tennessee. At Stone River the regiment captured the White Horse Artillery, of New Orleans, consisting of four twelve-pounder brass Napoleon guns, the regimental colors of the 26th Confederate Tennessee, and the guidon of the 4th Florida. As a reward of his service here, Colonel Sirwell was made provost marshal of Murfreesboro, and was afterward placed in command of the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, of the 14th Corps, Department of the Cumberland. In the terrible conflicts of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and in the subsequent campaign of Atlanta, he rendered valuable services. At New Hope Church so marked was his gallantry that he was commended by General Thomas. When Atlanta finally was taken after a campaign of a hundred days in which the smoke of battle scarcely cleared away, it became difficult to keep open the base

of supplies, stretching away to Chattanooga. Colonel Sirwell was assigned to this duty and preserved unbroken the line of transportation, supplies being rapidly brought up. After his term of service expired, at the solicitation of the commander of the department, Colonel Sirwell remained in the field, his regiment as mounted infantry being employed in attacking and pursuing Forrest's cavalry through middle and southern Tennessee.

Colonel Sirwell was a gallant but prudent officer. He was much admired by his brother officers and the men of his command. He was made the recipient of two swords, both handsome and valuable ones, but prized by him more dearly for their associations than aught else.

At one time Colonel Sirwell saw fit to resign his command (which, however, he almost immediately resumed), and the officers of the 78th Regiment at that time, Nov. 20, 1863, presented him the following resolutions:

Whereas, Col. William Sirwell has felt it his duty to resign his commission as colonel of this regiment, we the commissioned officers, do resolve,

1. That we sustain Col. Sirwell in the cause that induced him to take this step which sunders the reciprocal ties which for over two years have held him and his military family together. Declining health induced by hard service in the field entitled "the old soldier" to an honorable retirement.

2. That the history of this regiment from its organization to this time, its superior discipline, its undaunted courage on the field of battle, and its complete appointment in every department are the handiwork of Col. Sirwell, and stamp him as a military commander of the first order.

3. That the name and services of Col. Sirwell will ever be associated in our minds with recollections of Lamb's Ferry, White Creek, Neely's Bend, Goodletsville, Laverne, Brentwood and Stone River, Dug Gap, Chickamauga.

4. That the kindness of disposition and the frankness of Col. Sirwell have endeared him to both officers and men, and in parting with him they feel that they are losing a father who watched over them with fond care.

5. That we each and all resolve here tonight in taking the parting hand of Col. Sirwell that we will do our utmost to bring this regiment home to him with its colors flying and its bright escutcheon untarnished.

6. To William Sirwell, late colonel of this regiment, the strict disciplinarian, the accomplished soldier, the high-toned gentleman, the kind and genial companion—you have toiled with us, you have endured all the sufferings and enjoyed many of the glories of the soldier's life—to you we say farewell, and God bless you.

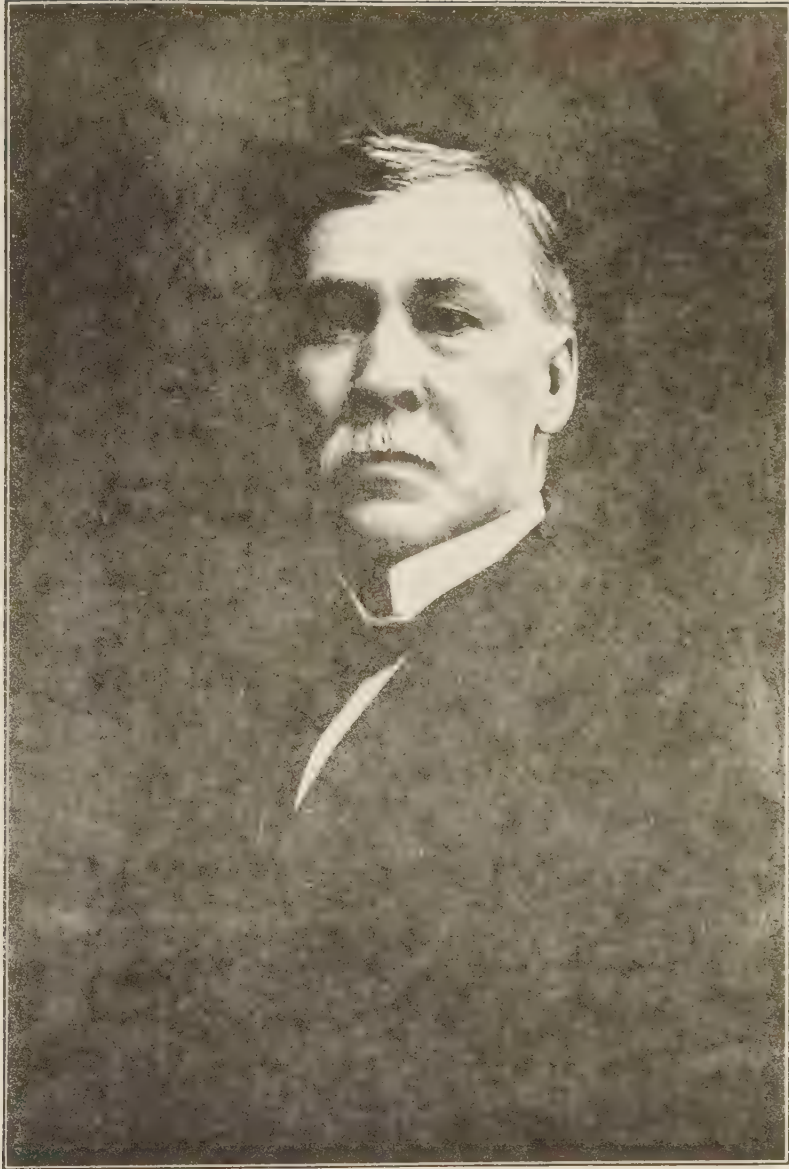
7. *Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Col. Sirwell and to the papers in Kittanning (except the *Mentor*), Indiana, Clarion, Butler, Lawrence and Pittsburgh.

(Signed by the commissioned officers
of the 78th Regiment.)

Having performed his duties faithfully to the government during the time of the war, Colonel Sirwell afterward resided in Kittanning, and held the offices of postmaster and justice of the peace. He spent much time in collecting curiosities and relics, especially those which pertain to Armstrong county, and had perhaps the most valuable private cabinet in western Pennsylvania. He had moved to Kittanning from Pittsburgh, when his eldest child was three years old, and maintained his residence there to the end of his days, dying Sept. 9, 1885. A watchmaker and jeweler by trade, he always kept a shop in the borough, but had another man in charge, his military interests calling him away so frequently. He used to go to various places in this section to drill soldiers, being considered by many the best drillmaster in the State. Besides holding offices in the borough he was well known as one of the first Odd Fellows in Kittanning, and also belonged to other societies, and he raised the first lodge of Red Men in the town. Though he did not leave a large estate, Colonel Sirwell handled considerable money in the course of his life, but he believed in enjoying his means and especially in aiding others, no one in want ever asking him for help in vain, and he was always foremost in giving help to the needy. His wife, who survived until 1887, was like him, very kind and charitable, deeply religious, and beloved by all who knew her. The eldest of their children, Miss Luenda A. Sirwell, now over seventy years old, lives with her brother William in Kittanning.

HARVEY N. SNYDER, one of the leading attorneys of Kittanning, one whose connection with matters of jurisprudence in Armstrong county has been long and honorable, was born Sept. 29, 1846, in Brady township, Butler Co., Pa. He is a son of Zephaniah and Rachel (Kennedy) Snyder, grandson of Conrad Snyder, and great-grandson of Conrad Snyder, Sr., the founder of this Snyder family in Pennsylvania.

Conrad Snyder, Sr., was born in Switzerland in 1735, and lived there until after his marriage. He fled with his wife to the Netherlands to escape conscription for service in the French army. Deciding to come to America he bargained for transportation for himself and wife by selling their time, a common custom in Colonial days, and it is believed served seven years in one of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania to pay for their passage here. Moving from Philadelphia to Bedford county,



H. W. Snyder

Pa., they came thence to Westmoreland county, Pa., and in 1800 accompanied their son Conrad to Brady township, Butler Co., Pa., where Conrad Snyder, Sr., died March 10, 1827, aged ninety-two years. His wife, Nancy, died July 16, 1803, and both are buried in a graveyard on the Snyder farm. They had three children: Catherine, who married Frederick Dubbs; Nancy, who married Daniel Carter, and Conrad.

Conrad Snyder, Jr., son of Conrad (Sr.) and Nancy Snyder, was born in Philadelphia county, Pa., in 1777, and came with his parents to Butler county, Pa., when twenty-three years of age. Purchasing four hundred acres now known as the Watson farm, he sold half of the tract subsequently and gave the balance to his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Double. After residing there some years he purchased the two hundred acres in Brady township upon which his son Conrad afterward lived and died. He was the most extensive farmer and stock breeder in that section of the country, a few years before his death owning three thousand acres of land in Brady, Franklin and Slippery Rock townships. He gave each of his children two hundred acres of land, and when he died the remainder was sold and divided among them. Mr. Snyder was a celebrated trapper, and during pioneer days made considerable money by that means, which he invested carefully in stock and lands. Though a self-educated man, he could read and write both English and German fluently. In politics he was first a Whig, afterward a Republican, and was interested in the success of his party, but would never accept a public office. He was one of the pioneer members of the Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church. Mr. Snyder married Ann M. Bryan, a daughter of Seth Bryan, of Westmoreland county, Pa., and nine children were born to them: John married Elizabeth Ralston and lived and died in Brady township; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Zephaniah Double; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Thomas Strain; Nancy, deceased, was the wife of Isaac Double; Zephaniah is mentioned below; Prudence, deceased, was the wife of John Webb; Effie J. is the widow of Hulmes Thompson; Conrad, now deceased, was a resident of Brady township, Butler county; Catherine is the widow of John Croll. The father of this family died Feb. 27, 1866, the mother Jan. 2, 1869, in her eighty-eighth year.

Zephaniah Snyder, son of Conrad and Ann M. Snyder, was born on the old homestead in Brady township Jan. 17, 1813, and grew to

manhood amid scenes of pioneer days. He settled on two hundred acres of land in Brady township, and there continued to reside until his death, which occurred June 12, 1887. In 1834 he married Rachel Kennedy, daughter of John Kennedy, of Franklin township, Butler county, Pa. Mr. Snyder died in 1896, his widow surviving until 1905. Nine children were born to this union: Louisa, who died in 1892; Joseph C.; Mary E., wife of John McNees; Eleanor J., wife of Nicholas Ifft; Effie, wife of Robert Allen; Harvey N., attorney, of Kittanning; Rachel E., wife of W. B. Curry; Seth, and Lorenzo B. Mr. Snyder was a Republican and took an active interest in political matters. He was a member of Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church.

Harvey N. Snyder attended public school in his native township, later going to the academy at Prospect, Butler county, Pa., and still later to Witherspoon Institute, at Butler. Following this he began the study of law under the direction of Col. John M. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar of Butler county in 1871, and to the bar of Armstrong county subsequently, about 1873. Following his admission to the Butler county bar he was appointed deputy sheriff and served as such very acceptably for three years. At the expiration of his term of office he began the practice of his profession in Butler county, but moved to Kittanning in 1886, and since then has built up a large and lucrative practice, his services being in demand in many important cases in all the courts. His ability has received recognition at the hands of the people. He was elected—on the Republican ticket—to the office of district attorney in 1891, and reelected in 1904, serving two terms of three years each.

In 1873 Mr. Snyder married Frances E. Zeigler, of Mercer county, Pa., and they have six children: Jessie, who married George W. Daugherty; Mary Frances and Margaret, both public school teachers, of Kittanning; Homer H., who is a construction engineer; Philip, a graduate of the Kittanning Academy and of the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, now in the office of his father, having been admitted to the Armstrong county bar in 1910; and Renard Z., a civil engineer.

ROBERT TODD, retired woolen manufacturer, has been one of the prominent citizens of South Bethlehem, Armstrong county, for many years, and during his native business life operated the leading industry at that place. Mr. Todd is a native of Scotland, born May 16, 1834, at Alva, son of

Robert and Helen (Carmichael) Todd. His early life was spent in his native land, where he received the thorough training characteristic of the time and place. He served his apprenticeship as a carder and spinner in the mills of his native city, mastering every detail connected with the manufacture of woollens. He showed especial ability for the business, and worked himself up steadily until he secured the appointment of superintendent of one of the largest woolen mills at Alloa, Scotland, filling that position for a number of years. In 1867, he came to the United States, locating first at Duke Center, McKean Co., Pa., where he remained for a year, thence moving to Greenville, Clarion Co., Pa. In 1879, in company with his brother James Todd, he purchased the woolen mills at that place, removed the building and machinery to South Bethlehem, Armstrong county, and after installing new machinery commenced to operate the mills, in 1880. They did business under the name of Todd Brothers until the death of James Todd, when the firm became Robert Todd & Co., continuing as such until the mills were shut down, in 1893. They manufactured blankets, skirts, yarns, flannels, etc., making a specialty of the "Rose of Sharon" blankets, widely known for their extra quality. The entire output of the mills was purchased by the Joseph Horne Company, of Pittsburgh. During their existence the mills were an important factor in the well-being of the town, giving employment to a number of people and contributing considerably to its industrial prosperity. Mr. Todd's thorough familiarity with the business, and his executive qualities, made his establishment highly successful, and he won high standing among the most substantial citizens of the county. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Republican.

On Oct. 13, 1870, Mr. Todd married Helen Jack Philip, daughter of William and Helen (Jack) Philip, of Greenville, Pa., both of whom were natives of Scotland. They had three children: Robert James, Helen J. (deceased) and William P.

ROBERT JAMES TODD, son of Robert and Helen Jack (Philip) Todd, was born Jan. 26, 1872, in Greenville, Clarion Co., Pa., and received his education at New Bethlehem. There he also learned the trade of tailor, and in 1894 embarked in business for himself as a merchant tailor in New Bethlehem, Pa., having the only exclusive merchant tailoring establishment there. He carries an extensive stock of up-to-date goods, and has

done a very successful business, drawing his trade from a wide territory in his section of Armstrong county.

On Oct. 20, 1897, Mr. Todd was married to Carrie Elizabeth Shakely, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Shoup) Shakely, of Emlenton, Pa., and a descendant of one of the oldest families of western Pennsylvania. Mr. Todd is a Presbyterian in religious connection. In politics he supports the Republican party.

WILLIAM PHILIP TODD, of South Bethlehem, Armstrong county, has been connected with the Fairmount Coal Company, of New Bethlehem, since 1894, and at present holds the responsible position of head bookkeeper. He was born April 8, 1877, in Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, son of Robert and Helen Jack (Philip) Todd, and has lived at South Bethlehem since he was two years old.

Mr. Todd obtained his education in the public schools. He has resided at South Bethlehem practically all his life, and began to work for the Fairmount Coal Company in 1894, in the capacity of bookkeeper. In February, 1912, he was made head bookkeeper, and he has made an excellent record for thoroughness and reliability in all he undertakes, being a typical representative of the honorable family to which he belongs.

On April 20, 1910, Mr. Todd was married to Nettie Nevada Shakely, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Shoup) Shakely, of Emlenton, Pa., and a descendant of one of the oldest settlers of Butler county; Mrs. Todd's father was a soldier in the Civil war.

Mr. Todd is a Presbyterian in religion, and in his political views is a Republican.

DANIEL LEMMON NULTON, attorney at law, of Freeport, though not engaged in practice continuously since his admission to the bar, has been very successful in his profession during the time he has devoted himself to its pursuit. He comes of a family prominently connected with legal procedure in Armstrong county, being the youngest son of the late Judge John Funk Nulton, for two terms associate judge, and who also served twice as county treasurer. His brother Barclay Nulton was a leading lawyer of Kittanning from the Civil war period until his death, in 1912.

John Funk Nulton was a prominent man in Pennsylvania for many years. He was a "War Democrat," and during the Civil war was interested in recruiting the 103d Pennsylvania

Volunteer Infantry and the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was acquainted with many of the leading men of his day, and a personal friend and associate of Gov. Andrew G. Curtin. He was engaged in business as a contractor, doing most of the building in Kittanning after settling there, and was also very successful as a hotel-keeper in the borough. His death occurred at Kittanning in 1878. He married Margaret Rebecca Lemmon, who died in 1904, a daughter of Col. Daniel Lemmon, who served in the Black Hawk war. A longer account of the Nulton and Lemmon families appears elsewhere in this work.

Daniel Lemmon Nulton was born May 20, 1853, at Kittanning, and attended common school until his nineteenth year, later studying at Lambeth College, and at St. John's University, Haddonfield, N. J. Afterward he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Kittanning, Pa., in 1883. In 1885 he was appointed post office inspector, which office he resigned in 1888. From then much of his time was devoted to promoting the interests of the Democratic party, in which he has long been active and influential, and on seventeen different occasions he has attended State conventions of the party as a delegate. In 1911 he resumed the practice of law at Freeport, where he now makes his home.

On Jan. 23, 1875, Mr. Nulton was married at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Laura Galbraith, daughter of Rev. William Galbraith.

BAUER. For the last several years the name of Bauer in Kittanning has been associated with one of the most prosperous borough industries, the Wickboro Mirror Company when established having been composed mainly of members of this family, and all its officers have been Bauers since the formation of the present organization, in 1901. There are few enterprises in Kittanning or anywhere in Armstrong county which show better development. The business ability and principles of the owners entitle them to a place among the most valuable factors in the local industrial situation, and all the representatives of the family here have been creditable citizens. They are of German extraction. Conrad Bauer, their grandfather, was born in Germany and passed all his life in that country, dying at the age of fifty-three years. He was a silver miner, working in mines which were opened in 1785 and are still running. He was one of five brothers. He mar-

ried Susanna Linweaver, who like himself passed all her life in Germany, and died in 1855, when her son Christian was twelve years old. They had the following children: Victor, who took the old homestead in Germany and was drowned in the river Lahn; Henry, who was the first of the family to come to America; Christian Jacob; Louisa, who is deceased; Margaret, who lives in Germany; Christina, born in 1841, who died from injuries received by falling on an icy sidewalk in Pittsburgh, in February, 1908, when aged sixty-seven years; and Susanna.

HENRY BAUER, second son of Conrad Bauer, was born Jan. 7, 1837, in Laurenberg, which is on the river Rhine, in the province of Nassau. He came to the United States in 1864, and settled in Armstrong county, Pa., for a time, working as a miner at Pine Creek Furnace. He died May 25, 1897, in Kittanning. His wife, Rosina Morman, died May 21, 1890, aged forty years, eleven months, five days. She was born in Germany. They were married in Kittanning, Pa. They had the following children: John, who is president of the Wickboro Mirror Company and is also engaged in the insurance business at Vandergrift, Pa.; Henry; Christian; Catherine, who married Turney B. Richardson, of Wickboro, and has had children, Mildred (born Feb. 16, 1902), Ruth (born Aug. 10, 1903), Thelma (born March 17, 1905, deceased), Dorothy (born Feb. 19, 1907), Velma (born Oct. 22, 1908), and Merl Christian (born June 19, 1911); Louisa, who married William Semmens, of Wickboro, and has children, Robert (born June 6, 1909), and Clifford (born Jan. 6, 1911).

JOHN BAUER, son of Henry and Rosina (Morman) Bauer, was born Sept. 17, 1874, in Fairmont City, Clarion Co., Pa. In 1891, he came to Kittanning, Pa., and worked at the pottery trade. In 1897, he started to work as agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company at Kittanning, in 1899 was promoted to the office of assistant superintendent of that company, and was transferred to New Kensington, Pa., from there back to Kittanning, and then to Vandergrift. Resigning his position as assistant superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company at Vandergrift in the year 1903, he came back to Kittanning, Pa., joining his brothers Henry and Christian in the mirror business, becoming president of the Wickboro Mirror Company. He was the representative and bookkeeper of the Wickboro Mirror Company up to April 30, 1909, when he resigned his position with-

that company in order to accept a position as agent for the Prudential Insurance Company at Kittanning, but still retains his stock in the Wickboro Mirror Company. Working as agent up to 1912, he was then promoted again to the office of assistant superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company, but transferred to Vandergrift, Pa., where he is still at present time, April, 1914. Mr. Bauer has taken considerable interest in the public affairs of Wickboro, has served three years as member of the borough council, resigning from this office on account of moving to Vandergrift, in August, 1912, and he has done his share toward the promotion of the general welfare. In political connection he is a Republican. On March 6, 1893, Mr. Bauer married Cora Irene Campbell, who was born in North Buffalo, June 21, 1874, daughter of Alexander Finley and Mary E. (Claypoole) Campbell. They have a family of eight children: Grace Irene, born April 7, 1894; Leona May, born Jan. 22, 1897; Thomas, born May 30, 1899 (died July 7, 1899); Alonza Alfred, born July 21, 1900; Marie C., born June 6, 1903; Evelin M., born March 27, 1906; Imogene R., born Nov. 8, 1909; and Eunice M., born July 16, 1912.

HENRY BAUER, son of Henry and Rosina (Morman) Bauer, was born April 4, 1876, in Clarion county, Pa. His first work was at coal mining, at Fairmount City, Clarion county. In 1891, he came to Kittanning and worked at the pottery trade. In 1898, he was assistant superintendent of the Prudential Life Insurance Company at Kittanning, being thus engaged until he and his brother Christian organized the Wickboro Mirror Company in company with Mr. Wolford. He has been treasurer of that company since the reorganization, in 1902, and by his judicious management and devotion to its interests, and the application of his practical ideas, has contributed materially to the steady growth of its business. Mr. Bauer has taken considerable interest in the public affairs of Wickboro, has served two terms as tax collector (first from 1901 to 1902, when he resigned, in 1909 being re-elected to serve five years), and served one year as member of the borough council. He has done his share toward the promotion of the general welfare. In political connection he is a Republican. He is a member and officer of St. Luke's Reformed Church, being one of the elders.

In 1901, Mr. Bauer married Fannie O. Hooks, who was born in Franklin township, Armstrong county, Feb. 29, 1876, daughter

of James and Margaret (Gibson) Hooks. They have a family of four children: Henry Paul, born Dec. 25, 1902; Ralph Hooks, born June 24, 1904; Mary Elizabeth, born May 12, 1911; and Fred Le Roy, born Nov. 8, 1912. They live at No. 903 Orr avenue.

CHRISTIAN BAUER, son of Henry and Rosina (Morman) Bauer, was born April 13, 1880, in Fairmount City, Clarion Co., Pa., where he attended school until November, 1891, when he came to Kittanning. At the age of fourteen he entered the employ of the Wickboro China Company as an apprentice, remaining with that concern until 1898, when he became engaged at the Crystal Mirror Works, being there for the next three years. He then acted as agent of the Prudential Life Insurance Company for six months, in 1901 organizing the Wickboro Mirror Company, to which he has since given his principal attention. He started this establishment in association with his brother Henry and a Mr. Wolford, and they began business in a small building in the Wickboro district of Kittanning, employing but three men. In 1902, Mr. Wolford's interests were purchased by the Bauers and the company was reorganized and capitalized at \$30,000. At this time the older brother, John Bauer, and William F. Bauer, cousin of John, Christian and Henry, entered the firm, John Bauer becoming president, and the other officers being as follows: William F. Bauer, vice president; Henry Bauer, treasurer; and Christian Bauer, secretary. The business has shown steady progress. The plant has been enlarged to meet the increasing demands of the trade, and is now splendidly equipped, and the volume of business has grown so that fifteen men are constantly employed. The establishment is therefore a public benefit to the town, affording as it does regular employment to a number of men and support to their families. Personally the brothers are all citizens of the highest standing.

On June 11, 1900, Christian O. Bauer was married to Nettie May Clark, who was born April 10, 1883, at Kittanning, daughter of Robert B. and Katharine Susanna (Ream) Clark, of New Kensington, Pa. They have had four children, born as follows: Clarence Robert, March 22, 1901; Verna Rosina, June 3, 1904; Kenneth Christian, Dec. 9, 1907; Katharine May, Aug. 10, 1913. Mr. Bauer is a prominent member of St. Luke's Reformed Church, in which he serves as deacon. On political questions he is a Republican. His home is at 426 Highland avenue.

CHRISTIAN JACOB BAUER, son of Conrad

and Susanna (Linweaver) Bauer, was born Sept. 6, 1843, in Laurenburg, Nassau, Germany, and there passed his early life. He served three years in the army. He was married in Germany when twenty-six years old to Sophia Smith, and three weeks later set sail with his bride for America, joining his brother Henry, who was then working as a miner at Pine Creek Furnace, Armstrong Co., Pa. There Christian Jacob Bauer found work also, being for six years with John Painter, after which he moved to Red Bank Furnace, where he was employed for one year. Thence he removed to Fairmount City, Clarion county, where he established a home, building a house in which he lived for many years and where his children were reared. While living at Fairmount City, Mr. Bauer followed mining. The family home was there for a period of thirty-five years and there Mrs. Bauer died in 1896, at the age of fifty. She was the mother of the following children: Charles, who lives on the Isle of Man, Great Britain; William F., vice president of the Wickboro Mirror Company, born Aug. 19, 1880, who is a prominent worker in the Republican party, acting as committeeman for Wickboro, and is well known fraternally as a member of the Odd Fellows and Eagles at Kittanning; Susanna, unmarried, who lives with her father; Christina, Mrs. Ed. Beck; and Anna, Mrs. Herbert Moore.

Mr. Bauer continued to reside at Fairmount City for sixteen years after the death of his wife, his daughter Susanna keeping house for him, and in 1911 they came to Kittanning, where most of his children are located. After leaving the place which had been his home for so many years his heart turned to the Fatherland, and wishing to see once more the scenes of his birth and early life he set out with his daughter Susanna for the Old World. They first went to the Isle of Man, England, where his son Charles (who like his father had settled far from his early home) resides, and there was an affectionate meeting between the long separated members of the family. After a two months' sojourn there the travelers proceeded to Germany by way of Belgium, going to the old home in Nassau, Germany, where Mr. Bauer's sister Margaret lives. There he celebrated the sixty-eighth anniversary of his birth, practically the whole town of Laurenburg uniting to do him honor. The village schoolmaster and his pupils formed a choir to give him greeting in song, and Mr. Bauer acknowledged his appreciation of the good will shown on all sides in a

speech in praise of his home across the sea. The occasion was highly enjoyable, and its memory will long live in the minds and hearts of those who were present. Mr. Bauer and his daughter spent a month at his old home, and then returned to America as they had gone out, by way of the Isle of Man, where they spent another month with Charles Bauer.

Since his return Mr. Bauer has acted as night watchman at the plant of the Kittanning Plate Glass Company. He and his family belong to St. Luke's Reformed Church, which has many Bauers in its membership. Mr. Bauer, his daughter and son William F., reside at No. 420 Fair street.

JOHN A. HILL, member of the firm of Stull-Hill-Coulter Company, general merchants at Leechburg, was born in Butler county, Pa., March 5, 1863, son of Shiloh and Mary E. (Weaver) Hill.

Shiloh Hill was born Oct. 18, 1825, on the old family homestead in what is now Gilpin township, Armstrong county. He learned the milling business, and afterward bought a farm in Butler county which he operated for a few years. Then he ran the Hill gristmill in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, living at Bagdad most of the time and he spent one summer in the oil fields where he was interested to some extent in oil production, but devoted the larger part of his time to milling. From 1870 until 1872 he operated the Elwood mill at Leechburg. For several years before his death he was retired, his death occurring June 27, 1888; he was buried in the Freeport cemetery. He married Mary E. Weaver, daughter of Peter and Mary (Roney) Weaver, and they had a family of ten children, as follows: Mary and Sarah, twins, who died young; Laura, widow of Andrew J. Stull; John A.; Jessie, wife of S. J. Swank; James R.; Grant, a member of the Stull-Hill-Coulter Company; Frederick and Charles S., both also members of that firm; and Hattie C., wife of Robert P. Elwood.

John A. Hill attended school in both Gilpin and Allegheny townships and was trained practically from boyhood in his father's mill, of which he took charge in 1877, operating it for some years. In 1887 he came to Leechburg to conduct a mill, which he ran for four years, when he entered the firm of Smail, Stull & Hill, who had the establishment now carried on by the Stull-Hill-Coulter Company, dealers in groceries and general supplies. They have enlarged the scope of their trade considerably since, now also handling grain, feed

and hay. The different members of the firm have charge of different departments, all working together as a whole, and John A. Hill takes care of the hardware, plumbing and roofing business. He has additional business interests, being a director of the Leechburg Realty Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia Milling & Mining Company. In politics a Republican, the success of his party is always gratifying to him. He has served one term as a councilman and two terms as a member of the school board, has been secretary for the borough since 1901, and is secretary and a director of the Leechburg Board of Trade.

On May 30, 1888, Mr. Hill was married to Mary Coulter, daughter of S. L. Coulter, and they have seven daughters: Edna C., L. Maude, Ruth E., Jessie E., Jeane E., Ida E., and Ada E. Mr. Hill and his family belong to the Hebron Lutheran Church at Leechburg, of which he has been an official for twenty years. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Leechburg Lodge, No. 377, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; and to Orient Chapter, R. A. M., at Kittanning.

DAVID REYNOLDS, now living retired at Ford City, Armstrong county, is a member of a family which has been known in Kittanning, this county, for many years, his grandfather, David Reynolds, having founded the hotel there which bore his name, and its modern successor, the "Hotel Reynolds," continues to be one of the well-known places of public entertainment in this region.

David Reynolds, the grandfather, was for many years engaged in the hotel business, being proprietor of the old frame hotel at Kittanning, the first "Reynolds House." He also had other interests, being a man of wealth and influence, and owned large tracts of land, farming on an extensive scale. He was a Whig in politics, and served several years as postmaster at Kittanning. He was twice married, his first wife being a Woodward, his second a Ross, and his children were as follows: Harriet, wife of John Leech, of Leechburg, Pa.; Margaret, wife of Peter Weaver, of Freeport, Pa.; Mary, wife of John Watson; Absalom Woodward; Washington; Alexander; Frank; Ross; Jane, widow of Joseph Graff, now residing at Graff station, in Manor township; Judith, wife of A. J. Dull, of Harrisburg, Pa.; and Sallie, who died unmarried.

Alexander Reynolds, son of David, was for many years engaged in the iron business, in

that connection building a furnace in Armstrong county and one in Clarion county, being one of the pioneers in this industry in this section of Pennsylvania. He was a man of recognized business ability, accumulated considerable means, and retained the respect and esteem of his fellow men throughout his long and active life. He was a Whig in politics, subsequently a Republican. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Reynolds died in 1880, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, Martha (Dennison), died about 1887, at the age of sixty-seven. They were the parents of the following children: David; Sarah D., widow of Dr. J. G. Cunningham; John D.; and Ellen, who married Capt. W. R. May.

David Reynolds, son of Alexander, was born Oct. 12, 1840, in Kittanning, in the old frame hotel known as the "Reynolds House," which occupied the same site as the present brick "Hotel Reynolds." He began his education in the public schools of Kittanning, and for three years attended the Turtle Creek Academy, after which he entered the Sewickley Academy, where he was also a pupil for about three years. He then went to Red Bank Furnace, where he became identified with his father in the iron business, in which line they had a large and profitable patronage for many years. He was in this business for about thirty-six years in all, he and his brother John D. continuing it for several years after the death of their father. About 1888 David Reynolds withdrew and located at Ford City, which at that time was a settlement of only a few houses. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, who have the largest works of the kind in the world, having established a plant at Ford City. Mr. Reynolds became watchman for that concern, continuing to hold that position about one year. In 1890 he was elected burgess of the new town of Ford City, and a little later was elected assessor, holding the former office for three years and the latter for five years. During the Roosevelt administration he was appointed postmaster at Ford City, and served as such four years, since which time he has been living retired from active pursuits. He is a highly respected citizen, having served his community well in every office to which he was chosen. He is a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., and to Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., both of Kittanning.

In 1867 Mr. Reynolds married Margaret Deitrick, and they are the parents of four children: Sarah D., deceased, wife of W. E.

Noble; Harry A., who is prominently identified with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; David, Jr.; and Kissie, widow of Dr. W. D. Jessop, dentist (they had two children, Dorothy R. and Clair).

JOHN SAMUEL ARTMAN, merchant and manufacturer of Ford City, Armstrong county, is one of the all around active citizens of his section, interested in business and public life, well known in social circles and thoroughly respected in all the relations of life. He was born Oct. 3, 1856, in Westmoreland county, Pa., son of Michael and Rachel (Hill) Artman, of that county, the Artman family being of German stock, the Hills of Scotch-Irish extraction.

Michael Artman grew up in Westmoreland county and attended the common schools. He learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed throughout his active years, and he and his wife are still living in Westmoreland county (1912), he at the age of eighty-four years, she aged eighty-two. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. They had a family of six children, namely: John Samuel; Miller, a blacksmith and wagon-maker by trade, who was a merchant and postmaster at Milligantown, Westmoreland county; Emma, who married M. Portner, M. D., of Bevan, Pa.; Martha, who married David Guthrie, a carpenter, of New Kensington, Pa.; James; and G. H.

John Samuel Artman was given a common school education. At the age of fifteen years he commenced to learn to make grain cradles, with Matthew Miller, of Westmoreland county, for whom he worked three years without wages, and another year for which he was paid. He was twenty when he started out on his own account, in 1876 coming to Armstrong county and settling in Manor township, where Ford City now stands. For the next eighteen years he was in the employ of T. Montgomery, making cradles, and Mr. Montgomery retiring at the end of that period Mr. Artman continued the business at the old stand for a number of years. In 1907 he located at his present place in Ford City, and he is still engaged in the manufacture of grain cradles, selling his product entirely to the wholesale trade. However, this one interest has by no means claimed all his attention. In 1900, in company with H. H. Heilman, he started a shoe store in Ford City under the name of Artman & Heilman, and their establishment is not only the leading one in the borough but in all this section. They have

a fine stock and a thoroughly up-to-date store, conducted along the most modern lines, and the business is one of the most prosperous in this region. For several years Mr. Artman was interested in the gas business, drilling, leasing and selling, and met with success in that line as he has in all his ventures. He also owns a valuable tract of land, 225 acres of the old William Heilman homestead in Bethel township, this county, and is kept busy with the management of his numerous concerns, though he has found time to do his share in the work of local government. He has held the offices of school director, tax collector, overseer of the poor and constable, filling their duties with his customary ability and fidelity, and on political questions is identified with the Democratic party. Fraternally he holds membership in the Elks at Kittanning, and the Eagles and Knights of Pythias at Ford City.

In the fall of 1878 Mr. Artman married Margaret Heilman, of Kittanning township, who was born in that township, daughter of William Heilman, and they have had two children: Edna B. received her education at Kittanning, Pa., and Canton, Ohio, and is now the wife of Walter Bowser, of Ford City (they have two children, Margaret and Dick); Earl D. has always worked with his father. Mrs. Artman is a member of the Lutheran Church.

ALBERT LEE ISEMAN, business man of Freeport, was born Sept. 11, 1868, in Armstrong county, a son of Andrew and Mary Ann (Grinder) Iseman. The founders of the Iseman and Grinder families came from Germany to the United States at an early day, settling in the Eastern States.

Andrew Iseman was born July 14, 1818, and his wife was born April 4, 1825. He was a highly respected man during his useful life, which was terminated in 1906, his wife following him to the grave, Nov. 30, 1911. There were seven children in their family, five of whom are still living, and Albert Lee Iseman is the youngest of them all. The father was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church and for two different terms represented the local denomination in the assembly. Politically he was a Democrat.

Albert Lee Iseman attended school until he was sixteen years old, and has since regretted that his father's financial affairs necessitated his leaving at that time. But he has added to his store of knowledge by reading and observation. Until he was twenty years

old he remained at home, but being ambitious he felt that he could accomplish more away from the family circle. He secured a position as tool dresser in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, at one dollar per day. Because of his fidelity he was promoted to be a driller, working in this capacity for four years. Having saved money enough to buy himself a drilling outfit he undertook the drilling of oil and gas wells by contract, which he found difficult to obtain on account of having no friends or acquaintances in that line of business to whom he could apply for help, having to rely solely on himself. By years of determination and hard work, and after numerous disappointments, he worked himself up to be in touch with some of the largest gas companies of the Pittsburgh district. After following this line for a few years he became one of the organizers of the Cumberland Gas Company, which was organized in 1899, and has been and continues to be a success. Then in the year 1903 he was also one of the promoters of the Beckett, Iseman Oil & Gas Company, and also the heaviest stockholder, the company still doing an active business at the present time in different states. In 1908 the demands on his time and energy were so heavy that he was either compelled to dispose of his drilling or contracting end of the work, or take a partner, and he chose the latter course, forming an association with his brother, J. H. Iseman, the drilling business being done under the name of A. L. & J. H. Iseman, which firm continues to exist at the present time. Mr. Iseman became a stockholder of the Freeport Telephone Company when it was organized, later becoming a director, and he is still an active member of the board. This company, in addition to local wires, has long distance connections and has lines all over the country. The same natural ability that enabled the poor lad of twenty to develop into the prosperous business man of today makes it possible for Mr. Iseman to promote and carry to successful completion undertakings of great magnitude. A number of enterprises of Freeport and contiguous territory which have been successful may be credited to his example and assistance. He has always been progressive relative to home improvements. In October, 1907, Mr. Iseman organized and had chartered the Ben Franklin Coal Company, chartered in Pennsylvania, capitalized at \$200,000; this company is now operating two mines, and after adding proper equipment will have a daily tonnage of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons. Mr. Iseman owns fifty per cent

of the stock of this company. In April, 1912, Mr. Iseman, in company with three others, organized the Ben Franklin Coal Company of West Virginia, chartered in West Virginia at \$250,000, which has a bright future.

On Nov. 19, 1896, Mr. Iseman was married to Frances Knowles, daughter of George Knowles, of Sewickley, Pa. Mrs. Iseman is a college graduate, and prior to her marriage was a teacher in the higher grade schools of Allegheny county. Mr. and Mrs. Iseman are the parents of five children: Nellie Clare, Milton Knowles, Mary Ruth, Albert Lee, Jr., and Floyd Andrew. An enthusiastic Mason Mr. Iseman has attained the thirty-second degree, being a member of the Consistory of Pittsburgh; he also belongs to Commandery No. 1, K. T., and other branches of the organization. Politically he is a Democrat, but not an office seeker. Keen, shrewd, aggressive, Mr. Iseman is one of the best business men this locality has ever known.

JOHN A. BLACK, of Kittanning, one of the progressive citizens of Armstrong county, was born in this county Feb. 8, 1852, son of John and Catherine (Johnson) Black.

John Black was born and reared in Armstrong county, where he followed farming. His death occurred June 6, 1868. His widow survived until March 15, 1911, passing away at the age of ninety years. He was a member of the Seceder Church, she of the Lutheran Church. Their only child was John A. Black.

John A. Black was educated in the public schools of Armstrong county, and in early manhood worked on his father's farm. About 1869 he began business as a huckster, thus continuing for twenty-three years, having a thriving trade. He then became clerk in a general merchandise store at Ford City, being so engaged for two years. Always active as a Republican, his party nominated him for county auditor in 1900 and he was elected by a gratifying majority, serving one term. His faithful service in this office was recognized by his election on the Republican ticket as county commissioner, and in 1908 he was re-elected, making a record as a public official highly gratifying to his constituents. Fraternally he belongs to the Elks Lodge at Kittanning, and the Odd Fellows Lodge (No. 932) at Manorville, Pa., and takes a real interest in the welfare of these organizations.

In 1873 Mr. Black was married to Susanna Fitzgerald, daughter of Isaac Fitzgerald of Armstrong county. Six children have been

born to them: Esther M., wife of Jacob M. Hauk; Isaac J., who married Laura Ragan; Elizabeth, at home; John W., who married Rose Dunmyer; Alice B., wife of Charles M. Clever; and Harry E., at home. A consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Black has served three years as trustee of same.

JEREMIAH KLINGENSMITH, one of the leading citizens of Gilpin township, Armstrong county, where he is now engaged in the cider and feed business, has been active in that locality in various other connections and is a man whose worth is universally recognized. He was born Sept. 9, 1861, in what is now Gilpin (then Allegheny) township, son of Henry W. Klingensmith. His great-grandfather, who came to this country from Germany, was a pioneer in western Pennsylvania.

Adam Klingensmith, grandfather of Jeremiah Klingensmith, was born in 1804 and died in 1871. He settled in what is now Parks township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he owned a farm of sixty acres, and besides cultivating his place hewed timber for barns. His remains are interred at the Forks Church in Gilpin township. His wife, Jennie (Shoop), was born in 1809 and died in 1876. Their children were: David, who went West; Henry W.; Abraham, of Armstrong county; Adam, who went West; and Peter, of Armstrong county.

Henry W. Klingensmith, son of Adam, was born in Allegheny township (now Parks), this county, in 1829, and beginning life as a carpenter, became a contractor and lumber dealer. He was a useful member of his community, a man of proverbial honesty, and was well known in his day. He died at Leechburg, this county, May 30, 1910, when he was eighty-one years of age, and is buried in the Forks cemetery. His first wife, Esther (Myers), born Feb. 20, 1832, died July 9, 1868, the mother of the following children: Susanna, who is deceased; Thomas M.; Leanda, who married William S. Miller; Aaron, deceased; Philip, of Westmoreland county; Jeremiah; Winchester, of Gilpin township; Margaret, who married Philip Brothers; and Laban, who was killed by a train. After the death of his first wife Mr. Klingensmith married (second) Sina Craig, of Red Bank, born Nov. 28, 1834, who died Nov. 8, 1903. By this marriage he became the father of four children: Augustus J., of Leechburg; Clarissa, of Leechburg; a daughter that died young; and Harry, of

Leechburg. Mr. Klingensmith was subsequently married (third) to the widow of Finley Shuster; she survives, making her home at Leechburg. There were no children by this marriage.

Mr. Klingensmith belonged to that class of men developed during the last century whose strength and influence were felt strongly in the community. During his residence in Parks township he was one of the citizens who aided in its progress and contributed to the betterment of existing conditions, and his loss was deeply felt.

Jeremiah Klingensmith received his education in the common schools of his native township. After following farming for a short time during his early manhood he went to work in the sheet mill at Leechburg, in 1881, entering the employ of Kirkpatrick & Co. He continued to follow mill work for twenty years, until in 1901 he bought a fine farm of 129 acres near Leechburg, on the Kittanning road, purchasing this property from the Elizabeth Patterson heirs. From time to time he sold parts of this tract, in 1911 disposing of all that was left except the small piece upon which his home is located. In 1907, he began the manufacture of cider, and from a small beginning has built up a very large trade, so extensive that in August, 1911, he installed in his plant a cider press of the most modern make, of thirty-five to forty tons capacity, and a twelve-horsepower engine. He also has a chop mill, having established a feed business of profitable proportions since he entered that line, and he now gives all his attention to his cider and feed establishment. He is at present serving as a member of the school board of Gilpin township, to which office he was elected in 1909, and he is a leading member of the Hebron Lutheran Church at Leechburg. He was at one time a prominent member of the Forks Lutheran Church, which he served officially as trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school. In politics he is a Republican and much interested in the success of the party.

In 1882, Mr. Klingensmith married Ella R. Miller, who was born in 1861, daughter of John C. Miller, of Westmoreland county, and died in 1899. She was the mother of three children: Charles C., who was killed at Sharon, Pa., Feb. 23, 1909, when twenty-seven years old; Myrtle R., a graduate of the Leechburg high school, now engaged in teaching at Leechburg; and Ira M., a graduate of the Leechburg high school, now teaching in Gilpin township. Mr. Klingensmith's second

marriage was to Annie M. Sober, daughter of John Sober, and they have three children: Edith, Paul N. and Lelan J.

HARRY A. HEILMAN, attorney at law of Kittanning, son of William M. Heilman, was born September 25, 1875, in Kittanning. He grew up in that city, attending the public schools there, and then entered Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1895. He then entered the University of Princeton, New Jersey, attending for two years, and subsequently took a course at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1899. In August of the same year Mr. Heilman was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county and to the Philadelphia bar. He read law with George Stuart Patterson, and also with the late John T. Crawford. Mr. Heilman has been in active practice since 1899, and he has met with a degree of success that is remarkable. From 1905 to 1909, he was in partnership with R. A. McCullough, since which time he has practiced alone.

On April 10, 1901, Mr. Heilman was married to Bessie Hulings, daughter of Gen. Willis J. Hulings, of Oil City, Pa. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Heilman: Emma, Willis J., William M. and Mary Anderson. Mr. Heilman belongs to the First Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is a member of Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., of Kittanning, is a thirty-second degree Mason, and he is also a member of the Order of Elks.

MILO D SHAW, of Apollo, Pa., proprietor and manager of the Shaw-Phillips Company, merchants, was born Dec. 20, 1870, in Westmoreland County, Pa., son of William and Elizabeth (Watson) Shaw.

The Shaw family originated in Ireland, while the Watson family came from Scotland. William Shaw located in Armstrong county three years previous to his death. He was a farmer for many years, and died in Apollo, this county, March 24, 1911, after a long and useful life. He married Elizabeth Watson, born in Westmoreland county, daughter of David Watson, a native of that county, and she survives, making her home at Apollo. She and her husband had five children, four of whom survive, Milo D. being the youngest of them all. Mr. Shaw was a member of the Presbyterian Church, which he served as trustee, attending service at Polk River. Mrs.

Shaw still holds her membership there. During the Civil war, Mr. Shaw gave practical evidence of his patriotism by enlisting in Company I, 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served for a year. Early in life he was a Democrat, but his political convictions underwent a change, and he later wielded his influence in favor of the Prohibition party. While residing in Westmoreland county he held a number of township offices, and he was always a man of importance in his community.

Milo D. Shaw attended public school in Westmoreland county until he was fifteen years old, when he entered the Kiskiminetas Springs Academy. When he was nineteen years of age he began teaching, thus continuing for seven years, being engaged in the country districts. At the expiration of that period he entered business life, embarking in the retail dry goods trade in Apollo in 1901. For two years he was associated with Van T. Shepler & Co., and having gained valuable experience, was made manager of the company, holding that responsible position for three years. He then formed a stock company under the name of Shaw-Phillips Company, for the purpose of conducting a first-class dry goods store in Apollo. The officers of the company are: Edward Phillips, president, and Milo D. Shaw, secretary and treasurer. From its inception the company has prospered, and its store is one of the best in this part of the county.

On March 24, 1900, Mr. Shaw was married in Vandergrift, Pa., to Jessie M. Bush, daughter of Dr. A. A. Bush, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw became the parents of two children: Mariam V. B., born Dec. 26, 1904; and Bernard B., born June 18, 1909. Mr. Shaw is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Apollo. Fraternally he is a Mason. The Republican party receives his cordial and effective support. At present he is giving the school board of Apollo the benefit of his practical experience as an instructor, serving it as director.

T. A. CUNNINGHAM, who has been closely associated with the development of the Apollo Woolen Mills, at Apollo, was born April 2, 1868, in Armstrong county, Pa., son of Samuel and Rachel (Grim) Cunningham.

The founder of the Cunningham family in America was born in Ireland, of Scotch ancestry. Samuel Cunningham died when his son T. A. Cunningham was a small boy. During his early life he was employed making grain cradles and also at work on a farm.

To him and his wife were born nine children, five of which family still survive, and T. A. was the fifth of the family in the order of birth. Samuel Cunningham was a Methodist, and very active in church matters. An honorable, hard-working man, he gained universal respect, and his community lost a good citizen when he passed away. His widow still survives, now sixty-nine years old, making her home with her son T. A. Cunningham. Isaac Grim, her father, was a pioneer of Armstrong county.

T. A. Cunningham attended common school in his district until he was fourteen years old, and remained with his mother until he was twenty. He then commenced working in the Carnegie Rolling Mills at Pittsburgh, from which he went to the Black Diamond steel works in that city. Prior to the great strike in the Apollo Iron & Steel Works he came hither, and after engaging in agricultural work for a short period entered those works. For six months he was a rougher, and then became a roller, continuing thus until the strike. Following this he started a fifty-seven-inch mill for the Apollo Iron & Steel Company at Vandergrift, Pa., and remained in that business until 1907. He was one of the organizers of the Trio Lumber Company at Vandergrift Heights. Meantime he had bought a farm of 168 acres in Westmoreland county upon which he lived for two years. Selling his farm, he bought a half interest in the Apollo Woolen Mills (Limited) in 1907, and in 1908 the concern was incorporated under the name of the Apollo Woolen Mills, Inc., and capitalized at \$30,000, \$26,000 of which was at once taken up. They were handicapped somewhat by the fact that the ground on which the plant was situated did not belong to the company, but the Board of Trade of Apollo awarded them the property, so that the mills could benefit the borough, offering inducements to people to move there with the assurance of profitable employment. The mills then opened up with increased capacity, being able to produce one hundred bed blankets every ten hours, the mills running one-third time on this work and two-thirds on turf goods. The officers of the company are as follows: L. W. Huyck, president; T. A. Cunningham, treasurer; W. U. Flinn, vice president; John Hankey, business manager. The factory is now running full time, manufacturing to the limit of its capacity, though not always able to keep up with the demand. It is the intention of the company to expand, adding to its facilities. There

is a large mail order trade. The mill is equipped with all necessary modern machinery for the manufacture of the particular line of goods turned out, and employment is given to a large number of skilled workmen.

Mr. Cunningham was married to Susan R. Shane, of Leechburg, Pa., and nine children have been born of this marriage, eight of whom are living: Eva P., Samuel C., Daniel A., George E., Thomas, Rachel N., Ester R., Iva J. and Ralph. Samuel, Daniel and George are working in the rolling mills, two of them at Indiana Harbor, and the other in Vandergrift. The rest of the children are attending school.

Mr. Cunningham has always been interested in church matters. He belongs to the Free Methodist denomination, in which he is a class leader, and he is also serving as Sunday school superintendent. He is ever ready to pay tribute to the care and training of his devoted mother, to whose influence he attributes his success in life, and in whose early lessons many of the best principles which have actuated him had their origin. The Prohibition party has his support, the evils of the liquor traffic and all other forms of intemperance making him a strong advocate of total abstinence. His encouragement is given to all movements which have the betterment of the community for their object, and he has done much for the welfare of his own locality.

JAMES E. STEWART, whose name carries great weight in mining circles in Pennsylvania, is general manager of the United States Sewer Pipe Company (Pittsburg-Buffalo Company) at Johnetta, Armstrong Co., Pa., with general offices at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was born in the State of Indiana, Dec. 25, 1874, and is a son of Robert and Ann (Atterson) Stewart.

Robert Stewart was born at Glasgow, Scotland, of sturdy ancestors whose honest worth upheld one of the oldest names of Scotland. When Robert Stewart was twenty years of age, he came to America, and in his search for employment reached the settlement in Pennsylvania, which developed into the present busy town of McKeesport. He followed coal mining in his own land from the age of nine years and pursued the same industry in Pennsylvania, altogether being engaged in this line for fifty years, living retired, however, for twenty-four years previous to his death, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife, Ann Atterson, died when aged fifty-four years, and but two survive of

their family of nine children, Annie and James E.

James E. Stewart attended the public schools of Shelburn, Ind., and early in life began work as a miner, laboring underground through the summers and attending school in the wintertime. In 1897 he came to Pennsylvania and secured a position with the company with which he is yet associated, and began mining and electrical work at Monongahela City, Pa., for James Jones & Sons. Subsequently he was sent by this company to Bruceton, Pa., and then opened up mines at Johnetta, Ky., for the Big Hill Coal Company, remaining there two years. In June, 1904, he was called to take charge of the plants at Johnetta, Pa., a position of great responsibility, as these plants, the Johnetta brick plant and the Johnetta mine, are among the largest in the country. His selection as general manager indicates his possession of unusual business qualifications and a thorough knowledge of the industry under his charge gained in long experience.

Mr. Stewart was married in 1904 to Lillie Miller, a daughter of Frank Miller, a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., and they have two daughters: Sarah L. and Elsie A. Mr. Stewart and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican, while fraternally he is identified with Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M., and Monongahela City Lodge, No. 455, B. P. O. Elks. Besides looking after his company's interests in Johnetta, Pa., Mr. Stewart spends part of his time at their plant in Kentucky.

The Johnetta plant of the United States Sewer Pipe Company and the Johnetta mine are both located at Johnetta, Pa., thirty-three miles north of Pittsburgh on the Buffalo & Allegheny Valley division of the Pennsylvania railroad. These important industries bring prosperity to many residents of this section, the brick plant—which was established in 1898—alone giving employment to from four hundred to four hundred and fifty men. This plant is the largest of its kind in the country, never closes, and turns out over one hundred thousand bricks daily, for which a market is found all over the United States and Canada. A description of the brick plant and mine will be found in Chapter XVIII, in the history section of this work.

WASHINGTON ROSS CHRISTY was born in Manor township, Armstrong Co., Pa., May 12, 1841, and died in his native county,

Oct. 15, 1910. He was a son of John and Sarah (Ross) Christy.

Daniel Christy, the grandfather, was of Irish extraction, while his wife, Rebecca, was of Scotch-Irish descent. He located in Beaver county, Pa., where he followed farming, and was a prominent citizen, serving as county commissioner. His large family grew up to be a credit to him.

John Christy, son of Daniel, was born in Beaver county, Pa., and in 1833 came to Armstrong county, Pa., buying the farm in Manor township now owned by his son Jefferson. He was one of the early settlers here, and had to clear his land and develop the farm, enduring much in the way of privation and hardship until the country became settled. The Christys believed, however, that industry and perseverance conquer all things, and success attended their undertakings. John Christy and his wife were good Christian people, and did much toward the organization of the Appleby Manor Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Christy was an elder for many years. He was its first ruling elder and clerk. In 1822 he married Agnes McGregor, by whom he had three children, Jane (wife of John H. Wilson), William and Daniel. In 1830 Mr. Christy married (second) Sarah Ann Ross, of Armstrong county, and seven sons and three daughters were born to this union: George R. and Joseph M., twins; Mary M.; Rebecca A.; James, who died in his twenty-sixth year while serving in the Union army, from exhaustion after the seven days' fight in front of Richmond; John C., who was also a Union soldier in the Civil war; Washington R.; Jefferson Reynolds; Amelia B., and Stephen.

Washington Ross Christy attended the district schools and Elders Ridge Academy. During the Civil war, like his brothers, he was a brave and efficient soldier, enlisting July 25, 1863, in Company B, 2d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and received an honorable discharge Jan. 21, 1864. After his military service was over he returned to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and became a successful farmer in Manor township. He was interested in the Grange movement and belonged to the local body. He was a consistent and liberal member of the Appleby Manor Presbyterian Church.

On May 23, 1877, Mr. Christy was married to Margaret E. Smith, daughter of John and Eliza Smith, the former of whom was born in Indiana county, Pa., Aug. 17, 1806, and died Feb. 21, 1881; the latter, born Dec.

17, 1817, died Dec. 9, 1886. They were well-known people, Mr. Smith being a substantial farmer of Indiana county. To Mr. and Mrs. Christy five children were born, as follows: Harry S., who died at the age of twelve years; Guy C., who is one of the well known members of the Armstrong county bar; Lida P.; Jessie R., and Robert L.

PROF. DAVID W. LAWSON, deceased, was born in the Ligonier valley in Westmoreland county, Pa., May 21, 1836, son of Joseph Lawson.

Joseph Lawson was born in 1787, and died Jan. 31, 1872, aged eighty-four years, five months; his wife, Rebecca McLaughlin, born in 1797, died Feb. 25, 1872, in her seventy-fifth year. Moving from Westmoreland county to Indiana county, they became prominent people there, and still later made themselves equally respected in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa. Their remains are interred in the old Methodist cemetery near Dayton.

David W. Lawson, son of Joseph Lawson, was brought up on the farm, remaining at home until he was fifteen years old, attending the academy at Elder's Ridge. Young as he was, he began teaching in Jefferson, and the following spring entered the Dayton Union Academy. Following this he became a student in Allegheny College, where he displayed that intellectuality which was marked a characteristic during his whole life. When only twenty-one years old, he was graduated from Madison College, and began teaching in the Dayton Union Academy, later becoming its principal. Very ambitious, he read law with Colonel Todd, of Indiana, Pa., but owing to the failure of his none too strong health he had to abandon his purpose of becoming a lawyer. He then devoted himself to farming, operating his property along scientific lines, becoming one of the celebrated agriculturists of western Pennsylvania, noted chiefly for his production of fine grade wool. He lectured upon agricultural subjects in Armstrong county, and considerably raised standards in his locality. In his death his community lost a good citizen and public-spirited man. Mr. Lawson passed away on his farm near Dayton June 18, 1900. His property, comprising 175 acres, was highly developed by him, and is also valuable because of the fact that it is underlaid with bituminous coal.

Mr. Lawson was married June 22, 1857, to Mary A. Marshall, born Oct. 14, 1838, daughter of Robert and Mary (Hindman) Mar-

shall. Eight children were born to this marriage: Dr. Joseph M., a practicing physician of Sidney, Ill.; Robert M., a farmer; Harry W., at home with his mother; Flora, wife of Ralston M. Mitchell; John Homer, an attorney at Kittanning; Edson E., also an attorney at Kittanning; David L., deceased; and Prof. William, a teacher at Beaver, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Lawson resides upon the farm property, being now one of the oldest residents in her community. Her recollections of the incidents of early days are very entertaining and would make a valuable volume if set down as she gives them. She has one living sister, Mrs. Rebecca Reed, widow of Rev. Samuel Reed, who formerly officiated as minister of the United Presbyterian Church.

HARVEY HOWARD HEILMAN, junior member of the shoe house of Artman & Heilman, of Ford City, was born in Bethel township, Armstrong county, in 1869, son of William and Margaret (Iseman) Heilman. An extended account of the earlier generations of the family appears elsewhere in this work.

William Heilman was born near Heilman Church, Armstrong Co., Pa., and followed farming all his life, dying March 12, 1900. His first wife, who died in 1881, was the mother of thirteen children: Mary Jane, wife of Jacob Klingensmith; Sarah A., deceased, who was the wife of William Miller; Henry, deceased; Zachariah T.; John J., deceased; Margaret, wife of J. S. Artman; one who died in infancy; William T.; Andrew E., deceased; Rosa E., wife of J. W. Wingard; Elizabeth M., wife of T. A. King; Manuel E., and Harvey H. The second wife of Mr. Heilman was Mattie Schreckengost, and three children were born of this marriage, Alvira, Ralph and Paul.

Harvey Howard Heilman was educated in the public schools of Armstrong county, and until he was twenty years old worked on his father's farm. At this time he secured employment with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, of Ford City, continuing this connection for six years. In the year 1900 he and his brother-in-law, J. S. Artman, established their present shoe store in Ford City, under the firm name of Artman & Heilman, in the two-story brick building, 22 by 75 feet in dimensions, which they now occupy. Here they carry a full line of desirable shoes and other footwear. Theirs was the first high-class shoe store to be opened in Ford City, and in appointments and stock it com-

pare favorably with any store of its kind even in the large cities.

Mr. Heilman was married in 1900 to Sadie Montgomery, daughter of ex-County Commissioner Thomas Montgomery. Mrs. Heilman died in 1901. In the year 1903 Mr. Heilman was married (second) to Ida Bailey, daughter of William C. Bailey, at one time county commissioner, and who has also served as county treasurer and sheriff. Two children have been born to this marriage, Catherine J. and William B. Mr. Heilman is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ECKMAN. The Eckmans are justly numbered among those substantial residents of Armstrong county thoroughly representative of the best class. This family was founded in Pennsylvania early in the history of the colony, and its various members assisted in the development of the mighty Commonwealth. The earlier way of spelling the name was "Eakman," but for several generations the present spelling has been used.

John Eckman, grandfather of D. L. and A. A. Eckman, was a farmer of Burrell township, this county, for many years. Later he removed to near Rural Valley, where he died when only forty-five years old. He married Mary Wagner, who passed away aged thirty-five years. Their children were: Anthony, who is living in Burrell township; Joseph, living in the same township; Catherine, deceased, who married Isaac Shall; Jane, who married Hiram Shall; Mary Ann, who died young; Samuel, deceased; and John.

John Eckman, son of John Eckman, and father of David L. and A. A. Eckman, was born near Rural Valley May 28, 1845. He worked on farms by the day and until his marriage, after which he located in Indiana county, where he worked by the day in North Mahoning township. In 1867 he married Angelina Carley, daughter of David and Nancy (Travis) Carley. Their children were: Jane, who died young; David L.; Albert A.; John, who is deceased; Nannie, deceased, who was the wife of Byram Bush; Mary, who married Samuel Lunger, living at North Point; and Ford, who died young.

ALBERT A. ECKMAN, member of the firm of Eckman Bros., contractors and builders of Dayton, Pa., was born in Indiana county, Dec. 21, 1875. Growing up in his native county, he attended public school, and when still a boy went into the lumber districts, where he was employed for some time. Following this he was engaged at the coal mines thus continuing

until 1891, when he and his brother David L. Eckman formed a partnership under the name of Eckman Bros., at Dayton, where they carry on a general contracting business. They have put up all of the best residences of the borough, built since the formation of their firm, and in 1905 completed the fine school building that is a credit to the town and their work. They also deal in rough and dressed lumber, sash, shingles, doors, lath, slate and plaster. The office and yards of Eckman Bros. are conveniently located opposite the railroad station. Their lumber business was established in 1907, the demand for the class of material they handle having grown sufficiently large to justify them in branching out, and the volume of their business testifies to their good judgment in so doing. A. A. Eckman attends to the inside business of the firm, the senior member being the outside man.

Albert A. Eckman was united in marriage with Margaret M. Champion, and they have children as follows: Alverta, Mary, Elva, Lillie, Violet and Frances. While Mr. Eckman is a Republican, he has never taken any part in public life, his attention being centered upon his business.

DAVID L. ECKMAN, of the firm of Eckman Bros., Dayton, Pa., was born in Indiana county, Pa., Sept. 6, 1870. He attended public school in his native county, and worked on the farm, learning there habits of thrift and industry. Like his brother he worked in the lumber districts, remaining there for five years. He then learned the carpenter's trade in Indiana county, and has since been putting into practical use his knowledge of this line of work. The personal supervision which Mr. Eckman has over all the contracts of his firm insures conscientious carrying out of agreement, and excellent quality of work and material. Both he and his brother are estimable young men, thoroughly interested in their business and the welfare of their community.

David L. Eckman married Nana N. Wadding, daughter of John H. Wadding. Mr. and Mrs. Eckman have had the following children: Zelda P.; Virginia R., who died in infancy; Edna Margaret; Walter L.; Trela Irene, and Orphy V. Mr. Eckman is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Maccabee, but like his brother he has few interests outside his business and family life.

John H. Wadding, father of Mrs. D. L. Eckman, is a son of John Wadding, who was a resident of Armstrong county for many years, but died in Indiana county, at the extreme old age of ninety-eight years. John

H. Wadding was born in 1840, and grew up a farmer. He served his country during the Civil war, as a volunteer in Company A, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was in service for three years and two months. He participated in several of the important battles of the war, and was a brave and valiant soldier. Residing at Dayton at present, he is numbered among the substantial men of his locality, and is an enthusiastic member of J. Ed. Turk Post, No. 321, G. A. R., of which he is a past commander.

Mr. Wadding married Jennie R. Long, a daughter of Tobias Long, and they had the following family: Curtis A., Minnie C., Joseph F., Erastus P., Anna P., Emma B., Nana N., Myrtle J. (who died when young), and Charles B.

Both the Eckman and Wadding families are well known in Armstrong and Indiana counties. It is interesting to go back in the records of these families which extend so far back into the past, and see in the rising generations the same excellent traits of character which have marked the early generations and given them a definite place in the several communities to which business interests or personal considerations have taken them.

SAMUEL W. HARRISON, a farmer and oil producer of Perry township, was born in Oil City, Pa., Feb. 9, 1866, son of William H. and Susan M. (Coe) Harrison.

William Harrison was born in Maryland in 1815, and came to Armstrong county at an early day. He was a brickmaker by trade, becoming a pioneer in the manufacture of brick in this locality, doing business at Brady's Bend, Parker City and Bear Creek, this county, and at Bruin, Butler county. In later life he followed farming in Perry township, where he died in 1898, in his eighty-fourth year. His wife, Ann (Erwin), was a daughter of John and Esther (Fletcher) Erwin. William Harrison and wife had children as follows: William H., James M., John C. and Henry H.

William H. Harrison, son of William Harrison, was born in 1844, and learned the brickmaker's trade from his father. In time he embarked in business for himself as a brick manufacturer in Oil City, Pa., in the early sixties. In a short time, however, his interest was awakened in the oil business, and he became a driller and producer in Venango county, Pa., thus continuing until 1878. In that year he located at St. Petersburg, Clarion county, Pa., where he continued in the same line of business until 1891. He then pur-

chased the J. C. Gibson farm of 109 acres in Perry township, this county. He moved to Parker City, but after several years' residence there went to his farm, where he passed away Oct. 26, 1906, aged sixty-two years. His wife died Nov. 22, 1911.

John Erwin, father of the paternal grandmother of Samuel W. Harrison, was a pioneer of Butler county, Pa., where his wife was born. He first settled near Petrolia, that county, where he cleared and improved a farm, on which he resided for many years. In later life he sold this property, and bought a smaller one in Perry township, Armstrong county, where he died.

The maternal ancestor of Mr. Harrison in this country was Peter Coe, his great-great-grandfather, who was born in Scotland, Feb. 20, 1753. He came to the United States, and was one of the pioneers of Washington county, Pa. His wife was Mary Allen.

Benjamin Coe, great-grandfather of Mr. Harrison, and son of Peter Coe, was born in Washington county, Pa., June 8, 1783, and was a pioneer in Perry township, Clarion county, Pa., where he engaged in farming. He served as justice of the peace for several years, and was a man of considerable prominence. In later life he moved to Butler county, where he died. His wife was Susan McKibben, and they had eight children, among them being two sons, Thomas and Peter.

Peter Coe, grandfather of Mr. Harrison, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., Dec. 4, 1811. After attaining his majority he engaged in business as a mining and building contractor in Butler county, Pa., thus continuing until 1860, when he embarked in the oil business, in which he remained for many years, dying in 1890, when in his eightieth year. His wife, Christine Levier, was a daughter of Daniel and Rosanna (Say) Levier, pioneers of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

Samuel W. Harrison was reared to manhood in Venango and Clarion counties this State. His education was secured in the common schools. From 1888 to 1906 he was in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, in various capacities, in their pipe line department, holding responsible positions and proving his worth in every way. He was with the United Pipe Line until 1902, and from then to 1906 with the National Transportation Line. Since the latter year he has been residing on the old homestead, looking after his farming interests and oil properties. He has twelve producing wells on his own property and one adjoining.

Mr. Harrison is a member of Fox Lodge, No. 825, I. O. O. F., of Foxburg; Central Encampment, No. 206, Foxburg; K. of M., Parker's Landing, and is very much interested in fraternal matters. Politically he is a Republican, but has not had the time or inclination to enter public life. His various experiences in the business world have been a liberal education. His comprehensive knowledge regarding the oil business and its problems fit him for conducting his present enterprises.

HON. THOMAS HAYS, of Butler, Pa., recent representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature of the Forty-first Senatorial district, comprising Butler and Armstrong counties, is one of the foremost citizens in public life and business in his section of the State. Though he has been a resident of Butler county since shortly after the close of the Civil war, he is a native of Armstrong county, where the Hays family settled nearly a century ago. The name Hays in that and its various other forms, de la Haye, Hay, Hayes, is found all over the United Kingdom, and meant originally dweller at the hedge or hedged inclosure. The branch of the family here under consideration came to this country from Ireland, and had a coat of arms and crest, a representation of which the founder brought with him.

Hayes of County Donegal, Baronet of Drummore Castle. Arms: Argent, a chevron, between three griffins' heads, erased, sable. Crest: A griffin's head, erased between two dragon's wings, sable. Motto: *Dieu me conduise*.

The family of Hay (or Hays as they generally spelled their name after making their new home in the North of Ireland) have prominent place in the history of Scotland. It is said that about the year 980, in the reign of Kenneth III., the Danes having invaded Scotland, they were encountered by the king near Lancarty, in Perthshire. The Scots at first gave way and fled through a narrow pass, where they were stopped by a countryman of great strength and courage and his two sons, with no other weapons than the yokes of their plows. Upbraiding the fugitives for their cowardice, he succeeded in rallying them, and the battle being resumed the Danes were defeated. After the victory was obtained, the old peasant, while lying on the ground, wounded and fatigued, cried, "Hay, Hay," which word became the surname of his posterity, and the king, as a reward for his signal service, gave him as much land in the carse of Gowrie as a falcon should fly over before it settled; and

a falcon being accordingly let off flew over an extent of ground six miles in length, after called Errol, and lighted on a stone, still called "falcon stone."—This is taken from the "Origin and Signification of Scottish Surnames" by Clifford Stanley Sims.

The first of the family to settle in America was George Hays, who came from County Donegal, Ireland, town of Raymelton, where he was born. By occupation he was a farmer. He was accompanied by his wife Elizabeth (Bettie), also of Raymelton, County Donegal, where they were married; her maiden name was also Hays, but they were not related. About 1821-22, with their family (then consisting of six children—David, the youngest, was born in Washington township, Armstrong county, Pa.), they started for America, embarking on a sailing vessel at Londonderry, Ireland, and they landed at St. John, N. B., after a six weeks' sail. After remaining there a couple of months, during which time Mr. Hays worked in a tobacco factory, they proceeded to Quebec, Canada, and there reshipped to Norfolk, Va., thence continuing their journey to Baltimore, Md., where David Hays, his wife's brother, had a wholesale grocery business. A short time afterward they came overland by way of the Baltimore and Pittsburgh pike, through Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Greensburg, and from there by way of Freeport to Kittanning. The old Miller farm was the first place Mr. Hays looked at, but he refused to buy it because the timber was too small. He continued north on the Kittanning and Wattersonville road to the home of his sister's husband, John Foster, where the family stopped a few days. One and a half miles from there George Hays found land to suit him, 125 acres, heavily timbered with chestnut, oak, etc., about one mile northwest of Sherratt, in Washington (formerly Sugar Creek) township. He soon built his log cabin, began to clear out a farm, and made a permanent home, living there with his family until his death, which occurred in 1828, when he was aged about fifty years. His wife survived him, dying in 1841, and they are buried in the Union Presbyterian cemetery at Cowansville, in East Franklin township, Armstrong county. We have the following record of their family: (1) Hannah, the eldest daughter, married David Johnston, a painter by trade, of Pittsburgh, and they passed the rest of their lives in Allegheny—now the North Side of Pittsburgh. They left three daughters, all married and well-to-do. David Johnston bought land in Sugar Creek township from



MRS. DEBORAH J. HAYS



Robert Hays

Philip Templeton Aug. 25, 1812, and sold same to Patrick Graham. Johnston obtained, on Feb. 4, 1815, a patent for 153 acres, sixty perches of the large tract surveyed to one John Johnston March 6, 1805, and in December of the same year sold it to Rev. John Dickey and John P. Quigley, receiving altogether \$435. (2) Samuel, the eldest son of George Hays, went South to New Orleans and died there soon after. He married a Miss McDonald, but left no children. (3) Fanny married Alexander Foster, of Washington township, a son of John Foster, a distant relative of her mother, and they settled in that township, where Mr. Foster engaged in farming. They brought up a family of children, their eldest son, John, who served during the Civil war in the 103d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, dying in Andersonville prison in 1864. Mrs. Fanny (Hays) Foster, who died at a good old age, left her eldest daughter, Mary Foster, who is now (1913) living in the East End, Pittsburgh, at the age of seventy-six years; her second daughter, Mrs. Nancy (Foster) Cloak, is living in Butler county, Pa.; her son George Hays Foster, who served three years as a soldier in the 139th Pa. Vols., is now living in West Kittanning, and has served a term of three years as treasurer of Armstrong county; her son Alexander Foster (who was a private in the 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers during the Civil war) lived on the old farm of his father until a few years ago, and is now a resident of West Kittanning; her daughter Betty and her son Robert died when they were children. (4) Robert is mentioned below. (5) Margaret married William Boden, of Pittsburgh. (6) Bridget became the wife of John Foster, who died in 1854. She then married James McClatchey, and had one son, Robert McClatchey, who is living now on his father's farm, in Washington township. (7) David, the youngest, was married to Elizabeth Plat about the year 1850. He died in the year 1864 at Annapolis, Md., after being in Andersonville, a prisoner of war, for eleven months. His widow is still living at Corry, Pa., with her granddaughter, in good health.

ROBERT HAYS, fourth in the family of George and Elizabeth Hays, was born Aug. 16, 1812, in Ireland, and came to this country with his parents, with whom he lived on the farm in Washington township, eventually buying the old place. He followed farming all his life. On Feb. 9, 1836, he was married by Rev. J. Reddic to his neighbor, Deborah Jane McKee, who was born July 27, 1815, in Arm-

strong county, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Blaine) McKee, of Sugar Creek township, and he purchased a farm from his brother David near by, and moved onto it. There he resided for many years, and there he reared his family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, viz.: Eliza Ann, born Dec. 3, 1838, lived all her life after her marriage to William Storey (which occurred Feb. 14, 1867) in and near Fairview, Butler Co., Pa., and is now deceased; Thomas, of Butler county, Pa., is mentioned below; John Milton, born July 22, 1841, of near Parker City, married Lizzie Campbell Sept. 24, 1868; Margaret, born April 2, 1844, became Mrs. R. O. Shira, of North Washington, Butler Co., Pa., and is now deceased; James Harvey, born Nov. 2, 1845, of North Washington, now deceased, married Flora Harold Dec. 8, 1870; W. G., of Los Angeles, Cal., married Jennie Hart Dec. 25, 1872; Robert, who married Catharine Helm (now deceased), is a resident of North Washington; S. W., of Butler, Pa., married Mattie Leard Dec. 30, 1875; David R. lives at McFarland, W. Va., and is married to Catherine Spies.

The father of this family, Robert Hays, born Aug. 16, 1812, died in 1877; the mother's death occurred March 10, 1883. They were Presbyterians in religious connection. In politics he was first a Whig, later becoming a Republican, and he took an active part in the administration of public affairs in his neighborhood, serving fifteen years as school director, and holding other local offices.

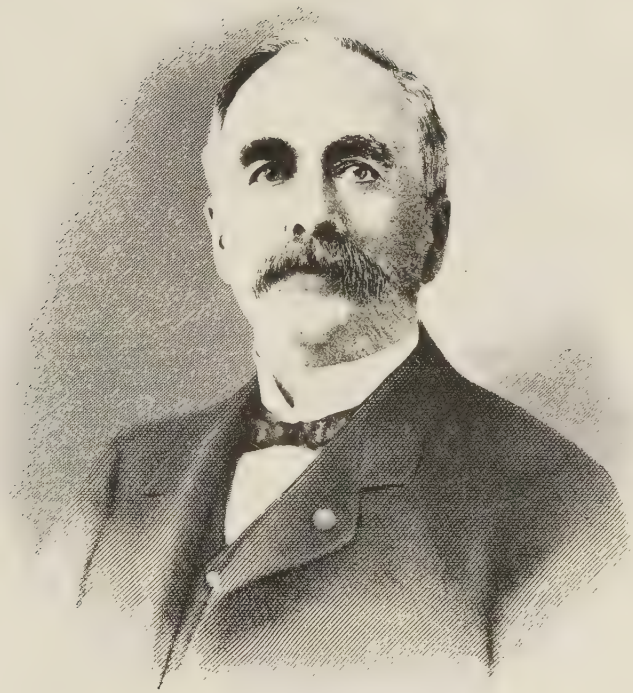
THOMAS HAYS, eldest son of Robert Hays, was born Jan. 19, 1840, in a log house on his father's farm, in what is now Washington township. Passing his early life on that place, he assisted with the farm work in summer, and carried on his studies during the winter, attending public and select schools in the county until he reached the age of eighteen. In 1861 he was elected by the school directors of his own township to teach the Wattersonville school, but it was not long before he got the war fever, and felt that he must enter the service of his country. Resigning his position, he enlisted, Sept. 16, 1861, in Company B, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served for fourteen months. Two days after his enlistment he reported at Camp Orr, Kittanning, with his brother John M. and twenty-five or thirty of his schoolmates and neighbors, all in the same company, carrying their own blankets and traps. Leaving Camp Orr Feb. 28, 1862, with

the regiment, they arrived that evening at Harrisburg, and pitched their tents on about a foot of snow and ice, where Mr. Hays slept on his blankets in the Sibley tent overnight. The next morning the "boys" kindled their first hard coal fire—hard coal being new to them. They received their uniforms and guns, etc., and their flag was presented to them in front of the old capitol by "War Governor" Andrew G. Curtin. The story of the Company B flag is given in a later paragraph. In one week they were sent to Washington City, where they camped the first night on what is now the site of the Congressional Library, and the next morning the imprints of their bodies were left in the mud. Thence they changed to Meridian Hill, Washington, D. C., and a few days later marched to Alexandria, Va., thence to Fortress Monroe, on Old Point Comfort. Mr. Hays was in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac and the Peninsular campaign, going with McClellan through Yorktown to Williamsburg, where they met the Rebels in the first battle, May 6, 1862. The enemy evacuated that night. Next they fought in the engagements of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, and then in the Seven Days' battle, winding up with the battle of Malvern Hill. This ended the battles of the Peninsular campaign. On Nov. 13, 1862, he and his brother John M. Hays were transferred to Battery L, of the 4th United States Light Artillery (with which they engaged in the siege of Suffolk, Va.), and served in the Army of the James under General Butler, took part in the battle of Drury's Bluff, and in June, 1864, were transferred with the battery to join Grant's army at Cold Harbor, engaging in battle there. In this engagement Mr. Hays's battery lost thirteen horses and fifteen men in about thirty minutes. General Grant, in describing the battle, states that for the time the battle lasted it was the bloodiest in the war. Mr. Hays and his brother escaped, as did the four neighbor boys, subsequently serving in front of Richmond and Petersburg, Va., and he was mustered out in front of Petersburg Nov. 13, 1864, at the expiration of their term of service.

Coming home at the close of his service, Mr. Hays was soon managing the farm of his uncle, David Hays, in Maryland, near Baltimore, being thus employed for two years, during which time he came back to Armstrong county and married. Then he removed to near Fairview in Butler county, Pa., in 1867, purchasing a farm which he still owns and operates, and where he engaged in general agricul-

tural pursuits and later in the horse and cattle business, raising and breeding. In time he became interested in the production of oil and gas from the property, as well as on some of the adjoining farms. He owns and operates many wells in Butler and Armstrong counties, some of which have been producing oil for forty years. During the period of twenty-eight years that he resided on the "Haysville farm" at Fairview Mr. Hays became, through his enterprise and versatile ability, one of the prosperous and reliable business men of the district, and since his removal to the town of Butler, in 1895, he has augmented that reputation steadily. He has become closely associated with real estate, manufacturing and banking interests in Butler, being a stockholder in many of the manufacturing plants there, a director of the Farmers' National Bank, and a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank. His competent management of his private affairs attracted the attention and confidence of his fellow citizens to such an extent that they called upon him for public service, and he has not disappointed his supporters in the quality of his work or his stand on questions affecting the welfare of his constituents. He was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature for the terms commencing in 1903 and 1905, and for the extra sessions of 1906, and was elected to the State Senate to represent Armstrong and Butler counties, in the Forty-first Senatorial district, for the terms commencing in 1909 and 1911, completing eight years of acceptable service in the State Legislature, four in each branch. His influence and support were always found on the side of the common people, and opposed to special class privileges or anything that contained the elements of graft and perquisites not enjoyed by all. In political connection Mr. Hays has always been a Republican. He and his wife are leading members of the Presbyterian Church at Butler, in which he is a ruling elder, and socially he holds membership in the Masonic fraternity (Argyle Lodge, at Chincora) and Grand Army of the Republic, being one of the most prominent members of Post No. 107, in which he has filled various offices, including that of commander.

Mr. Hays had the honor of being chosen to make the presentation speech when, on Jan. 30, 1912, the flag of his old command in the 103d Pennsylvania Regiment was given to Memorial Hall at Pittsburgh. His wife, Mrs. Keziah J. (Foster) Hays, who had helped to make the flag more than fifty years before,



Thomas Hays



MRS. J. S. G. S.

was also present, as were many of the men who fought under it. As noted above, Mr. Hays was in the same command as a number of his schoolmates. When the Civil war began Keziah J. Foster and a number of other school-girls made for Company B the first American flag of the 103d Pennsylvania Regiment, which was then recruiting in Camp Orr, Kittingan, Pa., and presented it to the company with the charge to shoot on the spot any one who attempted to pull it down. This flag was always held in high esteem by all the boys, and was carried through all their battles in the war. At the battle of Plymouth, N. C., the regiment was surrounded by a larger force of the enemy, and after many days of fighting, with the loss of many killed and wounded, it became necessary for the regiment to surrender or all die. When the surrender took place the boys took good care that this flag did not fall into the hands of the enemy. It was concealed around the waist of the custodian, Conrod Petzinger, and carried by him eleven months while in the Andersonville prison, and when the regiment returned from prison at the close of the war and was discharged from the army, the flag was still treasured carefully. Now, inclosed in a neat frame, it may be seen at Memorial Hall, Pittsburgh, where it occupies an honorable place.

On Dec. 21, 1865, Mr. Hays was married to Keziah J. Foster, of Cowansville; she was born in Sugar Creek township, on the old Foster homestead farm, and attended the same school as her husband. They have had a family of six children: (1) Jennie L. Hays, born Jan. 16, 1867, was married Oct. 22, 1890, to Dr. V. F. Thomas, of Evans City, Butler Co., Pa., and they have had five children, Lister Hays (born Nov. 25, 1891), Ethel (born Aug. 9, 1896), Allen (born April 13, 1899), Genevieve (born March 31, 1903) and Frank (born Sept. 27, 1905). (2) Christopher F. Hays, born Dec. 13, 1868, is engaged in farming and the oil business. On April 20, 1899, he married Lilley Logan, and they have one child, George Thomas Hays, born May 22, 1901. (3) Robert N. Hays, born Nov. 13, 1870, farmer and oil producer, resides on the old "Haysville" farm. He married Iva Brackney Feb. 10, 1897, and they have one daughter, Audrey Ivetta Hays, born July 26, 1898. (4) Maud B. Hays, born Oct. 16, 1872, married Dr. John V. Cowden June 27, 1906. (5) Thomas Henderson Hays, born Dec. 19, 1874, died Aug. 24, 1901, unmarried. (6)

Charles Frederick Wells Hays, born Nov. 12, 1876, died Nov. 24, 1902, unmarried.

In maternal lines Mr. Hays is connected with other families whose names have been prominent in the history of Pennsylvania, the Blaines, McKees, Fosters, Galbraiths and Chambers all having borne their part in the activities of the early days in the Commonwealth. His grandmother, Margaret (Blaine) McKee, was a daughter of James and Deborah (Baird) Blaine, and a cousin of Hon. James G. Blaine.

Col. Ephraim Blaine, who was the great-grandfather of James G. Blaine, was born in Ireland in 1744, and was but one year old when, in 1745, his parents brought him to America, the family settling in Cumberland county, Pa., at or near Carlisle. He had two brothers and one sister, Alexander (who had two children, Mary and Elizabeth), William (who had three children, Isabella, Alexander T. and Ephraim) and Ellen (married Col. Samuel Lyon). The name of Ephraim Blaine appears in the list of men residing at Fort Pitt July 22, 1760. He became one of the prominent citizens of his region, serving his county and country with honor and fidelity. In 1771 he was sheriff of Cumberland county. In the earlier years of the Revolution he was a resident of Carlisle.

The following extract is from the new American Encyclopedia: "At the time the Revolutionary war was inaugurated Col. Ephraim Blaine was living at his princely estate at Middlesex, in Cumberland county. He at once offered his personal services and means to the patriotic cause, and he was forthwith commissioned by the Continental Congress as colonel and attached to the Pennsylvania Line of troops, and did not 'ground arms' until the contest was over and the victory won. His services were gallant and patriotic. He was with General Washington in many of the most trying scenes of the Revolution and enjoyed the confidence of his chief. During the dark winter at Valley Forge the preservation of the army from starvation was in a great degree owing to the exertions and sacrifices of Colonel Blaine. Gen. George Washington and Col. Ephraim Blaine were warm personal friends and kept up a correspondence for fifteen years. Many letters to Colonel Blaine from General and President Washington are in the possession of Colonel Blaine's descendants."

In the spring of 1777 the appointment of sub-lieutenant of Cumberland county was

tendered Colonel Blaine, which he declined as follows in his letter to President Wharton: "The difference of sentiment which prevails in Cumberland county about the constitution and the ill-judged appointment of part of the sub-lieutenants are my principal reasons for not accepting for the present the position your honor and the council are pleased to offer me of the lieutenantancy. I shall, however, study to render the public every service in my power." He was later (1778) appointed deputy commissary general for the middle department, with the rank of colonel, and served as quartermaster, as shown by a letter of Nov. 3, 1780, to him, from Colonel Brodhead. During the "dark winter" at Valley Forge the preservation of the army from starvation was in a great degree owing to the exertions and sacrifices of Colonel Blaine. In February or March, 1780, he was appointed commissary general, which position he probably filled until the close of the war, and he had the distinction of being the personal friend and confidant of Washington, who visited him during the Whiskey Insurrection. They kept up a correspondence for fifteen years, and many letters to the colonel from President Washington are in the possession of Ephraim Blaine's descendants. He was an original member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. Colonel Blaine once owned two lots in Pittsburgh just below where the Point bridge terminates on the South Side, which he sold to Isaac Craig and which formed part of the site of the first glass works erected in the city. [The name of one Ephraim Blaine is found on a list attached to a petition addressed to the managers of the United States Bank at Philadelphia "from citizens of Pittsburgh for a branch at that place, 1817." It was successful.] Two tracts of land containing 400 and 474 acres, respectively, were surveyed to Ephraim Blaine in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., Glade run traversing the territory of which the northern (the larger) tract consisted, in a westerly and northwesterly course. The Timothy Pickering & Co. tract, covered by warrant dated May 17, 1785, was a part of Gen. James Potter's estate, which became vested in his son, James Potter, who covenanted May 9, 1795, to convey it as containing 1,000 acres to Ephraim Blaine. His heirs, believing that he made a deed therefor that was lost, for the purpose of confirming and ratifying their father's agreement, executed March 20, 1837, a deed to John Hays and Rev. Adam Gilchrist, whose wives were daughters of Robert Blaine

and granddaughters of Ephraim Blaine, who were desirous of obtaining a patent and perfect title. The tract was found to contain 1,099 acres. Ephraim Blaine had paid for 1,000 acres, but these heirs considered that the excess of ninety-nine acres would be a fair equivalent for obtaining the patent, and completing the title. They therefore conveyed to Hays and Gilchrist the entire tract, which subsequently became vested in John Hays, of Carlisle, Pa., partly in his own right and partly in that of his children, Mary W. Hays, afterward the wife of Captain West, U. S. A., Robert B. Hays and John Hays, Jr. John Hays, Sr., conveyed his right in that trust to David Ralston March 23, 1839, for \$7,375, and by virtue of an act of Assembly, approved July 5, 1839, he conveyed as guardian the interests of his wards therein, Oct. 5, then next, to David Ralston, for \$1,000. John Hays, Sr., was the son of John and Mary Hays, the latter the famous "Molly Pitcher" of the Revolution.

Ephraim Blaine died at Carlisle in 1804 (in 1808 according to the new American Encyclopedia). He and his first wife Rebecca (Galbraith) are buried at the Meetinghouse Springs Church (of which they were members), on Yellow Breeches creek, about one and a half miles from Carlisle, Pa. The site of Colonel Blaine's old home is near by, and he had a distillery on the creek. His second wife was Mrs. Duncan, widow of Judge Duncan. He had two children, both born to his first marriage, James and Robert, the former marrying Margaret Lyon (their son Ephraim was the father of James G. Blaine).

Robert Blaine, son of Ephraim and Rebecca (Galbraith), lived in Washington county, Pa. He married Anna Susan Metzgar, and had the following children: (1) Rebecca married Rev. J. Chamberlain, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian minister who served as president of Center College, in Kentucky, and of Oakland University, in Mississippi. They had children: Susan, Mary, Martha, Clarissa and John. (2) Anna S. married Hon. Samuel Alexander, of Carlisle, for many years a leading lawyer and able jurist of Cumberland county, and their children were Robert and Jane Byers. (3) Ephraim. (4) Ellen married Levi Wheaton and (second) John Hays (she being his second wife; he was a son of John and Mary Hays, the latter the famous "Molly Pitcher" of the Revolution), and had five children, two by her first marriage, Ellen Blaine and Mary Blaine, and three by the second, Robert, John (married Jennie Smead) and Mary Blaine (married



CHRISTOPHER A. FOSTER



THOMAS MCKEE

Richard Mulligan and had a daughter Sophia). (5) Mary married Rev. Adam Gilchrist and had children, Susan, Maria and Fanny. (6) James married Deborah Baird. (This record of Robert Blaine and his family is taken from a "Family Memorial" published in 1867, containing "fragments of family and contemporary history," and some records of the Robinson, McCord and Blaine families.)

James and Deborah (Baird) Blaine had the following children: Joseph, William, John, James, and daughters Nancy Blaine Hannah, Mary Blaine Anderson, Margaret Blaine McKee. We have the following record of the four sons: (1) Joseph Blaine's sons are Dr. Cyrus Blaine, of near Butler, Pa., and James, John, Ephraim and Samuel, all of Butler county. (2) William Blaine lived in Armstrong county, Pa., and died at the age of ninety years in Illinois; his sons are James, Edward and John Blaine. (3) John Blaine, formerly of Armstrong county, lives in Illinois. His children are sons William and Harvey, daughters Eliza, Ellenor, Jane, Deborah, Nancy, Margaret, Bell and Hattie. (4) James Blaine lived in Armstrong county, Pa., and died at about the age of eighty-eight. His children were Morrison Blaine, the eldest son, who has been dead for some years, his children now living in Missouri; Dr. J. M. Blaine, of Denver, Colo.; Harvey Blaine, now living on the old home farm in Armstrong county; Hattie Blaine Fleming, living at Slate Lick, Pa.; Mrs. Bricker and Mrs. Adams, living in Pennsylvania.

James and Deborah (Baird) Blaine both died in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, and are buried in the Union cemetery at Cowansville.

On Oct. 29, 1813, one Frederick Shoop agreed to sell to James "Blain" 100 acres, for \$300, in four annual payments, a part of each to consist of one cow, to be valued by two neighbors, if the parties could not agree upon the price. . . . Shoop's administrators conveyed to Blain the parcel which Shoop had sold to him, to Deborah and Joseph Blain, executors of James Blain, which he had vested in Joseph Blaine, and was included in his conveyance to the Brady's Bend company.

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executors of James Blain, which he had vested in Joseph Blain, and was included in his conveyance to the Brady's Bend company.

The will of James Blaine, of what was then Sugar Creek township, recorded in Armstrong county Will Book I, pages 17-18, devises to wife Deborah and to sons and daughters of William Blaine, John Blaine, James Blaine, Polly Anderson, Peggie (Margaret) McKee and Eleanor.

In August, 1797, James and William "Blain" made an improvement and settlement on a tract in Sugar Creek township which was surveyed to them by George Ross as containing 410 acres, 20 perches, Nov. 17, 1803. The whole of the Blain interest seems to have become vested in James, and in his will (above), dated March 27th and registered Dec. 6, in 1815, he devised his purpart equally to his sons James, John and William. The two last named conveyed their interests to their brother James March 3, 1839, for \$150 each.

On Sept. 1, 1848, Elijah Davis conveyed 230 acres, 47 perches to Joseph Blain for \$1,100, ten acres of which Blain conveyed to Thomas H. Foster Aug. 11, 1855; on June 28, 1858, he conveyed to Foster 145 acres, 103 perches, for \$1,747.50. The rest of the Blain purchase was subsequently owned by Thomas Patton and D. C. Mobley.

Andrew McKee, great-grandfather of Thomas Hays in the maternal line, and his son Thomas McKee, father of Mrs. Deborah Jane Hays, are fully mentioned elsewhere in this work. (See McKee family.)

The Foster family, to which Mrs. Keziah (Foster) Hays, wife of Hon. Thomas Hays, belongs, is descended from Alexander Foster, a native of Ireland, who settled in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong Co., Pa. He married Elizabeth Harrold, whose brother and sisters were: Lucinda, wife of John Clawson, of Indiana county, Pa.; Christopher Harrold, of Wayne county, Ohio; Sally, wife of John Laird, a farmer of Franklin township, Armstrong county; and Mattie, wife of Oliver Laird, a farmer of the same township. Mr. and Mrs. Foster had children: (1) Martha married James McGarvey. (2) Christopher A. is mentioned below. (3) Thomas married Martha Morrison, sister of his brother Christopher's wife. (4) William married Mary Ambrose. (5) Katherine married Matthew Brown, who had been her school teacher and had also taught her brother Christopher and the parents of Thomas Hays, the schoolhouse standing on the farm of Alexander Foster,

grandfather of Mrs. Thomas Hays. (6) Eliza became the wife of Harrison Gibson, a farmer. (7) Sarah married William Morrison, son of John. (8) Phoebe married Harvey McKee. (9) Margaret married William McClatchey. (10) Nancy died when a young girl. All of the family is now deceased. The Fosters were all Presbyterians in religious association.

Alexander Foster early settled in Sugar Creek township on a large tract originally conveyed to Charles Campbell, who on June 14, 1821, conveyed 100 acres, 25 perches to Foster for \$10. The latter acquired title to the rest of the tract (comprising 356 acres, 37 perches) except about ninety acres in the northwestern part, which constituted the farm on which he lived at the time of his death, and which by his will, dated April 17, 1828, and registered May 19, 1838, he devised to his sons, Christopher, Thomas and William, which he directed to be divided into three equal parts as to quantity, and allotted the part on which was the house, in which he then lived, to Christopher, the west end to Thomas, and the northeastern part to William. Christopher Foster's name figures in later real estate transactions in Sugar Creek township. We also find record of the John Craig tract, No. 3652, called "Leeds," 245 acres of which Alexander Foster purchased May 24, 1828, for \$612.50. Craig's run traverses it in a southerly course nearly through, a little west of, the center.

CHRISTOPHER A. FOSTER, son of Alexander, was a near neighbor of Thomas Hays, who subsequently married his daughter Keziah; they were schoolmates. Mr. Foster was a farmer, later a merchant at Cowansville and was prominent in the public affairs of his locality, serving as justice of the peace (fifteen years) and school director. He was a Republican in politics and Presbyterian in religion. He married Isabel Morrison, daughter of William and Margaret (Barnes) Morrison, of Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Foster had children as follows: Keziah J., wife of Thomas Hays; Phoebe, who married Matthew McGarey, of Butler county (both are deceased); Elizabeth, wife of C. W. Jordan, of Cowansville; Sarah B., deceased, wife of William Luton (he resides on the Thomas Hays farm, "Haysville"); Nancy, who died when fifteen years old; and Mary A. and Alice, who died in infancy.

Through Rebecca Galbraith, wife of Col. Ephraim Blaine, Mr. Hays traces his descent from another family of sturdy Scotch-Irish origin which has long been settled in Pennsylv-

vania. The Galbraiths have long been established in America, and in the old country date back to the remote antiquity of Scotland. The name is derived from the Celtic and originally belonged to the Lennox in that country. The Galbraith chiefs had their residence in the parish of Baldernoch. The Galbraiths of the isle of Chiga descended from those of Baldernoch, as may be traced in the ancient records, having fled thither with Lord James Stewart, youngest son of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, from the Lennox, after burning Dumbarton, in the reign of James I. of Scotland. They continued to hold that island until after 1500. The following lines from the Scotch show the estimate in which the name was held:

Galbraiths from the Red Tower,
Noblest of Scottish surnames.

There is a small town of Scotland called "Inch (Island) Galbraith." Upon it are many ruins of castles and villages, the strongholds built by the clan when war was the rule.

When Hon. W. A. Galbraith, of Erie, Pa., was traveling in Scotland, hearing that a family by the same name lived close to where he stopped, he went to call on them. He had with him a coat of arms preserved by the family in America, which he showed them, and they immediately produced a precise counterpart, the arms showing three bears' heads, muzzled, on a shield surmounted by a knight's helmet and crest with the motto, which, translated, is, "Stronger from opposition." Thus the origin of the family is established without doubt.

James Galbraith, the first of the line under consideration to settle in America, was born in 1650 in the North of Ireland, son of John Galbraith, and emigrated in 1718 with his family, settling in Donegal, Lancaster county, Pa. He was a man of influence and prominence in his day, and was among the founders of the old Derry Church, in what is now Dauphin county, Pa., near Derry station, and is buried in the old graveyard of that church. He died Aug. 23, 1744. The first regular pastor of this church, Rev. William Bertram, died May 2, 1746, and is buried near the church. Rebecca (Chambers), wife of James Galbraith, was a daughter of Arthur Chambers, who with the Allen, Allison, Armstrong, Boyd, Berryhill, Barnet, Bell, Black, Campbell, Clark, Carother, Crain, Carson, Calhoun, Craig, Cadwell, Cunningham, Cochran, Dixon, Dickey, Daugherty, Elder, Espy, Foster, Ferguson, Gilmore, Govan, Gray, Graham, Galbraith, Henderson, Hayes, Hampton, Jones, Johnson, Kelley,

Laird, McCormick, McClure, McNair, McKeehan, Mitchell, Murray, McKee, McCreight, McDonald, McArthur, McMurray, McKnight, Montgomery, Ramsey, Rogers, Rutherford, Reed, Sloan, Sterett, Snodgrass, Strain, Stewart, Smith, Simpson, Sturgeon, Todd, Wilson, Wallace, McMahan families settled in the district just referred to between 1720 and 1730. Five children were born to James and Rebecca (Chambers) Galbraith, viz.: John, Andrew, James, Jr., Elenor (married Patrick McKinley) and Rebecca (married a Stewart).

John Galbraith, son of James, born 1690, resided where the Mount Joy and Marietta turnpikes cross Donegal run; he owned a large tract of land. He was elected sheriff of Lancaster county in 1731 and was a prominent man in his locality. He died 1754. In 1757 Janet, his widow, and James Galbraith sold the mill which he built to John Baley.

Andrew Galbraith, son of James, born in 1692, lived near his brother John, his home being on Little Chicques creek. When Lancaster county was organized he was appointed the first coroner, and he and his brother John were members of the first jury drawn. In 1730 he was appointed one of the justices of the peace and of the Common Pleas court, which position he filled with honor until 1745. In 1732 he was elected a member of the Assembly in a spirited contest, in which his wife took an active part. Mounting her mare "Nellie" she rode around among the Scotch-Irish, who followed her to Lancaster, to the polls, where she addressed them effectively. He was afterward reelected without opposition, serving several terms in succession.

James Galbraith, Jr., was born in the North of Ireland in 1703 and died June 11, 1785, in East Pennsboro township, Cumberland county; he is buried in the Derry graveyard. He took up a tract of land in what is now Derry township, Dauphin county, on Spring creek, not far from Church Oleon, the warrant therefor being granted him March 13, 1737. The early provincial records of Pennsylvania speak frequently of him, for he was prominent in military circles and served in 1742-43 as sheriff of Lancaster county, where he was also justice of the peace for many years. He took an active part in the French and Indian war, serving as an officer from 1755 to 1763, and during the Revolutionary war, in which all his sons served, he was appointed lieutenant of Cumberland county, being too old for active duty in the field; his long experience as an officer gave him considerable prestige and au-

thority and he was frequently consulted during the Revolution on matters pertaining to the prosecution of that war.

On April 6, 1734, James Galbraith married, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Elizabeth Bertram, who was born in 1714 in the North of Ireland, only daughter of Rev. William and Elizabeth (Gillispie) Bertram. Mrs. Galbraith died Feb. 2, 1799, in Derry township, Dauphin county, the mother of the following children: William, Bertram, Robert, Dorcas, Elizabeth, Thomas, John and Ann. Robert Galbraith's daughter Rebecca married Col. Ephraim Blaine, and they were the great-grandparents of Hon. James G. Blaine.

Bertram Galbraith, second son of James Galbraith, Jr., was first lieutenant in Lancaster county during the Revolution, doing excellent service for his country in that capacity. He was the progenitor of a branch of the Galbraith family now represented in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

M. J. McQUADE, president of the Ben Franklin Coal Company, of Freeport, was born Nov. 16, 1863, in Scotland, a son of Peter and Catherine (Nickol) McQuade.

Peter McQuade came to America in 1870, bringing his family with him, and settled in Mansfield, Pa., where he followed coal mining until his retirement. This excellent man died in 1893, and his wife in 1903. They had nine children, eight of whom are living. Peter McQuade was a devout Catholic. The Democratic party had his political support.

M. J. McQuade left school when ten years old to work at the coal mines. Later he became a coal miner and continued in that line of work until 1903, when he took charge for the Dunbar Furnace Company as a foreman in the mines, being thus employed for three years. He then came to Freeport in 1907, and engaged as mine foreman for the Kerr Coal Company, holding that position from 1907 to 1911. Mr. McQuade is one of the Ben Franklin Coal Company, of which he became president in 1907, and still retains that important office. This company has extensive coal mines at Moundsville, W. Va., and Braeburn and Metcalf, Pa. He devotes the greater part of his time to attending to the affairs of his company, and as he has spent his life in this line of work has gained valuable experience, profitable to his fellow stockholders. His judgment, being based upon a practical knowledge of the business from the bottom up, is expert, and is relied upon by others in the same line.

Mr. McQuade was married Dec. 25, 1883, to Rachel McMillan, daughter of John and Ellen McMillan, and nine children were born to this union. Mrs. McQuade died in 1898. On April 9, 1901, Mr. McQuade was married (second) to Agnes Jenken. Mr. and Mrs. McQuade have had three children, but only two survive, James D. and Mary. Mr. McQuade is independent in politics. He is a Catholic in religious faith. Always a hard-working man, he has risen through sheer ability, and can take justifiable pride in what he has accomplished during his useful life.

DANIEL GOSSER, of Leechburg, the leading grocer of that borough and a citizen who has been identified with its business life in various other connections, was born Feb. 18, 1832, at Adamsburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., son of William Gosser.

Adam Gosser, his grandfather, a native of Northampton county, Pa., emigrated thence with his family to Westmoreland county, at an early date. Later he removed to Erie, Pa., where he remained for a short time, removing from there to Pittsburgh and eventually returning to Adamsburg, where he had a contract for construction work on the Greensburg and Stoystown turnpike. He also followed farming, and he lived to old age, dying at Adamsburg. Adam Gosser was twice married, and he was the father of the following children: Jacob, a soldier of the War of 1812, who died in Missouri; William; Daniel, who located at Baltimore; Henry, who died in Pittsburgh; Isaac, who went to Nebraska; Adam; Frederick, who died after reaching maturity; Ann Mary; Susanna, and Catherine.

John Gosser, brother of Adam Gosser, was also a resident of Westmoreland county, Pa., and died near Adamsburg. He left a large family.

William Gosser, one of the sons of Adam Gosser, was born Nov. 11, 1803, in Northampton county, Pa., and was a boy when his father settled at Adamsburg. He learned the trade of blacksmith, which he first followed at Adamsburg, in 1840, removing thence to Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pa., where he continued in the same line of work. He retired from active labor about eight years before his death, which occurred in 1888, when he was in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Gosser became a well-known and much respected citizen of Leechburg, where he served as burgess and councilman, giving great satisfaction to his townsmen. He was a lifelong Democrat,

and in religion a member of the Lutheran church.

On Nov. 27, 1827, Mr. Gosser was married to Susanna Kistler, who was born July 4, 1808, and died Nov. 29, 1838, at Adamsburg. She was a member of the Lutheran church. Five children were born to this union: Louisa, June 28, 1830; Daniel, Feb. 18, 1832; Albert M., Jan. 14, 1834 (now engaged as a merchant at Leechburg); Adam, May 18, 1836; William, Oct. 10, 1838 (died Dec. 8, 1838). By his second marriage, to Lucy Punt, Mr. Gosser had the following children: Jacob, born Nov. 22, 1842; Commodore Perry, Feb. 2, 1845; David, Sept. 4, 1847; Darius, Dec. 29, 1849 (died Dec. 12, 1852); Franklin P., July 7, 1852 (died Oct. 9, 1860); Anna M., April 18, 1855; Sarah E., April 5, 1858; Harry, May 1, 1861; Amanda Nov. 16, 1864.

Daniel Gosser son of William Gosser, attended public school at Adamsburg and Leechburg. He remained with his father in the blacksmith shop until of age, and then for four years followed boating upon the Pennsylvania canal. He then removed to the Allegheny river, and for eleven years was engaged in the manufacture of salt, after which he settled upon a farm in Armstrong county, in what is now Gilpin township, having a tract of 150 acres where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for about twenty-three years. Meantime Mr. Gosser became interested in oil wells, in 1862, in company with others, starting the first oil well at Parkers Landing, in Armstrong county, which was known as the Hovey well. Later they sank shafts at different places for oil, and Mr. Gosser was also interested in two natural gas wells at Leechburg.

Removing from his farm to the borough of Leechburg, he built a store there in 1892 and engaged in the grocery and feed business, one of his sons, Frank, entering the business at the same time. In 1902 his son John was admitted to the firm, which is known as D. Gosser & Sons. In 1909 Mr. Gosser was made a director of the First National Bank of Leechburg and continues to serve as such. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

On Feb. 15, 1855, Mr. Gosser married Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Hiram and Margaret (Sheaffer) Hill, the ceremony being performed by Rev. G. F. Ehrenfeld. Mrs. Gosser died Sept. 18, 1911, the mother of the following children: Hiram H., who is now living in Pittsburgh; Catherine, deceased, who was the wife of George Riggle; Margaret, who married George Ehrenfeld. William, who was killed by lightning when young; Jefferson, now

of Pittsburgh; Frank, a member of the firm of D. Gosser & Sons; Cora, who lives at home; Robert E., of Leechburg; and John, a member of the firm of D. Gosser & Sons.

JACOB TRUBY SYBERT, who is the oldest native-born citizen residing in Perry township, Armstrong county, Pa., was born Jan. 16, 1833, a son of Sebastian and Mary Ann (Truby) Sybert.

Sebastian Sybert was born in eastern Pennsylvania, a son of Henry Sybert, and came to Perry township among the earliest settlers, about 1820. A carpenter by trade, he followed that calling together with boating on the Allegheny river for many years, also clearing up his farm of 100 acres, doing all the improving for himself, for he was a very industrious man. He died at the age of sixty-six years. He married Mary Ann Truby, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Ann (Lauffer) Truby, also early settlers in Perry township, and they had the following children: Polly, who married Martin George; Elizabeth; Jacob T.; Susanna, who was the wife of Washington Daubenspeck; Margaret, who married William Fink and Arthur Robinson; Samuel W.; and Emma, who married William A. Kellar.

Jacob Truby Sybert was reared on the homestead and always led a busy life, being concerned in many activities. When twenty-one years old he began boating on the river, which at that time was a main avenue of transportation, and contracted to carry lumber and other products between Oil City, Pittsburgh and other points. From 1862 until 1866 he was principally engaged in carrying oil from Oil City to Pittsburgh. For many years he also was a pilot on the Allegheny river. In 1866 he purchased an interest in a coal mine in which he was concerned until 1873. In 1877 he embarked in the lumber business at Monterey, where he erected a sawmill and a planing-mill, and continued in that business until 1881. From that date until 1889 he was engaged in merchandising at Monterey, where he also served first as assistant and later, for four years, as postmaster. Since 1889, when he gave up mercantile business, he has lived more or less retired.

On March 6, 1856, Mr. Sybert was married to Mary Jane Coe, a daughter of Peter and Rosanna (Levier) Coe.

Peter Coe, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Sybert, was born in Scotland Feb. 20, 1753, and after coming to America settled among the early pioneers in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Coe, son of Peter Coe, was born in Washington county, Pa., June 8, 1783, and married Susan McKibben. They were pioneer settlers in what is now Perry township, Clarion county, Pa., where he became a substantial farmer and for many years was a justice of the peace.

Peter Coe, son of Benjamin Coe and father of Mrs. Sybert, was born in Armstrong (now Clarion) county, Pa., Dec. 4, 1811. From early manhood until 1860 he was engaged as a mining and building contractor and then embarked in the oil business, in which he continued for many years, dying in 1890, in his eightieth year. He married Rosanna Levier, a daughter of Daniel and Rosanna (Say) Levier, who were pioneers of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sybert: Albert W., Oliver P., Daniel E., Edward M., Samuel C., Florence M., Harry A., Martin A., Adela H., Oscar J., and Cora, the last named dying in infancy. Florence M., now deceased, was the wife of A. A. Horner. Adela H. is the wife of John McCarty. Mr. and Mrs. Sybert have twenty-three grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Mr. Sybert has always been an interested citizen and one that could be relied upon for efficient public service. Prior to 1900 he was identified with the Democratic party, but since the issues of that period has been a Republican. For three years he served as a justice of the peace in Perry township, and has held every other township office except that of constable. He belongs to Lodge No. 884, I. O. O. F., of Monterey.

WILLIAM A. JACK, capitalist, residing at Slate Lick, Armstrong county, was born June 6, 1836, in North Buffalo township, this county, son of James and Catherine (Downey) Jack.

James Jack was born in Ireland. He was an early settler in Armstrong county, Pa., living in Franklin township when his death occurred in 1865. He was a member of the Baptist Church, as was his first wife, Catherine Downey, who died in 1848. His family consisted of six children, three sons and three daughters, the two survivors being William A. Jack and Mrs. Gould, who is a widow and residing in Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

When fourteen years of age, after his father's second marriage, William A. Jack went to live with George B. Sloan, with whom he remained until 1859, during which time he was employed on Sloan's large farm of over three

hundred acres. When Mr. Sloan was elected sheriff of Armstrong county, Mr. Jack assumed charge of this farm for him, and afterward bought 150 acres of land from Mr. Sloan onto which he moved in 1865. Subsequently he acquired additional tracts, but in 1904 he disposed of all of his land and embarked in the general mercantile business at Slate Lick, which he continued as long as he remained active in commercial life. For twenty-five years continuously Mr. Jack served in the office of justice of the peace, and through his diplomacy was many times able to settle disputes without recourse to law. He is vice president and a large stockholder in the Farmers' National Bank of Freeport and is also a stockholder in the Kittanning National Bank, of Kittanning, Pa., and has a large interest in the Lackawanna Coal Company, in West Virginia. Politically Mr. Jack is a Republican, and he is serving in the position of health officer for two counties. His handsome modern residence at Slate Lick is one of the handsomest homes in South Buffalo township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW E. IVORY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is a member of a family which settled in Armstrong county over half a century ago and has been creditably represented there since. He was born Feb. 13, 1855, at White Oak Level, near Oakmont, Allegheny county, Pa., son of Andrew and Catherine (Schroeder) Ivory.

The name Ivory is of Norman French origin, and one ancient and honorable. Under Ivory, in "A Dictionary of the Family Names of the United Kingdom, endeavoured by Mark Antony Lower," we find the following: "The family De Ivery were descended from Rodolph, half-brother to Richard the first, Duke of Normandy, who for killing a monstrous boar, while hunting with the Duke, was rewarded with the castle of Ivery, on the river l'Evre, and from thence entitled Comes de Iberio." Elsewhere we find: John de Ivery obtained the Manor of Ambrosden, County Oxon, 1077, and Hugh de Iveri occurs as its lord in Domesday Book. It is believed (the name?) so originated is obsolete. 1391 Yvory, Cal. of Wills in the Court of Hastings, Bapt. the son of Ivor popularly Ivor. Ireland had a son St. Ivor or Ivery, who was considered to have prayed away the rats from Fernege-nall, "Mures Majors qui vulgariter Rate vocantur," so completely that none ever survived there again. But whether he was named Dane

or Kelt does not appear. At any rate St. Ivery was deemed good enough to invoke against rats, Younge II, 249-250.—In some cases the familiar surname Every has assumed the initiative form of Ivory (of Ivens for Evans). Other forms are Everie, Iverye, Ivey, Ivy.

Andrew Ivory, father of Andrew E. Ivory, was born at Brownsville, Pa., and followed agricultural pursuits until his enlistment, in 1861, in Company G, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Entering the service as a private, he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and later became acting captain in command from the battle of South Mountain to and including the battle of Fredericksburg. At the latter engagement the bones of his knee were badly shattered, the accident maiming him for life. Because of this serious wound he was honorably discharged, and returned home to resume farming, in which he continued until 1884. His death occurred May 9, 1908. He married Mrs. Catherine (Schroeder) Rigby, a native of Butler county, Pa., who by her first marriage had one daughter, Amelia S., who married a Mr. J. W. McLaughlin. Mrs. Ivory died in January, 1903. By her marriage to Mr. Ivory she had the following children: Alfred L.; Mary A., wife of J. F. Keener, of Kittanning; Andrew E.; Francis J., of Pittsburgh; Robert B., an attorney of Pittsburgh; and Elia J., wife of Alfred Gray, of Columbus, Ohio. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, of which the father had been an elder for several years. He was also a member of the G. A. R. post in his vicinity.

Andrew E. Ivory was but two years old when the family moved to Armstrong county, Pa., his father purchasing a farm near Leechburg. Later they moved to another farm, in South Buffalo township, and Mr. Ivory obtained his early education at the Slate Lick Academy. He afterward attended the Wither- spoon Institute at Butler, Pa., and then took a commercial course at the Iron City Business College, Pittsburgh, Pa. His first business experience was gained in a merchant tailoring and clothing store at East Brady, Clarion Co., Pa., which he entered April 1, 1873, and where he was employed for four years. In 1877 he went to Millerstown (Chicora post office), Butler Co., Pa., where he was in the same business for another four years, in 1880 returning to East Brady, to spend six years more in the establishment where he first started. Then for a period of eighteen years he was traveling salesman for Pittsburgh wholesale grocery houses, at the end of that

time becoming part owner and manager of a large steam laundry in Pittsburgh. He was thus engaged until he embarked in his present enterprise, as proprietor of the Select Clean Towel Service for banks and office buildings. His office is at No. 7017 Jenkins Arcade building, Pittsburgh, Pa. He has built up a profitable trade, which he is widening steadily, and has established a position of definite usefulness for himself in the commercial circles of the city. From 1886 to 1895, he lived at Parkers Landing, from 1895 to 1903 at Franklin, Pa., and since 1903 has had his home in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Ivory is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Parker City Lodge, No. 521, F. & A. M., Parkers Landing, Pa.; to the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 273, at Butler, Pa.; Franklin Commandery, No. 44, K. T., of Franklin, Venango Co., Pa.; Pennsylvania Consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Zemzem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Erie, Pa. He also belongs to the Heptasophs, holding membership in Estella Conclave, of Pittsburgh.

On July 4, 1877, Mr. Ivory married Mary Larkins, daughter of James and Eliza (Deevers) Larkins. She died in April, 1886, leaving two children: Florence, who has taken a course in dentistry and is engaged in practice in Allegheny, having her office at No. 505 Arch street, Allegheny; and Royal H., of Point Richmond, Cal., in the employ of the Standard Oil Company. On June 11, 1905, Mr. Ivory married (second) Mrs. Georgeanna (Outlow) Steele, daughter of George Washington and Catharine (Leonard) Outlow, the former of whom is deceased; since his death the widow has become the wife of Thomas Williams, of Millers Eddy, Armstrong Co., Pa., where they reside. Mrs. Ivory has no children by her present marriage, but there were two daughters by her first union: Florence Etta, who married Charles N. Fry, of Franklin, Pa.; and Goldie Arbutus, who married Edward D. Ivory, of Ford City, Pa., a real estate dealer. Mr. and Mrs. Ivory reside at No. 223 Morse street, Pittsburgh, Pa. They are members of the Presbyterian Church at Knoxville, Pittsburgh.

SIMON RUMBAUGH, late of Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born Feb. 6, 1827, son of Isaac and Christina (Knight) Rumbaugh, and was living retired at the time of his death, April 27, 1912.

David Rumbaugh, the grandfather of Simon, came from Germany to the territory

now included in Armstrong county, and settled twelve miles north of Kittanning, along the Allegheny river, being one of the pioneers of that locality. Here he lived, labored and died. His children were: Jacob, Solomon, Adam, John, Leonard, Henry, William, Isaac, Polly and Betsy.

Isaac Rumbaugh, the father of Simon, was born on the farm of his father, grew up there, and eventually became the owner of 530 acres of land. Prior to his death he moved to Dayton, where he died, his remains being interred in the Belknap cemetery, where also lie those of his wife. She was a daughter of Peter Knight, and was born in Northampton county, coming to Clarion county in childhood with her parents. Her children were: David; Mary A., wife of William Wadding; Simon; Lucy A., who married Jacob Thomas; Catherine, who married Henry Rupp; Christina, wife of Christian Reisman; Caroline, who was the first wife of Henry Rupp, her sister Catherine being the second; and Elizabeth, who married Jacob Donmyre.

Simon Rumbaugh was educated in the schools of his town and assisted his father until he himself took charge of the homestead. Later he bought this property, comprising 173 acres of land near Dayton, in Wayne township, on which he built a fine brick house, as well as all the other buildings standing today. He gave his two sons fifty acres each, erecting suitable buildings for them on these tracts.

Mr. Rumbaugh married Annie Doverspike, daughter of George Doverspike. She died in 1900, and is buried at Belknap. The children of this marriage were: Emma married David Baker and lives in South Buffalo township; John, who married Ida Shrecongost, died Sept. 12, 1905, aged forty-five years; George, who married Sophia Gallagher, is living on a portion of the old homestead; William, who married Elizabeth Pontious, is farming the homestead; Samuel is living at home, unmarried; David died April 28, 1896, aged twenty-four years, eight months, thirteen days; James, living at Dayton, is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at their Union station, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Rumbaugh was one of the oldest residents of his section, and all his life commanded the respect and confidence of his associates. He and his brother David built the first church for the Evangelical Reformed denomination in their neighborhood, and he assisted in the construction of the second, known as the Belknap Church. For years he was one of the most influential members

of this church, serving as elder and Sunday school superintendent. Independent in his political views, Mr. Rumbaugh served as township clerk, treasurer of the township, and assessor, and was a faithful official. During his long and useful life he was connected with many movements looking toward moral reforms, and he was justly recognized as one of the most representative men of his township.

ABISHAI McCausland, deceased, was born in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, Dec. 25, 1829, son of David and Margaret (Guthrie) McCausland. He was well known in that and Wayne townships, and his death on Nov. 20, 1905, was deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was of Scotch-Irish descent.

David McCausland, the father was for many years a farmer in Cowanshannock township, where he died. He and his wife Margaret Guthrie had children as follows: James, William, David, Jane, Margaret, Rebecca, Jacob, Samuel and Abishai.

Abishai McCausland was reared on his father's farm and followed agricultural pursuits all his life, spending the greater part of his time on the fine property he owned in his native township. His death occurred at Dayton, Pa., of a sudden attack of heart disease, while he was engaged in talk in one of the mercantile establishments. He was buried in the Glade Run cemetery. A faithful member of the United Presbyterian Church, he took an active part in its work, and in politics was identified with the Republican party.

Mr. McCausland married Mary A. Russell, a daughter of John and Susanna (Weamer) Russell, and they had three children: Susanna J., who died Jan. 29, 1898, aged twenty-four years, two months, eleven days; Margaret B., born June 3, 1878, who was the wife of John M. Holbek, and died Nov. 17, 1906, survived by one son, John Clair; and Mary R., who lives at home with her mother.

After her husband's death Mrs. McCausland continued to live on her farm of 158 acres, in Cowanshannock township, until February, 1907, at that time removing to Dayton, where she has a spacious residence. She still retains the farm, which is rich in coal.

James Russell, grandfather of Mrs. McCausland, came to Westmoreland county from the eastern part of Pennsylvania and followed farming through the rest of his life. He married Margaret Miller, and they had the following children: Margaret, Mary, John,

David, Samuel, Isabella, Elizabeth, William, James, Ellen, Caleb and Alexander.

John Russell, son of James and father of Mrs. McCausland, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa. In 1837, he came to Armstrong county with his wife and family and bought a tract of 158 acres, one of the old Kirkpatrick farms, in Cowanshannock township, and there the rest of his life was passed, his death taking place in March, 1864; he was interred in Glade Run cemetery. Mr. Russell served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Susanna, daughter of Andrew and Catherine Weamer, and they had two children, James and Mary A. The former was a soldier serving in the Civil war at the time of his death. The latter is the widow of Abishai McCausland.

IRWIN T. CAMPBELL, prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Armstrong county, was born Nov. 17, 1862, in Rayburn township, this county, son of Joseph I. and Isabella (Irwin) Campbell.

The Campbells are of Irish stock, Joseph Campbell, grandfather of Irwin T., having been born in Ireland, in 1808. Being quite young when his father died, he was adopted by an uncle, who cared for him until he reached manhood, and then, after paying a visit to his mother, whom he had not seen since he was first separated from her, he came to America. He first took up his residence in Pittsburgh, securing a position in a mercantile house. Afterward he worked on the Pennsylvania canal, earning and saving the money, \$202.06, with which he purchased in 1834 100 acres of land in Valley (now Reyburn) township, Armstrong county, upon which not a tree had been cut. The location is about a mile east of the mouth of Cowanshannock creek. Mr. Campbell converted this into a fine farm, upon which he lived after settling there until his death, which occurred in October, 1858. In 1837 he married Margaret Irvin, and about 1838 they moved onto the farm, where he had already made a clearing and built a log cabin. Although surrounded by adverse circumstances, they arose superior to them through patient toil. Slowly the land was cleared, and the lowly home improved by the addition of hard-earned conveniences. Both were hard-working, thrifty, honest people, and gained the respect of all who knew them. Mr. Campbell was a member of the Methodist Church, and was for years a class leader; his wife was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Campbell's death occurred March 29, 1846,

and from that time the father endeavored by increased care for his children to compensate in some degree, however, small, for the loss of a mother's influence. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell had two sons: Joseph I., born Jan. 6, 1841, and John, born in 1844. When the call for soldiers for the Civil war was made both boys volunteered for the Union service, but Joseph I. was not accepted. John was, and the Pennsylvania quota being filled was assigned to the 8th New York Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the corps commanded by General Dan Sickles. John Campbell died in Allegheny, Pa., in March, 1912. He was married, and his wife and children are also deceased.

Joseph I. Campbell for several years after his father's death rented and continued upon the homestead farm, and in the meantime bought land adjoining. Subsequently he purchased his brother's interest and became the sole possessor of the paternal estate, which through his skilful management was transformed into one of the best homes in the county. Mr. Campbell was numbered among the progressive and successful farmers of his section. In politics he was a Republican. On Sept. 5, 1869, he married Isabella Irwin, who was born in Kittanning in 1828, of Irish parentage, her parents, Thomas and Jane (Williamson) Irwin, having come from Ireland and settled in Kittanning. Mr. Irwin was a weaver by trade. He soon moved to near Cowanshannock creek, where he purchased a farm. He and his wife were Episcopalians in religious connection. They were married in County Donegal, Ireland, and had a family of six daughters and one son, William, who was but six weeks old when the family came to the United States; he enlisted in an Armstrong county company of infantry for service in the Civil war, and afterward removed to the State of Tennessee. Of the daughters, Rebecca J., married R. J. Cochran and moved to Macomb, Ill. Isabella married Joseph I. Campbell. Margaret married Edward B. Thompson and resides in New York City. Annie S., who never married, died in November, 1913. Ellen, also unmarried, lives with her nephew, Albert Thompson, at Verona, Pa. One child died in infancy.

Mrs. Joseph I. Campbell died Dec. 29, 1882, only a few weeks after the death of her son, John I., which occurred Dec. 6th. She was a most estimable wife and mother, and much beloved in the Episcopal Church, of which she was a member. Her surviving children are Irwin T., Mary B. and Joseph G.

Irwin T. Campbell was brought up among strictly rural surroundings upon his father's farm, working for his father while attending district school. Later he went to the Dayton Academy and the Edinboro State normal school to fit himself for teaching, following that calling during the winter months and farming in the summer time for some years. In the meanwhile he was making his influence felt as a Republican, and in 1892 was sent as delegate to the State convention of his party. In 1896 he was the Republican nominee for the office of register and recorder and elected. After serving capably for three years he was renominated without opposition, re-elected, and served for another term of three years. He has always been an active supporter of the principles and candidates of his party, and during 1900, 1901 and 1902 rendered efficient service as chairman of the Republican county central committee. In the fall of 1911 he was nominated by his party for the office of prothonotary, was elected, and has since been serving in that capacity, his present term expiring Jan. 1, 1916. From 1903 until 1912 Mr. Campbell was assistant secretary of the Safe Deposit and Title Guaranty Company, Kittanning, Pa. Thoroughly responsible, a man of high ideals and strict adherence to his party, Mr. Campbell is recognized as one of the representative citizens and leading Republicans of Armstrong county.

On April 17, 1912, Mr. Campbell married Myrtle D. Thompson, daughter of Andrew and Martha P. (Marshall) Thompson, the latter a member of a well-known old family of this county and a sister of Porter Marshall, a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning.

William Marshall, Mrs. Campbell's emigrant ancestor, was born in 1722 in Ireland. When a young man he went to Scotland, where about 1748 he married Elizabeth Armstrong, and they soon afterward came to America. They settled in the southern part of what was then the Province of Pennsylvania, about sixty miles northwest of Baltimore, Md., near where the Marsh creek crossed the Pennsylvania and Maryland line—in what was known as the Conococheague settlement. It is now included in Adams county, Pa. Their family of six children, John, James, Margaret, William, Archibald and Samuel, were all born at this place. About the year 1783 William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall removed with part of their family to Westmoreland county, Pa., settling in that portion now in-

cluded in Indiana county, to which section their sons John and James had emigrated several years* previously. They had been driven back by the hostility of the Indians, however, John and his family returning to their first settlement in the East, and James, who was then unmarried, stopping at Sewickley settlement. William Marshall, the father, settled on a tract of land at Blacklegs creek, now included in the township of Conemaugh, Indiana county, where he and his wife died, Mr. Marshall in 1796, Mrs. Marshall in 1806. A copy of his will is on record at Greensburg, Pa., in the Westmoreland county courthouse, in Will Book 1, page 134.

Samuel Marshall, youngest son of William Marshall, was born in what was then York (now Adams) county, Pa. In May, 1791, he married Mary Sterling, probably of Indiana county, as he had accompanied his parents to that part of the State at an earlier date, and they lived on his farm of 300 acres situated in Conemaugh township, Indiana county. The children of Samuel and Mary Marshall were: Mary, Walter, Joseph, Elizabeth, Jane, William S. and Sarah, twins, Archibald, Samuel S., Rebecca and John.

William Sterling Marshall, son of Samuel, was born on the old homestead farm of his father, near Clarksburg, Indiana county, and he died Nov. 19, 1874, aged sixty-four years. His wife, Rebecca (McConnell), was born near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and died Jan. 24, 1880, aged sixty-four years. Her parents, who came over the mountains from the East to Westmoreland county, were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. William Sterling Marshall and his wife settled soon after marriage, which occurred Feb. 15, 1830, in Armstrong county. He came out first, selected his land and cleared a place for the cabin he built, and the following spring he moved here with his wife, first stopping at Glade Run (near Dayton) awhile with the Marshalls, relatives. They stayed with his cousin, old "Uncle" Robert Marshall, the grandfather of Reed Marshall, now a merchant and leading citizen of Dayton. Then they moved to his cabin and new home. When they came to live in Wayne township, near what is now Belknap, Armstrong county, neighbors were scarce and far apart, and they settled in a rank growth of timber out of which he cleared a farm. There the young pioneer couple made a home and reared their family and lived good and useful lives. Farming was always his occupation. They had four children: David P., who married Martha Brown, of Westmore-

land county; Sarah M., who married Attorney Thomas Hindman; Martha P., who married Andrew Thompson; and Mary E., who married John Speer. The parents were staunch Presbyterians.

Andrew Thompson and his wife had five children, namely: Edwin L., who married Elizabeth Quinn, is a printer, and they reside in Pittsburgh; Myrtle D. is Mrs. Irwin T. Campbell; William G. married Sophia Linnweaver, and they reside in Denver, Colo., where he is engaged in the undertaking business; Ella B. died aged seventeen years, unmarried; Rebecca M., deceased, was the wife of Arno Heerlein. Andrew Thompson was born in Christiania, Norway, in 1822, and died Dec. 30, 1902, when eighty years old. On April 24, 1862, he married Martha P. Marshall, who survives him; she was born April 14, 1841. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Kittanning. Mr. Thompson was a fine Christian gentleman. In his native land he early united with the Lutheran Church, and after his marriage joined the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, in whose work he took a prominent part, teaching Sunday school, and proving a very popular teacher with the boys and young men. For several years prior to his death he was an elder of that church. For fourteen years Mr. Thompson was a sailor, and he was one of the pioneers in the California gold fields.

MISS M. THERESA SCHULTE is one of the most accomplished teachers of Kittanning, where her rare mental gifts and attainments, and thorough intellectual training, are highly appreciated.

Miss Schulte is of distinguished German ancestry. Henry Schulte, great-great-grandfather, owned eight hundred acres of land in Blesnohl, on the river Wenne, three miles from Kreis (township) Meschede, Regierungsbezirk (county seat) Arnsberg, Prussia. This estate was left to his eldest son, Michael, her great-grandfather, as was the law and custom of the land; his several other sons and daughters having become Benedictine monks and nuns, and being appointed superiors and superioresses in their various cloisters.

Michael Schulte married a Miss Kersting, and seven children were the issue of the union, of whom only three survived, Miss Schulte's grandfather, John Everhardt, being the youngest child of the family; his two sisters had also entered the Benedictine Convent with their aunts. Upon Napoleon's invasion

of Germany these monks and nuns were obliged to leave their cloisters, and they took with them such articles of devotion, etc., as would be necessary to them in their life in the world. Among these was an iron used in the making of the altar bread. This same is now in the possession of Mr. Schulte's sister (an aunt of Miss Schulte), Mrs. Josephine Stratman, of Detroit, Mich. It bears the inscription I. H. S. and the date 1730 on the one side, and the Roman characters MDCCXXX on the opposite side. Mrs. Stratmann also has a crucifix which evidently came from one of these monasteries or convents, for it has been in the Schulte family for generations, and was the property of the daughter of each succeeding generation until it was presented to John Everhardt Schulte by his mother (his sisters, as said before, having entered the convent). He, in turn, presented it to his daughter Josephine, on the eve of her departure for this country.

John Everhardt Schulte was a boniteur for the German government, which position he held up to the time of his death. He received his early education from his mother's brother, as did also the other children of the family, for owing to the state of affairs resultant to Napoleon's invasion of Germany, school and similar institutions were closed and the children at that time were dependent for their education upon their parents and the priests, who, having no home, wandered from place to place. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages with which he had to contend—for he was only twelve years old at the time of the invasion, he became conversant with all the topics of the day, was a ready writer and a fluent talker. He is described as being a man of calm and rather reserved manner. He married Florentina Vornweg, of Calle, a member of a fine old German Catholic family, the several members of which were highly esteemed for their learning, etc., and much revered for their true Christian character. Her mother belonged to the good old family Stuernberg. There were eight children born to John Everhardt and Florentina (Vornweg) Schulte, four daughters and four sons, the second youngest of whom, Charles, is the father of M. Theresa Schulte. As John Everhardt died intestate his estate was sold, and a village with its manufacturing and mining interests now occupies the site of the old homestead with its adjoining lands.

Charles Schulte came to this country in 1857, when a youth of seventeen years, with his sister, previously mentioned, and her hus-

band and a cousin, Miss Amanda Molitor. The latter became a Sister of Charity of Mother Seton's order, and has been a member of that religious community for the last fifty-five years. She is known in religion as Sr. M. Francis and is now enjoying a well deserved rest at St. Vincent's Hospital, West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. She rendered valuable aid at the time of the smallpox epidemic in New York City, when she received honorable mention therefor.

Charles Schulte attended a select school in Detroit, where he gave special attention to the study of English, French and Latin, until he entered the dry goods business there, living in Detroit ten years. He married Miss Theresa Wenks (Wiengs), of Oberberg, on the river Ruhr, in Prussia, who had also come to this country with her parents when a child of but twelve years, and was then living near Saginaw. After their marriage they remained about two years in Detroit, moving in 1867 to East Saginaw, where the family has since resided and is well known and highly respected. Mrs. Schulte's parents were both orphans of prominent and wealthy family. Her father, Anthony Wenks (Wiengs), was born in Wallen. His mother died when he was but an infant and left him to the care of a brother by marriage, who took possession of the home. His mother having been an only child, the estate was rightfully hers and should in turn have fallen to her son. The old Hof is still standing and bears the family name. Anthony Wenks had been married twice. His son, Charles, Mrs. Schulte's half-brother was treasurer of the city of Saginaw about thirty-five years ago. The second wife of Anthony Wenks, Josephine Gierse (grandmother of Miss M. Theresa Schulte), was also an orphan, her mother having died when she and her brother Albert were ten and twelve years old, respectively. Their mother was of noble birth and an only daughter, and the children were left in the care of her brother, with whom they made their home and who took possession of her share of the estate. Albert Gierse never married.

M. Theresa Schulte was born in Saginaw, Mich. She attended St. Mary's Academy at that place, which was at that time conducted by the Sisters of Province of St. Mary of the Woods, in Vigo county, Ind., and later entered the East Saginaw High School, from which institution she graduated with honors. Miss Schulte has specialized in German and English later studying French and continuing work in music. She also attended the East

Saginaw training school for teachers, and after spending the required time in that institution received an appointment as teacher of German and English in the primary and grammar grades of the East Saginaw Public Schools. This position she held until failing health compelled her to seek a change of scene and climate, which she found among the hills of Pennsylvania, in Kittanning. There, she is now continuing her professional duties in the home of Dr. C. J. Jessop, where she has been tutoring his daughter for the past eleven years. Miss Schulte has had exceptional educational opportunities, of which she has taken full advantage. Her gift for languages—she has studied four—she undoubtedly inherited from her father.

BURTON L. BARNHART, whose beautiful home at Kaylor, "Maple Hill," is one of the finest in all that portion of Armstrong county, is extensively interested in oil and gas operations in that region, supplying gas to Kaylor and to the surrounding territory for a radius of five miles. He belongs to a family of German extraction which has long been established in this part of Pennsylvania.

Jacob Barnhart, the progenitor of this branch of the family, came to America from the Rhine country, in Germany, in 1742. His brother John William also emigrated to this country in 1742 and they first settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., later moving to Butler county, where the Barnharts have been well known ever since, the post office of Barnhart's Mills, which was in existence many years, having been named in their honor, and the town at that location was known as Millerstown from the fact that the Barnhart Mills were located there; it is now called Chicora. Philip Barnhart, son of John William Barnhart, was the founder of the town, which he laid out.

Jacob Barnhart, great-grandfather of Burton L. Barnhart, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., son of the Jacob who came from Germany in 1742. Thence he moved in an early day to Butler county, where he took up a large tract of land, owning about 250 acres. He improved his property, developing a beautiful farm, and was known as one of the progressive men of his day, both for the enterprise he displayed in his business affairs and his usefulness as a citizen. Besides farming he followed shoemaking, receiving forty cents a day for work at his trade. When he and his wife died Simon Barnhart, a cousin of Isaac Barnhart (father

of Burton L. Barnhart), bought out all the heirs. On his fine farm Jacob Barnhart passed the remainder of his life, dying when fifty-six years old, and he is buried in an old cemetery in Fairview township, that county. His wife, whose maiden name was Spangler, was a native of Butler county and died in 1860; she was interred in the same cemetery. They were members of the German Reformed Church. They became the parents of seven children, namely: John, the grandfather of Burton L. Barnhart, is mentioned below; David died in Chicora, Butler county; William was killed in 1844 while chopping a leaning tree, a splinter flying off and striking him in the neck; Elizabeth married Solomon Rumbaugh, and died in Sugar Creek township; Susan became the wife of Jacob Hawk, of Fairview township, Butler county, and died in that township; Mary Maria married John McKisson, deceased, of Buena Vista, Butler county; Hannah married John Hammond, of Chicora, Pa., a stone cutter and mason, and both are deceased.

Andrew Barnhart, brother of Jacob, above, also lived in Butler county, making his home in Fairview township. He served in the Black Hawk war as a fifer, and having to blow the fife one extremely cold day had his fingers frozen; upon his return home he made an oath that he would never again blow a fife, which he kept faithfully. He died at the age of eighty years.

John Barnhart, grandfather of Burton L. Barnhart, was born Feb. 6, 1800, in Chicora, Butler Co., Pa., and lived to the age of eighty-six years, six months, twenty days. All his school education was received in the German language, nevertheless he learned to speak English as fluently as any, and he always maintained high standing among the intelligent citizens of his community. After his marriage he settled where the Kaylor coal mine is now operated, and his upright and industrious life gained and held the esteem of all who knew him. He took no part in politics, but was a Republican in sentiment, and he held membership in the German Reformed Church.

Mr. Barnhart married Susanna Hepler, who was born Sept. 10, 1810, at Cherry Run, Clarion Co., Pa., daughter of Jacob Hepler, a pioneer of that county, and she preceded him to the grave, dying Jan. 4, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart are buried in the dilapidated cemetery previously mentioned. They were the parents of eleven children, viz.: (1) Jacob C., born Feb. 25, 1830, died in January, 1913.



B. L. Bamhart.

He was a devout member of the Nevin Memorial Reformed Church, and a regular attendant, missing only one communion service from 1849 until his death; he served as deacon from 1856 to 1880. Mr. Barnhart served as school director of Limestone township, Clarion county, for four terms. His first marriage was to Barbara Smith, by whom he had two children, Scott and Mary, the latter deceased. Scott settled on the old home farm, a fine property of 153 acres, in Limestone township, Clarion county, where he still lives. For his second wife Jacob C. Barnhart married Mrs. J. S. Stahlman, who died Jan. 24, 1912, at Frogtown, Clarion county. (2) Elizabeth married Charles McKinney, who died April 25, 1862, near Rimersburg, Clarion county, and she subsequently became the wife of Thomas Downs, of Clarion county, by whom she had one son, Isaac Scott. By her first marriage she had four children, David, William, Alkana and John. She died Sept. 12, 1912, and is buried at Richmond, Kans. She was a member of the German Reformed Church. (3) Hannah married Joseph Foringer, a manufacturer of woolens, later engaged as a merchant at Kaylor. Both died when seventy-three years old. They had a family of twelve children: One that died in infancy, Scott, twins, Jane, Henry, Isaac (deceased), Harvey, Joseph, Winnie (Mrs. John Wiles), Sarah and Charles. (4) Lewis married Mary Brown, of Butler county, Pa., who died Sept. 7, 1911, and is buried at Lahobeth Presbyterian Church in Clarion county. He died at Mechanicsville, Clarion county, when sixty-five years of age. They were the parents of three children, Lemuel, Charles Ellis and a daughter that died in infancy. (5) Katherine married John Shook, and they lived at Kaylor and Buena Vista. At the time of her death, March 12, 1914, when she was seventy-seven years old, she was living at Perry, Ohio. They had children as follows: Alvin, Thomas (who was killed on the railroad), Curtis (deceased), Isaac (of Ohio), Nettie (who married John Clouss, of Ohio), Mollie (who married William Harrington, also of Ohio), and Edward (who is in the regular army). (6) Adam, now living at Iola, Kans., aged seventy-four years, was married in 1860 to Kate Shook, who died in 1911 in her eighty-third year. They settled in Kansas. They had children: Isabelle, Loman, Walter, Ida M., Linus, John, Emma and Edward. (7) Isaac is mentioned fully below. (8) Sarah, who died in August, 1904, was the wife of W. H. Eynon and had four children, Ethel, Myrtle, William

(deceased) and Harry (deceased). (9) Rachel married Harvey Peck and lives in Vermont. She has one child, Grace. (10) Susanna, twin of Rachel, is the widow of Thomas Shook, of Pittsburgh, Pa., where she resides now sixty-eight years old. She has had six children, Satarra, Olive, Ruth, Anna, Charles, and a son that died in infancy. (11) Joseph married Nancy McElroy, and they have had children, William, Mollie, Kate, James, Eva, Ella, Hannah, Pearl, Lulu and Hugh.

Isaac Barnhart was born Aug. 16, 1841, on the farm where he still resides in Brady's Bend township, a half mile south of the Kaylor post office. He obtained his education there, attending the local schools until he was about fourteen years old, after which he worked steadily on the home farm up to the time he was twenty, at the outbreak of the Civil war. He then enlisted in the Union army, joining Company B, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, organized at Kittanning, in which he became corporal; he was mustered into the service Sept. 24, 1861. He also served with the 8th Independent New York Artillery from Nov. 28, 1863, being mustered out July 8, 1865. He saw much active service and was wounded once. Returning to his home in Brady's Bend township in August, 1865, he remained there until December, when he went to Hamden, Delaware Co., N. Y., at which place he was married Dec. 12, 1865, to Hattie E. Shaffer, daughter of Adam Shaffer, of Shaverstown, Delaware Co., N. Y., of old Revolutionary stock, and in 1866 returned to Brady's Bend township and settled on the home place. Mr. Barnhart followed farming there very successfully, owning a fine property of five acres near Kaylor (within the limits of the Kaylor voting precinct) and worked at his trade, harnessmaking. For the last fifteen years he has lived retired, enjoying a well earned rest. In former years Mr. Barnhart took a direct part in township affairs, in which he has always maintained public-spirited interest. He served twelve years as school director, and was constable for one term. Politically he has been a lifelong Republican.

Seven children were born to Isaac and Hattie E. (Shaffer) Barnhart, namely: Burton I. is mentioned below; Herman W. married Jennie McClintock, of Butler, Pa.; Minnie is the wife of James Wagle, of Kaylor; Orman C., of Cassville, W. Va., married Catherine Wills, of Mars, Pa.; Newton H., who lives at Kaylor, married Ada Snyder; Charles, who served in the Spanish-American war, remain-

ing in the army three years altogether, married Frankie Hires, and lives at Columbus, Ohio (he has been a railroad man for thirteen years); Charles Arthur died in 1875, when twenty months old. The mother of this family died April 4, 1886, in her forty-fifth year, and was buried at the Baptist Church at Kaylor.

On July 18, 1888, Mr. Barnhart married (second) Mary E. Meyers, who was born June 12, 1858, in Brady's Bend township, daughter of the late Isaac and Elizabeth Meyers, pioneer residents of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart have had no children. They have both been active in Grange work, having been charter members of the Kaylor Grange, No. 1396, which Mr. Barnhart has served as chaplain and Mrs. Barnhart as Ceres. They are members and earnest workers in the M. E. Church, Mr. Barnhart holding the offices of trustee and district steward.

Burton L. Barnhart was born April 16, 1867, in an old log house on the farm at Kaylor, and was reared there, obtaining his education in the neighborhood schools, which he attended until thirteen years old. After he started to work for himself he was employed at the Barnhart coal mine, opposite his present home, which supplied all the coal for local well drilling at that time, and from there he changed to the oil business, beginning as a pumper. After two years he went into business on his own account, and in spite of the fact that he had helped to drill probably more dry holes than any other man in Armstrong county he has made a notable success of his work. It is a fact worthy of record that on Sept. 5, 1899, Mr. Barnhart drilled the first "Speechly sand" gas well in this country, located about two hundred feet from his present residence. He proceeded with the drilling in spite of all opposition and discouragements, one prominent gas man going so far as to say he was in need of a guardian. However, he was rewarded with one of the largest gas wells in this part of the country, the production reaching 1,200,000 feet of gas per day. The well is 2,480 feet deep, and the rock pressure at first was 980 pounds, and great difficulty was experienced in getting the output under control, the well "blowing out" three times; a special "packer" had to be made to control it. The rock pressure now is 300 pounds, and the production is still large. Mr. Barnhart at present has twenty-two producing gas wells and fifteen producing oil wells (all having telephone connections with his office), besides twenty-five miles of gas pipe line. He himself

continues to take an active part in the operations, with which he keeps closely in touch, personally superintending the fields, and reading all the gas meters. The production is heavy at present, and Mr. Barnhart's efficient and profitable management of his affairs has won him high standing among the progressive and enterprising operators of the day. In this connection he employs five men regularly. The Barnhart Coal Mine pumping station is supplied with gas from his property, as well as the town of Kaylor and the surrounding county. Mr. Barnhart also has other business interests, being president of the Butler County Auto Company. He handles a full line of gas fittings and supplies, stoves, ranges, etc., and plumbing supplies (in which he does a thriving business), and is now installing a gasoline plant to make gasoline for all commercial purposes. He keeps seven fine horses to do the large amount of hauling required in the various operations of production and trade, and some of these are standard bred.

Mr. Barnhart is a thirty-second-degree Mason, belonging to Chicora Blue Lodge, No. 540, Butler Chapter, No. 273, Tancred Commandery, No. 48, of Pittsburgh, and the Consistory and Shrine at Pittsburgh. With his wife he belongs to Butler Chapter, No. 45, O. E. S., and to Damascus (No. 1) White Shrine of Jerusalem, at Pittsburgh. He is also a member of Lodge No. 203, B. P. O. Elks, of Kittanning. He attends the Baptist Church. Mr. Barnhart has been a lifelong Republican, and he is now serving his party as committeeman for No. 2 district, Kaylor. He has always endeavored to exert his influence for the improvement of local conditions, and his usefulness is appreciated by his fellow citizens.

On Dec. 6, 1887, Mr. Barnhart married Ella L. Douth, daughter of John Tarlton and Mary Ann (Campbell) Douth, of Brady's Bend, the former an old settler of that place, where he was a well-known blacksmith for years. John Tarlton Douth was the son of John R. Douth and Lydia (Frantz), daughter of Isaac Frantz, of near Bellefonte, Pa. Mrs. Mary Ann (Campbell) Douth was the daughter of Samuel Campbell, a farmer near Fairview, Butler Co., Pa., who married Miss Sidney Gibson. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart have no children. Ever since their marriage they have lived at their present location, on the south side of Kaylor, and in 1904 he built the beautiful modern residence there which they have since occupied. The property, known as Maple Hill, consists of thirty-five acres, beautifully improved, and

particularly noted as a fine residence property. The fine lawn is tastefully inclosed with cement blocks, and Mr. Barnhart has built a large buff brick barn with all modern improvements on the place, probably the finest in the county. It is 36 by 46 feet, three stories high, with cement floors and of fireproof construction throughout. Mr. Barnhart has also planted an orchard, of three hundred trees, of various fruits.

GALBRAITH. (I) The family of Galbraith is of the remotest antiquity—the name being derived from the Celtic. It was in the parish of Baldunoch, County Stirling, that the Galbraiths of Baldunoch, chiefs of the name, had their residence. In Frazer's statistical accounts of the inhabitants of the Isle of Gigha, the following occurs: "The majority of them are of the names of Galbraith and McNeill, the former reckoned the more ancient." The Galbraiths in the Gaelic language are called Breatanieh, that is Britons, or the children of the Briton, and theirs was once reckoned a great name in Scotland according to the following lines translated from the Gaelic:

Galbraiths from the Red Tower
Noblest of Scottish surnames.

The first of the name of whom we have any mention is John Galbraith, who was the father of the following (he probably died before the emigration of his sons from Ireland to America): James, born 1666, married Rebecca Chambers; John married and left issue, but further than this fact we have no knowledge; after his arrival in America he remained several years in Philadelphia, and some of his children settled west of the Susquehanna in what is now York and Adams counties, and their descendants emigrated to Kentucky.

(II) James Galbraith, son of John Galbraith, of Scotch parentage, was born in 1666, in North of Ireland, whence he emigrated about the year 1718, settling in Conestoga, afterward Donegal township, then Chester county, Province of Pennsylvania. He was one of the founders of the old Derry Church, a man of prominence, and head of a remarkable family. He died Aug. 23, 1744, and is buried in the old graveyard at Derry. His wife was Rebecca Chambers, daughter of Arthur Chambers. Of his children we have the following: John, born 1690, married Janet ———; Andrew, born 1692, married and left issue; James, born 1703, married Elizabeth Bertram; Eleanor, married Feb. 27, 1735, Patrick McKinley and had issue (surname

McKinley), John, Joseph and Janet; Isabel, married Oct. 21, 1735, Alexander McMillan; Rebecca, died in 1748, married ——— Stewart, and had issue (surname Stewart), Charles, Robert, William, Frances and Margaret.

(III) John Galbraith (James, John), born 1690 in the North of Ireland, died October, 1753, in Donegal township, Lancaster Co., Pa.; settled along Donegal Meeting-House run, about one and three-fourth miles below his brother Andrew in 1718; was a miller by trade and built a grist and sawmill in 1721, at the run along the "great road," which very likely branched from the Paxtang and Conestoga road some miles east of Mt. Joy, and extended through the Scotch-Irish settlement to the Conoy Indiana town; he also kept an "ordinary"; was elected sheriff of the county of Lancaster in 1731, and was a member of the first jury drawn in that county. He married Janet ———, born about 1693, and they had issue: Robert, born 1715, married Rebecca ———; Elizabeth; Margaret.

(III) Andrew Galbraith (James, John), born about 1692, in the North of Ireland; came to America with his father and settled along the run which has its source at Donegal Meeting-House, now Lancaster Co., Pa. He was appointed the first coroner, afterward, in 1730, one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, a position he held six years. In 1732 he and his neighbor, George Stewart (another account says John Wright, a Quaker), were candidates for the General Assembly. At that time none but freeholders were allowed to vote, and the only polling place was the town of Lancaster, where all voters were obliged to go. Mr. Galbraith took no active part in the canvass himself, but his wife mounted her favorite mare, Nelly, road out through the Scotch-Irish settlement, and persuaded them to go with her to the county town. She appeared at the courthouse leading a procession of mounted men, whom she halted and addressed. The effect was that her husband was triumphantly elected. After his first election he seems to have had no opposition. He took out a patent for 212½ acres May 2, 1737, and was one of the first ruling elders of the Donegal Church; appointed a justice of the peace in 1730, a position he held until 1747, when he removed west of the Susquehanna; he served several years in the Provincial Assembly, and was one of the most prominent of the pioneer settlers and a fair and trustworthy officer. After the year 1746, when he disposed of his farm, very lit-

tle is of record concerning him. Of his children we have only the following: John, born in 1717, married Jennett McCullough; Arthur, on the 22d of September, 1766, took up 250 acres of land on Shaver's creek; Robert, who died prior to 1768, married and left Ann, aged sixteen years.

(III) James Galbraith (James, John), born 1703 in the North of Ireland, died June 11, 1786, in East Pennsboro township, Cumberland Co., Pa., and buried in the Derry Church graveyard; he took up a tract in now Derry township, Dauphin county, on Spring creek, not far from the church glebe, the warrant therefor being granted the 13th of March, 1737; he became a man of note on the frontiers, and the early provincial records of Pennsylvania contain frequent reference to him; was elected sheriff of the county in October, 1742; for many years was one of the justices for the county of Lancaster, and served as an officer during the Indian wars of 1755-1763. Toward the Revolutionary period he removed to Cumberland county. He married April 6, 1734, in Christ Church (at that time the English government recognized only marriages performed in the Church of England), Philadelphia, Elizabeth Bertram, born 1714 or 1718, according to one account, in the North of Ireland, and according to another at Newcastle upon Tyne, in England, died Feb. 2, 1799, in Derry (or East Pennsboro) township, Dauphin Co., Pa., the daughter of Rev. William Bertram; she was a woman of rare accomplishments and excellence. They had issue: William, born 1736 (nothing further is known of him); Bertram, born Sept. 24, 1738, married first Ann Scott, secondly Henrietta Huling; Robert, born 1740, died January, 1804, in Huntingdon county, Pa., was an officer in the Revolution, commanding a regiment and was commissioned president judge of the county, Nov. 23, 1787; Dorcas, born 1742, married John Buchanan; Elizabeth, born 1744, married Clarence Torrance; Thomas, born 1746; John, born 1748, married and had issue; Andrew, born 1750, married Barbara Kyle.

(IV) Robert Galbraith (John, James, John), born about 1715, in the North of Ireland, died March 8, 1748, in Donegal township, Lancaster Co., Pa. He and his wife, Rebecca, had issue: John, born 1739, married Mary McCormick; Rebecca, born 1742, married Ephraim Blaine.

Mrs. Rebecca Galbraith subsequently married Capt. John Byers, of Donegal, who afterward removed to Cumberland county, Pa.; he

was an officer in the French and Indian war and a man of prominence in the Provincial days.

(IV) John Galbraith (Andrew, James, John), born about 1717, in Donegal township, Lancaster Co., Pa., died Jan. 20, 1757, in Cumberland county, Pa., and was buried in Silver Spring churchyard; married April 23, 1742, Jennett McCullough. They had issue James, born 1743, married Martha McClellan; Jennett, born 1745; Sarah, born 1747; Robert, born 1748, married Mary ———.

(IV) Bertram Galbraith (James, James, John), born Sept. 24, 1738, in Derry township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa., died March 9, 1804, in Cumberland county, Pa., while on a visit to his brother Andrew. He received the best education the schools of that day afforded, and studied surveying, a profession he followed many years. During the French and Indian wars Colonel Galbraith served as an officer in a company of rangers for the protection of the frontiers. From 1760 to 1775, acting in his professional capacity, he surveyed the greater portion of the land located in the present counties of Dauphin, Perry and Juniata. He was a member of the Provincial convention of Jan. 23, 1775; delegate to the Provincial conference of June 18, 1776; member of the constitutional convention of July 15, 1776. During that year he was elected colonel of one of the Lancaster battalions of associators on duty in the Jerseys, during the greater portion of that year serving also as a member of the Assembly, 1776-77. On June 3, 1777 he was appointed county lieutenant; Nov. 8, one of the assistants to collect clothing for the army; Dec. 16, appointed by the Assembly to take subscriptions for the continental loan. He acted as one of the commission which met at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 22, 1777, to regulate the prices of commodities in the States. After four years of executive and exhaustive labor Colonel Galbraith was compelled to resign the office of county lieutenant, but remained in the service as an officer of militia until the restoration of peace. In 1789 he was appointed one of the commissioners to view the Juniata and Susquehanna, and mark the places where locks or canals were necessary to render these streams navigable. He was appointed deputy surveyor Nov. 4, 1791, and while acting as such took up large tracts in Lykens valley, but dying before patents were issued to him his heirs lost them all in the litigations which ensued. Colonel Galbraith was twice married; first March 30, 1759, to

Ann Scott, born Dec. 26, 1741, died June 29, 1793, daughter of Josiah Scott, of Donegal. They had: (1) Josiah married and had two sons, one of whom, Bertram, married his cousin Mary, and settled in Milton, Pa., and they also had two sons: Josiah's family, except Bertram's son William, went to the West at an early date, and there is no record of any save that the younger son was engaged in the Indian war in Minnesota in 1862. (2) Samuel Scott studied medicine; assisted in laying out the town of Bainbridge; was twice married, first wife Margaret, born in 1772, died April 29, 1801, and second wife, Juliette born 1774, died April 1, 1813; he had two sons, Dr. Bertram and James, the former marrying first a Miss Reigart, of Lancaster, and secondly a Miss Lehman of the same place, who, after the Doctor's death became the wife of Col James Cameron. (3) Elizabeth died near Washington village, Lancaster Co., Pa. (4) Mary, d. s. p. (5) Henrietta died April, 1804, married David Cook, and had issue (surname Cook): Bertram, d. s. p., and Mary Ann, who married Henry Carpenter and left issue (surname Carpenter): James Cook, Dr. Henry, Maria Louisa and Isaac A. (6) Jean, born 1772, died Jan. 13, 1842, married David Elder (see Elder record). (7) Ann married Thomas Bayley, born Jan. 6, 1732, died Feb. 9, 1807, son of John Bayley, of Donegal; no issue. (8) James married April 6, 1810, Rosetta Work, daughter of Joseph Work, of Donegal; they lived on the island in the Susquehanna opposite the village of Bainbridge; they had issue: Sarah Work died unmarried; Julia died unmarried; Mary married her cousin Bertram Galbraith, of Milton, Pa.; Annetta married a physician and left no issue; Work went to Ohio when a lad and died there at the age of twenty-one; William Bertram, born Oct. 19, 1779, died Nov. 24, 1835, married Sarah Hays, born Dec. 11, 1774, died July 11 1839, daughter of John and Eleanor Hays.

Colonel Galbraith married secondly Feb. 15, 1798, Henrietta Huling, of Isle Benvenue; they had issue: Sarah married Samuel Morris, of Philadelphia, and they had issue (surname Morris): Henrietta, Elizabeth, Sarah, Samuel and Richard; Bertram Gillespie, born May 9, 1804, married Eliza Fager Bell.

After Colonel Galbraith's death his widow married George Green, of Easton, Pa., and they had issue (surname Green): Charles, who died unmarried; George, of Princeton, N. J.; and Henrietta, of Easton, Pennsylvania.

(IV) John Galbraith (James, James, John), born about 1748; served in the war of the Revolution; was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, and suffered great hardships while in captivity. After the close of the war he resided some time in Huntingdon county, Pa., whence he removed to Butler county, Pa., about 1798, and where he remained until his death. Of his children we have the following: Alexander married and left issue in Butler county, Pa.: James became a physician of prominence; John, born 1794, married Amy Ayres.

(IV) Andrew Galbraith (James, James, John), born about 1750 in Derry township, Lancaster county, died March, 1806, in East Pennsboro township, Cumberland Co., Pa.; married Barbara Kyle, born in Donegal township, Lancaster Co., Pa., daughter of John Kyle. They had issue: Jean, born 1781, married Matthew Miller, and had (surname Miller): Andrew Galbraith; Elizabeth, born 1784; Julianna, born 1786, married William McNeill Irvine; Mary (Molly), born 1789, married Feb. 13, 1810, Michael Ege; Sarah (Sally) W., born Jan. 25, 1791, married John Bannister Gibson; Barbara, born 1793; Dorcas, born 1795; Nancy (Agnes), born 1797.

(V) John Galbraith (Robert, John, James, John), born about 1739, in Donegal township, Lancaster Co., Pa., died prior to 1803 in East Pennsboro township, Cumberland county; served in the Revolutionary war; was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island; married Mary McCormick and they had issue: Thomas James McCormick; John, married and left issue: Elizabeth, married Patrick Hays; Dorcas; Robert, married and left issue: Agnes; Mary; William Bertram.

(V) Rebecca Galbraith (Robert, John, James, John), born in 1742 in Donegal township, Lancaster Co., Pa.; died about 1780, in Middleton township, Cumberland county; married June 26, 1765, Ephraim Blaine, born May 26, 1741, in the North of Ireland; died Feb. 16, 1804, in Middleton township, Cumberland Co., Pa., son of James and Elizabeth Blaine. The elder Blaine, born of Scotch ancestry, came with his family from the North of Ireland, in the vicinity of Londonderry, to America prior to 1745, and settled in Toboyne township, Cumberland county. He took up a large tract of land on the south side of the Juniata river, as did each of his children a few years later. He became an influential man on the then frontiers of the Province, and was quite prominent in affairs during the French and Indian wars, as well as toward the

close of his life in the struggle for independence. He died at his residence in To-boyne township in July, 1792, well advanced in years, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and nine children. The eldest of these was Ephraim, who received a classical education at the school of Rev. Dr. Alison, in Chester county, Pa., and was recommended by him for an ensigncy in the Provincial service as being "a gentleman of good family." He was appointed commissary sergeant, and during the Bouquet expedition to the westward, in 1763, was connected with the 2d Provincial Regiment. From 1771 to 1773 he served as sheriff of Cumberland county. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary struggle he entered early into the contest and assisted in raising a battalion of Associators, of which he was commissioned lieutenant colonel, holding the position until he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council as county lieutenant of Cumberland. April 5, 1777. This office he resigned in August following, when he entered the commissary department of the Continental establishment. He was commissioned commissary general of purchases Feb. 19, 1778, a position he held over three years, including one of the most trying periods of the war—the cantonment at Valley Forge. He was a man of large fortune and recourse, so that, during the long and severe winter, with the aid of personal friends, he made an advance of \$6,000,000, for use of the patriot army. Millions of dollars passed through his hands without a suspicion of his purity and disinterestedness. Owing to his personal sacrifices, however, Colonel Blaine's estate became impaired, although his fortune remained ample. While in the service he enjoyed the confidence of Washington and his fellow officers. It was at his home that the first president remained during his week's stay at Carlisle during the so-called Whiskey Insurrection of 1794. Subsequently Colonel Blaine retired to his farm in Middleton township, Cumberland Co., Pa., where he closed his eminently patriotic and honorable career in his sixty-third year. He was twice married—his second wife being Sarah E. Duncan, widow of John Duncan, of Carlisle, and daughter of Col. Samuel Postlethwaite, and they had one son, Ephraim, d. s. p. By his first wife, Rebecca Galbraith, there was issue, six children, of whom we have only the following (surname Blaine): James (grandfather of James G. Blaine), died 1832, married first Jean ———, and secondly Margaret Lyon; Robert, died January, 1826, married Anna

Susanna Metzgar, and they had issue (surname Blaine), Rebecca, married Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain, D. D., and Anna Susanna, married Samuel Alexander; Ephraim Metzgar; Eleanor, born 1789, died Jan. 9, 1839, married first Dr. Levi Wheaton, born Sept. 6, 1796, died Sept. 24, 1824, and had issue (surname Wheaton), Ellen Blaine, d. s. p., Mary Blaine, d. s. p., and she married secondly John Hays, born 1794, died April 29, 1854, and had issue (surname Hays), Robert, d. s. p., John, married Jenny Smead, and Mary Blaine, married Richard Mulligan; Mary; James, d. s. p.; David, who died in December, 1804, married Isabella Hill, and had issue, among others (surname Blaine): (1) Robert, who married and had John, David and William, and (2) Ephraim.

(V) James Galbraith (John, Andrew, James, John), born about 1741, died prior to 1790; was a soldier of the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolution; in 1783 resided in "Washington borough, near Carlisle"; married Martha McClellan, daughter of John McClellan, of Danville, and they had issue: (1) John. (2) Rebecca, married July 18, 1793, David Herron.

John McClellan had sons: William George died a prisoner of war in New York; Col. James died at Mercersburg; Dr. John died at Greencastle. His daughters were: Martha, who married James Galbraith, and others, who married respectively John Holliday, William Holliday, Capt. John Blair (of Blair county) and Samuel Culbertson, Mr. McDowell and Mr. Ramsey of Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

(V) Robert Galbraith (John, Andrew, James, John), born about 1748, in Cumberland county, Pa., died in 1795, in Allen township, Cumberland county. He and his wife Mary had issue: Nancy (Agnes) married James Pollack; Elizabeth married Benjamin Hunt; Mary married William Wray; James, Jane married Joseph Williams; Robert, born 1782; John, born 1784.

(V) Bertram Gillespie Galbraith (Bertram, James, James, John), born May 9, 1804, at Bainbridge, Lancaster Co., Pa., died April 30, 1848, at Bainbridge; married Feb. 23, 1832, Eliza Fager Bell, youngest daughter of John Bell and Elizabeth Clouser, of Middle Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., Pa. John Bell was the only child of William Bell, and his wife, Catherine Park, of Scotch-Irish birth, who came to America on the same vessel which conveyed John and Charles Wesley, the founders of Methodism. Mrs. Galbraith for

a period of twenty years was postmistress at Bainbridge, resigning only by reason of her advanced years; being left a widow with a large family she felt the necessity of bringing into action all her energies and business qualifications to the better support of her children. All her six sons were in the Civil war, and did faithful service. Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith had issue: William Bell, born Oct. 15, 1833, in Harrisburg, Pa., married Elizabeth Lane, of Mt. Joy, Pa., and had Frank Lane (resides in Havana, Ill.); James Carpenter, born July 9, 1835, in Harrisburg, died July 18, 1872, unmarried, in Bainbridge, Pa.; John Fager, born July 23, 1837, in Bainbridge, Pa., married Henrietta Hoff, of Bainbridge, and had Eliza, Laura, William, Catherine, John (d. s. p.), Henry, Robert, and John (2); Jefferson Green, born July 28, 1839, in Marietta, Pa., married Mary Filbert, of Bainbridge, Pa., and had Emily, Charles, Mary (d. s. p.), Wildey (d. s. p.) and Annie Filbert (resides in Philadelphia); Franklin Grush, born March 7, 1842, in Marietta, Pa., married Annie N. Meyer, of Harrisburg, Pa. (deceased), and had Nettie Elizabeth and Annie Meyer (d. s. p.) (resides in Bainbridge, Pa.); Bertram Gillespie, born Sept. 7, 1845, in Bainbridge, Pa., married Miriam Reese, of Mt. Joy, Pa., and had Miriam, Hellen, and Aurelia (resides in Wrightsville, Pa.).

(V) John Galbraith (John, James, James, John), born 1794, in Huntingdon county, Pa., died June 15, 1860, in Erie, Pa. His father removed to Butler county, Pa., toward the close of the century, and he was brought up on the farm. When a young man he commenced teaching school, and later on began the study of law in the office of John William Ayres, of Butler, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-three. He shortly after removed to Franklin, Venango Co., Pa., where he rose rapidly, both in his profession and in popular esteem. His first official position was as a member of the Assembly, to which he was elected three times. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1832, 1834 and 1838. In 1837 he removed to Erie, where he resided until his death. On retiring from Congress, in 1840, he practiced law until the fall of 1851, when he was elected president judge for Erie, Crawford and Warren counties. His death occurred before the expiration of his term of office. Judge Galbraith was one of the foremost men in promoting the various public enterprises that gave the first strong impulse to Erie county. He was the pioneer in projecting the railroad from Erie

to the Ohio State line, and aided greatly in reviving the long dormant proposed railroad from Erie to Sunbury, now the Philadelphia & Erie railroad. One of his favorite ideas, the establishment of a prison for youthful offenders exclusively, has been adopted by the State in the institution at Huntingdon, and elsewhere. Judge Galbraith married in May, 1822, Amy Ayres, daughter of Rev. Robert Ayres, an Episcopalian minister, a resident of Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., and brother of Gen. William Ayres. Mrs. Galbraith died March 2, 1868, in the city of Philadelphia. They had issue: (1) William Ayres, born May 9, 1823, married Fanny Davenport. (2) Elizabeth Ann married William S. Lane, of Erie, now a practicing lawyer of Philadelphia.

(V) Julianna Galbraith (Andrew, James, James, John), born about 1786, in Cumberland county, Pa., died Jan. 13, 1862, in Philadelphia, at the residence of her son, William Callender Irvine, and is buried in the Laurel Hill cemetery. She married July 26, 1808, William McNeill Irvine, born about 1778 in Carlisle, Pa., died Sept. 25, 1854, in Harrisburg, Pa., and there buried. He was the second son of Gen. William Irvine, of the Revolution, and Anne Callender, daughter of Capt. Robert Callender, of Middlesex, Cumberland Co., Pa. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he graduated; subsequently studied law with Judge Thomas Duncan, and was elected to the Cumberland county bar in 1802. He afterward located at Harrisburg, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar at an adjourned court in March, 1807. He entered the United States army as captain May 3, 1808, in the regiment of light artillery, and was stationed several years at New Orleans. He left the army, by resignation, about 1811 or 1812, and resumed the practice of law at Sunbury. In July, 1813, he was acting adjutant general of Pennsylvania, which duties he performed until his appointment by the president of the United States as colonel of the 42d Regiment, United States Infantry, Aug. 4, 1813. At the close of the war he resigned and located at Harrisburg, and was appointed deputy attorney general for the counties of Dauphin and Northumberland; subsequently commissioned by Governor Snyder, Sept. 14, 1815, escheator general of the State, which position he held until the abolishment of that office. From 1819 to 1821 he was adjutant general of Pennsylvania, and had previously, 1818-19, represented the county of Dauphin in the State Legislature, and to him is due

the credit for originating, authorizing and directing the erection of the capitol building at Harrisburg. From about the year 1826 to 1850 he resided at Gettysburg. In 1847 Governor Shunk appointed him law judge for the York and Adams district, on the expiration of Judge Durkee's term, but he resigned shortly after, owing to some difficulties with the members of the bar and their efforts made to impeach him. Colonel Irvine was a brilliant pleader but not a lawyer, hence his failure in the judicial station to which he had been elevated. He returned to Harrisburg, where he resumed the practice of the law for a while, and subsequently died there. He was an excellent military officer, and a gentleman of fine appearance, tall and commanding, of good conversational powers and a delightful companion, and for a period of thirty years was quite prominent and influential in public affairs. They left issue (surname Irvine): Andrew Galbraith, a physician of prominence in Warren county, Pa., and died a few years since; William Callender, formerly in the quartermaster's department, United States army, and now residing in Philadelphia.

(V) Sarah W. Galbraith (Andrew, James, James, Robert), born Jan. 25, 1791, died May 2, 1853, in Carlisle, Pa.; married in 1810 John Bannister Gibson, born Nov. 8, 1780, in Shearmans Valley, now Perry township, Pa., died May 2, 1853, in the city of Philadelphia, and is buried in Carlisle, Pa. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, son of Col. George Gibson, who fell in the defeat of St. Clair on the 14th of November, 1791. He entered Dickinson College, graduated therefrom, and entered the law office of his kinsman Thomas Duncan. He was admitted to the Cumberland county bar at the March term, 1803. In 1810 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, and in 1812 appointed president judge for the Eleventh Judicial district, composed of the counties of Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna and Luzerne. Upon the death of Judge Brackenridge, in 1816, Governor Snyder appointed Judge Gibson associate judge of Supreme court, of Pennsylvania. Under the act of Assembly of April 8, 1826, the number of Supreme court judges increased from three to five. The year following Chief Justice Tilghman died, and Judge Gibson succeeded him. In 1838, on the day of the adoption of the then new constitution of the State, he resigned his office but was immediately reappointed by Governor Ritner. In 1851, when the judiciary became elective, his seat became vacant. He, however, was reelected as asso-

ciate judge and dispensed the high conventions of that office until his death. No greater encomium can be passed upon him than is inscribed upon the marble shaft which marked the place of his repose—from the pen of the late eminent jurist, Jeremiah S. Black. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson had issue (surname Gibson): Margaretta married Col. Charles McClure, and left issue; Sarah married Richard Anderson, U. S. army, and had issue; Annie married Milnor Roberts, civil engineer, and left issue; John Bannister died unmarried; George, U. S. A., married Fannie Hunt.

(VI) Robert Galbraith (John, Robert, John, James, Robert), died March, 1787. They had issue: Samuel, married Feb. 27, 1789, Mary Decker; James; John; William; Elizabeth; Mary.

(VI) William Ayres Galbraith (John, John, James, James, Robert), born May 9, 1823, in Franklin county, Pa. He was educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, and at the academy in Erie, Pa., upon his father's removal to that town in 1837; studied law with his father, being admitted to the bar May 9, 1844, on his twenty-first birthday. In September of the same year he entered Dane Law School, Harvard University, of which Judge Joseph Story and Prof. Simon Greenleaf were instructors, and there graduated in 1845. Returning to Erie he began the practice of law. In 1846 he was appointed by Judge Kane, then attorney general of the State, deputy attorney general for Erie county, in which office he continued until 1850. Taking an active part in politics he was a delegate to the Democratic State convention in 1846, and to several succeeding ones. He was a delegate to the National convention at Charleston in 1860, and at Chicago in 1864. In 1876 he was elected president judge of Erie county, as the people's candidate, although the Republican party ticket had about 2,600 majority. His term of office expired in 1887. Judge Galbraith married May 25, 1846, Fanny Davenport, daughter of Capt. William Davenport, of Erie, Pa. They had issue.

[All the foregoing is from "Pennsylvania Genealogies," W. H. Egle.]

(VI) Robert Galbraith, son of Robert and Mary Galbraith, was born in 1782 in the Cumberland valley, and was a pioneer settler in Butler county, Pa., where he died in 1826. He married Mary White, and they had children as follows: (1) Samuel. (2) William married and left these children: Mary, who married Thomas Watson; Annie, who married

William McClung; Robert, who died on the old homestead in Butler county (he married Isabel, and left children—Caroline, wife of Dr. J. C. McKee; Mary, who married R. B. Ivory, attorney of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Bell, Henry, and Hon. James M., judge in Butler county. (3) Mary married John Ralston, and their son James married Maria Thornburg; they are the parents of R. L. Ralston, a leading attorney at Kittanning. (4) Robert. (5) Joseph. (6) Elizabeth, born in 1803, married William McCain.

In the history of Butler county, Pa., by Waterman, Watkins & Co. (1883), page 276, we find: "Robert Galbraith was one of the earliest settlers in the southeast corner of Winfield township. He was a justice of the peace in early times. It was stated that Robert Galbraith, above, pioneer of Butler county, arrived in this township in the dead of winter, and putting up a rude shelter of poles and bark the family lived in it until a log house was built. He married Mary White, a daughter of Matthew White, after whom Whites-town in Butler county was named. Of the sons of Robert and Mary (White) Galbraith, Samuel, William, Robert and Joseph, all dead" (in 1883). "The daughters of Robert Galbraith and wife were Mary, Margaret, Rebecca, Jane, and Elizabeth McCain. William and Joseph lived on the old homestead after their father. Mrs. Joseph Galbraith and three of her nine sons still" (1883) "reside in Winfield township. Joseph died in 1878, aged seventy years."

WILLIAM BERTRAM was born Feb. 2, 1674, in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. He received his education in the university of his native place, studied for the ministry, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Bangor, Ireland, whom he gave "ample testimonials of his ordination, ministerial qualifications and regular Christian conversation." He married, about 1706, Elizabeth Gillespie, and their children were John and Elizabeth. During one of those periodical political excitements in the British Isles his son disappeared and his parents, under the impression that he had come to America, determined if possible to ascertain his whereabouts, and came to Pennsylvania about the year 1730. Failing in their search they decided to remain in this country, and the following year we find a Rev. Mr. Bertram unanimously received by the Donegal Presbytery, which he joined. At the same time George Renick presented him an invitation to settle at Paxtang and Derry, which he ac-

cepted. He was installed Nov. 17, 1732, at the meeting-house on the Swatara. The congregation then appointed a representative to execute to Bertram the right and title to the Indian town tract, situated in Hanover township, on the north side of the Swatara, containing 350 acres. On the settlement of Rev. Mr. Bertram the congregation in the Swatara took the name of Derry, and the upper congregation on Spring creek was styled Paxtang. In 1735 Mr. Bertram complained of the "intolerable burden" he was under with the two congregations, and Sept. 13, 1736, he was released from the care of Paxtang. Rev. William Bertram died on the 2d of May, 1746, aged seventy-two years, and his remains are interred in the Derry Church graveyard, his wife dying prior thereto. He was a faithful minister of the gospel. It may be stated that through his marriage with Miss Gillespie his descendants became heirs to a handsome estate in Edinburgh. Efforts were made to secure this, but the difficulties inherent upon proving descent we presume have been the means of keeping the rightful parties from enjoying this patrimony.

THOMAS THORETT MEREDITH, merchant and postmaster at Widnoon, Armstrong Co., Pa., is the proprietor of the largest general store in the county outside of Kittanning. He was born in Madison township, April 22, 1864, son of Thomas and Margaret (Rhodes) Meredith.

Owen Meredith, his grandfather, was a native of Chester county, Pa., born Oct. 20, 1783. He married Ann McFadden, of Lancaster county, Pa., and they were pioneers of what is now Madison township, Clarion county, where they cleared and improved a farm of 150 acres. They made their home here until about 1850, when they came to Madison township, Armstrong county, where Mr. Meredith owned a tract of 160 acres, and there they resided the remainder of their lives. Mr. Meredith died May 24, 1866, and his wife passed away June 17, 1858. Their children were as follows; Jonathan E., James, Thomas, Aquilla, Madison, Evaline (married to James Gibson), Cynthia (married to John Wallace), and Sarah (married to James Truitt).

Thomas Meredith, son of Owen, was born in what is now Clarion county, Pa., Oct. 20, 1815, and was here reared to manhood. He taught school and followed farming until 1862, when he went to Mahoning, at the mouth of Mahoning creek, and kept the toll house until 1868, when he located at Duncanville, now-

Widnoon, in Madison township, and founded the mercantile business now owned by his son Thomas T. This he conducted with success until his death Jan. 3, 1882. Mr. Meredith married Margaret Rhodes, daughter of Joseph Rhodes, who was a native of Armstrong county, and was among the pioneers of Madison township. Mrs. Meredith's mother was Elizabeth (Myers) Rhodes. Seven children survived Mr. Meredith: Madison W.; Alda R., widow of Dr. S. W. Keller; Thomas T.; Owen C.; Tillie I., wife of John C. Fox; Ney O.; and Eva M., wife of Alfred H. Unger.

Thomas T. Meredith was reared in Madison township, and received his education in the common schools there. He began his business career as clerk in his father's store, and after the death of the latter, in 1882, took charge of the business until he attained his majority. He then entered into partnership with his mother and the business was conducted under the firm name of Mrs. M. Meredith & Son until 1893, when he purchased the interest of his mother and has since conducted the business alone. Up to this time the business was an ordinary country store, but Mr. Meredith at once began to enlarge it, making improvements as his patronage increased until now he has the largest store of his kind in the country outside of Kittanning. He has also conducted an undertaking business since 1897, and has proved himself an enterprising, honorable and efficient business man.

On May 6, 1888, Mr. Meredith married Alice M., daughter of William and Mary J. (Henderson) Craig, of Madison township, and they have had three children: Byron W., Thomas T., Jr., and Margaret E. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith are members of the Reformed Church. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and a member of the Consistory of the Valley of Coudersport, Pa., also Widnoon Lodge, No. 1139, I. O. O. F. Mr. Meredith has served as postmaster of Widnoon since 1885, giving most satisfactory service. He is a Republican in political sentiment.

WILLIAM GALLAGHER, real estate dealer and agent for the Frick machinery at Dayton, Armstrong county, was born July 27, 1845, in Wayne township, son of James H. and Rebecca (Williamson) Gallagher.

Hugh Gallagher, grandfather of William Gallagher, came from Ireland to what is now Wayne township in 1831. Here he bought 200 acres of land from a Mr. Colwell of Kittanning, for one dollar per acre. On this property he built a log cabin, and settling down

began life in true pioneer style, clearing off his land, and developing it into a valuable property. He was one of the organizers of the St. Michael's Episcopal Church in Wayne township, and one of its most liberal and influential members. Among his brothers and sisters were: William, who went to Tennessee, where he became a merchant and farmer, and died; his son, Robert, still living in that State, where he owns 420 acres of land; James H.; Nancy Dill; Martha; Mrs. Brice; and Mrs. Hamilton.

James H. Gallagher, son of Hugh Gallagher, and father of William Gallagher, was born in Ireland in 1819, and came to this country with his parents when twelve years of age. His life was spent in agricultural pursuits. Taking the old homestead in Wayne township, he continued to develop it and make improvements until his death, in 1908. He and his wife had children as follows: Hannah, William, Nancy, James, Isabella, Hugh, Uphiah, Mary, and Rebecca.

William Gallagher attended public school in his native township and the Dayton Academy, leaving the latter institution in 1868. Following this he taught school for three terms, one in Wayne township, one in Boggs township, and one in Beaver township, Jefferson county, Pa. The next year he clerked at Echo, for Frank Martin. Having by this time prepared himself, he embarked in a general merchandise business on his own account at Oscar. After two and a half years there, in 1873, he located at Bryan, Pa., where he was the pioneer merchant. This was his home and place of business for twenty-two years, when, tiring of business life, he bought a farm of one hundred eight acres in Cowanshannock township, operating it a few years. He then sold his property, and coming to Dayton in 1898 he established himself in a real estate and implement business. Mr. Gallagher is agent for the Frick machinery, including engines, threshers, and sawmills, placing new ones, as well as those which are second hand, repairing and rebuilding where practicable. He also deals in real estate, mills and stores, buying, selling and exchanging, specializing in building lots. A ten-acre tract which he owned with others, adjoining the borough, he platted and developed into a desirable suburb. In addition he bought a third of forty-four acres in the borough and township, and twenty-two houses, which he is selling to homeseekers. Mr. Gallagher is also interested selling automobiles. He is a charter member of the Pine Creek Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which

he has served as president, treasurer and secretary.

In 1876 Mr. Gallagher was married to Amanda Marshall, daughter of James G. and Nancy (Blair) Marshall. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher had one son, Blaine, born in 1878, who died in 1904, being cut off in the flower of his young manhood. This loss was a terrible one to his parents, and was keenly felt in the community where his blameless life had been spent. Prior to his demise the young man had been taken into partnership with his father, the firm being W. Gallagher & Son.

Mr. Gallagher is a Republican, and being very active in the ranks of his party is called upon to support its principles in public office, having served as tax collector and member of the city council. Upon several occasions he has been sent as delegate to the State conventions. For years he has been a member of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, which his father assisted in founding, and served it as vestryman, but since moving to Dayton he has attended service at the Methodist Church, and is now the teacher of the Bible class of that organization. Live, progressive, a man of tireless energy, Mr. Gallagher is a power in his community, and deserves the success which has attended his endeavors.

JOHN W. MILLER, postmaster at Logansport, Armstrong county, has held his present position in connection with his store business at that point for over twenty years. He was born Aug. 1, 1859, at Pine Creek, this county, son of Isaac M. and Sarah (Klingensmith) Miller. His grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Miller, were natives of eastern Pennsylvania, and were of German descent; he came to Kittanning township with his parents.

Isaac M. Miller was born in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, and died April 19, 1890, aged sixty-one years. He married Sarah Klingensmith, of Armstrong county, daughter of Henry and Mary (Davis) Klingensmith; the latter was born on the ocean, coming to this country from Ireland, and her mother dying in Wheeling, W. Va., was adopted by a lady named Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac M. Miller reared a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, namely: William; John W.; Peter; Leb, deceased; George, deceased; Martha; Ellen, and Dollie.

John W. Miller lives at what is known as Glen. He has kept store at his present location for over twenty years, and has also been postmaster at Logansport for over twenty

years, his services giving satisfaction to all concerned. He is one of the substantial citizens of his locality, and is widely and favorably known. On July 16, 1885, Mr. Miller married Rosa Hawley, a native of Manorville, Armstrong county, daughter of Simon F. and Nancy J. (Boyd) Hawley, and they have had three children, all sons: Harry T., who married Mary Richard and has three children, all boys; Merrill F., who married Anna Johnson and has had three children, two sons and one daughter; and Frank. Mrs. John W. Miller is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Miller is a Republican.

CHRISTIAN TRUBY, of South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, now living retired, is of German birth, being a native of Kurhessen (Hessen-Cassel), Germany, born July 28, 1835. George and Barbara Truby, his parents, were of the same place. The father was a carpenter by trade.

Coming to America in 1848, the family made the voyage in the sailing vessel "Albert," a three-masted schooner, and were eight weeks on the ocean, landing at Baltimore, Md. They proceeded to Cumberland, Md., and later to Pittsburgh, Pa., by wagon, this journey being made in the winter time. Later they came to Freeport, Armstrong county, and Mr. Truby worked out the first two years. Then he obtained a farm in Butier county, Pa., where he and his wife died. They were members of the Lutheran Church. They had a family of seven children: Elizabeth, who died in Germany; Catherine, who died aged eighty-two years; Rosanna, who died aged thirty years; Eliza, deceased; George, deceased; Christian; and Henry, who served in the Civil war in the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry and was shot in the mouth and jugular vein, being taken to a hospital on Long Island, where he died and was buried.

Christian Truby attended school only two years, in his native land, being obliged to learn English without instruction. However, he has been a great reader in his time, though he has had to give up reading lately because of failing eyesight. As a boy of fifteen he was employed as driver on the Pennsylvania canal, and also worked at home on the farm. For two years he worked on a steamboat. Going to Muskingum county, Ohio, he worked at the trade of stonemason two seasons. Then he returned home and was married to Anna Elizabeth Waishupt. After his marriage Mr. Truby continued to live at home, taking care of his parents until they died, after which he

left Butler county, coming to Freeport and settling on an island for two years. He has worked at the carpenter's trade ever since, and among the houses which he has built is the home on Franklin street in which he has lived since its completion.

Mrs. Truby was born in Hessen-Cassel, Germany, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Waishupt, of that place, where the father died. As they had relatives in Pennsylvania the mother and children came to America, in 1850, and located in Freeport, Pa., where Mrs. Waishupt died. Mrs. Truby is the only one of the family now living. To Mr. and Mrs. Truby have been born children as follows: Lizzie, who is living in Philadelphia, Pa.; Fred, living in Oklahoma; Augustus, at home; Henry, deceased; John, of Butler, Pa., a carpenter and contractor; Catherine, deceased; George Edward, living at home, who is engaged as a tinner and carpenter; Lewis, a carpenter, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles, a barber, of Philadelphia; Emma, living in Philadelphia; Mary, living in Philadelphia; and Samuel G., a street car conductor in Philadelphia.

Mr. Truby has always been a Republican in politics and during the Civil war he was a Union sympathizer. On Sept. 19, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, 67th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, doing considerable guard duty; he was in the battle of Sailor's Creek. He was discharged June 20, 1865, at Washington, D. C. Mr. Truby is a member of Weaver Post, No. 32, G. A. R. When he went to the war he had to leave his wife and five small children, and she ran the farm without other help, though obliged to get in all the grain and put in more for the next season. She also had to market all the produce, take care of the horses and cattle, build fences and get up the wood in the winter. Help could not be hired readily in those times and it was a terrible task for the frail little woman. Mrs. Truby can tell of many hardships experienced in the early days of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Truby are members of the Lutheran Church at Freeport. He was a Sunday school teacher in that church for twenty years. In his earlier years he was a noted singer, and gave singing lessons.

CHRISTIAN YERTY WYANT, late of Washington township, was one of the successful farmer citizens of that section of Armstrong county in his day. He was born in that township Oct. 19, 1834, son of Adam and Sarah (Yerty) Wyant.

Martin Wyant, his grandfather, was from

Bedford county, Pa. He and his wife Christina (Bokher) had the following children: Adam, Bartholomew, John, Martin, Henry, Fred, Jacob, Catherine, Julia Ann, Susan, Christina and Elizabeth.

Adam Wyant, father of Christian Y. Wyant, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa. He was twice married, his first union being with Sarah Yerty, by whom he had seven children: Christian Yerty, born Oct. 19, 1834; Martin, born Feb. 29, 1836; Andrew, born in 1839; Archibald, born in 1843; Elizabeth, born in 1845; and Rachel and George, who died in infancy. The only survivor of this family is Elizabeth, who married Harvey Frick. For his second wife Adam Wyant married, on March 25, 1847, Sophia Bowser, who was born May 29, 1828, in Franklin township, Armstrong county, and still lives on the old farm in Washington township. Ten children were born to this marriage, their names and dates of birth being as follows: Mary, March 2, 1848; Delilah, Sept. 23, 1849; Eli, Aug. 9, 1851; Teney, April 13, 1853; Benjamin W., Sept. 4, 1855; Emma, Feb. 4, 1858; Catherine, March 13, 1860; John B. F., Aug. 7, 1863; Margaret, Sept. 4, 1866; and Susanette, June 3, 1869.

Christian Yerty Wyant was a lifelong farmer. Shortly after his marriage he moved onto the tract of 160 acres in Washington township which has ever since been the home of his family. At that time there was only one old log building on the place, but he carried on the work of improvement steadily to the end of his days, converting it into a valuable property, with handsome modern buildings. He took a public-spirited interest in the welfare of the community, and served his fellow citizens as township assessor and overseer of the poor. In political sentiment he was a Republican. His church connection was with the Brethren in Christ. Mr. Wyant died March 24, 1910, aged seventy-five years, five months, five days.

On Feb. 25, 1858, Mr. Wyant married Elizabeth John, who was born Oct. 6, 1834, a half mile from the farm where she now lives in Washington township, daughter of Martin and Mary (Christman) John. Eight children were born to their union: One died in infancy unnamed; Mary Ann, born March 20, 1860, married C. Phillip and resides in Butler county, Pa.; Rosa Elvira, born April 1, 1862, married Cash Cramer, a resident of Oil City, Pa.; Sarah Margaret, born Sept. 4, 1864, died June 4, 1865; Andrew Robert Elmer, born May 20, 1867, is a minister and physician of

Chicago; Adam Martin, born Sept. 15, 1869, is an attorney, located at Greensburg, Pa.; William Whitfield, born May 20, 1873, is a physician of Farrel, Pa.; Florence Bell, born July 15, 1876, a physician of Sharon, Pa., married John Matta.

Martin John, grandfather of Mrs. Christian Y. Wyant, was from Bedford county, Pa. It was he who hewed the logs for and built the Jonas Bowser cabin in Washington township still standing, and illustrated elsewhere in this work. He and his wife Esther had children as follows: John, Peter, Martin, Elizabeth, Esther, Catherine and Christina.

Martin John, son of Martin and Esther, was well known in his section as "Red Martin." He was born in 1797 in Bedford county, and coming to this region with his family passed the rest of his life engaged in farming in what is now Washington township. He was prominent in politics as a member of the Republican party, and took an active part in local affairs, serving as president of the township board when his portion of Washington township was included in Sugar Creek township. He belonged to the Brethren Church. His death occurred in 1856, and his wife Mary (Christman), born in 1799, died in September, 1871, aged seventy-four. They had children: Jacob, who died when one year, nine months old; Christina, who died aged eighteen years; Esther; Ann; Michel; Elizabeth, Mrs. Wyant; Catherine; and Christman.

ALEXANDER B. DEEMER, who carries on farming in Burrell township, Armstrong county, is a native of the county, born July 17, 1849, on his father's farm in Kiskiminetas township, son of Philip Deemer and grandson of Philip Deemer. His great-grandparents came from Germany at an early day and settled in Westmoreland county, near Greensburg.

Philip Deemer, father of Alexander B. Deemer, was born March 20, 1820, in Armstrong county, and died in February, 1904. He married Anna Black, who was born in Armstrong county July 18, 1827, daughter of Alexander Y. Black (his wife was an Eckman), and died in March, 1908. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Deemer, four sons and five daughters: Mary J., Philip A., Alexander B., Sarah, Melissa, Lemuel, John, Miriam and Ellen. Mary J. married David Howell; Philip A. married Mary J. Edwards; Sarah married Israel George; Melissa married Henry Hazlett; Lemuel married Jane Kneppshield; John died

aged twenty-two, unmarried; Miriam married Sheridan Davidson; Ellen married James Painter.

Alexander B. Deemer is engaged in farming in Burrell township, having a fine farm of eighty-five acres, and raising grain, hay and stock, also doing some gardening. He is one of the substantial and respected citizens of his locality. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a member of the Republican party.

On June 18, 1874, Mr. Deemer was married to Amanda J. Clark, of Clarion county, Pa., who was born March 13, 1858, daughter of Thomas C. and Leah (Boyer) Clark, and granddaughter of James Clark, a farmer of Clarion county, who lived to a good old age. He was of Scotch descent, his wife of German ancestry. To Mr. and Mrs. Deemer have been born four sons: James I., born Feb. 6, 1875, married Alma Cravener, and they have three daughters, Jennie E., Susanna and Alma I.; William Garfield, born Oct. 15, 1880, married Laura Mansfield, and has two daughters, Leona A. and Olive; Campbell O., born May 1, 1883, married Lizzie Hawk, and they have two daughters, Mary A. and Esther E.; Philip Alexander, born Jan. 17, 1893, died Jan. 24, 1913, married Velma Kerr, and they had one son, Philip Alexander, Jr. There are eight grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander B. Deemer living. Mr. and Mrs. Deemer are members of the Crooked Creek Presbyterian Church in Bethel township. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of Burrell Grange, No. 515.

JOSEPH W. GLENN, florist and seed dealer of Kittanning, Armstrong county, was born Feb. 10, 1857, in Manor township, this county, where the family has been settled for three quarters of a century.

The Glenns are of Irish extraction. Mr. Glenn's great-grandfather was one of five brothers, natives of the North of Ireland who immigrated to the United States in the early part of the last century, and was a pioneer in Mercer county, Pa. His son Robert Glenn, grandfather of Joseph W. Glenn, was born in Mercer county, where he lived and died, his death occurring when he was fifty-two years old. He was a farmer by occupation. His children were: James, Valentine, Annie, Elizabeth and another whose name is not given. *At 11:00 am*

James Glenn, father of Joseph W. Glenn, was born in Mercer county, and settled in Armstrong county in the latter thirties or

early forties, locating in Manor township, where he engaged in farming. He remained there until his death, which occurred in 1885, when he was ninety-two years old. He was twice married, his first wife, whose maiden name was Kunkle, becoming the mother of two children: Annie, who married James Kelley, and Margaret. For his second wife he married Elizabeth Bruner, a native of Armstrong county, whose father was a pioneer of the county; he was of English descent. To James and Elizabeth (Bruner) Glenn were born seven children: Robert; Annie, now deceased; Jennie, deceased wife of Samuel Densmore; Parks A., deceased; William, living; Joseph W., living; and Sarah, deceased.

Joseph W. Glenn grew to manhood on the homestead in Manor township and was educated in the common schools there. When eighteen years old he began work on his own account, as an employee in the Kittanning Rolling Mills, and he continued in that line until 1884, working at rolling mills in different sections of the country. In 1884 he settled at Wichita, Kans., where he worked on a ranch for three years and then for four years was engaged in market gardening there. In 1891 he returned to Armstrong county, Pa., locating in North Buffalo township, where he began business as a market gardener and florist. He remained there until 1903, when he removed to Kittanning and entered the business he has since carried on, being engaged as a florist and seed dealer at No. 124 Market street. He is a stockholder in the Kittanning Brewing Company and has acted as road salesman for that concern since 1906, his various interests keeping him busy. He is well known in the local fraternal bodies, belonging to the B. P. O. Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles and I. O. H. His religious connection is with the Episcopal Church, and in politics he associates with the Republican party.

On Dec. 13, 1877, Mr. Glenn married Lydia Mitchell, daughter of William and Margaret (Sweetzer) Mitchell, of Juniata county, Pennsylvania.

ROBERT H. WALKER, now living retired, was engaged in farming throughout his active years on the place in Rayburn township, Armstrong county, which he still occupies. He is a native of Allegheny county, Pa., born Feb. 16, 1835, son of James and Jane (Bigham) Walker.

James Walker, the father, was born in Pennsylvania, in either Washington or Allegheny county. Some time after his marriage

he moved to Kittanning, Armstrong county, with his family, which then consisted of seven children: Henry (now deceased), Minerva Jane, James (deceased), Robert H., Amanda and Adeline, twins (the latter deceased), and John (deceased). After a residence of five years in Kittanning Mr. Walker located on the place now owned by his son Robert, in 1856, and followed the carpenter's trade in addition to farming. He left that place to live in Bethel township, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying June 3, 1880, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife died, Jan. 24, 1874, at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Walker always belonged to the U. P. Church.

Robert H. Walker came to his present home with his family, and four years later married. In those days the place was entirely unimproved, and was overgrown with underbrush, which added to the hardships of preparing land for cultivation in those days of primitive appliances. Under his father's tuition he learned the carpenter's trade, and the house and barns now on the property are the work of his hands. The tract originally comprised 160 acres, 110 of which are still owned by Mr. Walker. He has made his home there continuously, and throughout his active years carried on general farming successfully, becoming one of the well-to-do farmers of his section. As a citizen he has been useful to the community in various capacities, holding several important local offices. In his political views he has always been a Republican. In church connection he is a Baptist.

On Feb. 16, 1859, Mr. Walker married Elizabeth Lockheart, who was born in Indiana county, Pa., Aug. 19, 1835, daughter of Thomas Lockheart, of that county, who later settled in Boggs (then Valley) township, Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have had the following children: James T., Elmer E., Minerva Jane, Margaret (deceased), John, Robert (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Mattie (deceased), Harry White (deceased), William Grant (deceased), Amanda and Carrie.

JAMES HARVEY MINTEER, who has followed farming all his life in West Franklin township, Armstrong county, is a descendant of an old and representative pioneer family of this section.

William and Mary (Nicholson) Minteer, his grandparents, were natives of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent, and in 1813 settled in

what is now West Franklin township, Armstrong Co., Pa., purchasing 200 acres of land and settling another 100 acres. They gave their son William, Jr., 150 acres and their son John fifty acres and allowances. Daniel O'Neil purchased fifty acres of what had been settled, leaving John the remaining fifty acres and allowances. William Minter cleared and improved his place and he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives there, his death occurring Oct. 30, 1851, when he was seventy-three years old, hers June 1, 1851, at the age of sixty-three. This pioneer couple reared a family of twelve children: James; William; Andrew; John; Joseph; Alexander; Mary, who married Matthew Rayburn; Jennie, who married William Smith; Ellen, who married John Smith; Nancy, who married John Milligan; Elizabeth, who married Robert Galbraith; and Margaret, who married Anthony Williams. The son William served in the Mexican war and John and Joseph three years in the Civil war, in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. William Minter, the father of this family, and Abram Smith built the First Associate church at Slate Lick in 1815; it was a log structure 33 feet square, and they and their families worshipped there for many years, being obliged to walk five or six miles, each way, to attend services.

John Minter, son of William, was born on the old homestead April 14, 1825, and there spent sixty-seven years of his life, passing the rest of his days at Worthington, where he died Sept. 24, 1900, in his seventy-sixth year. He married Elizabeth Milligan, daughter of Samuel and Mary (McEiwee) Milligan, natives of Ireland of Scotch-Irish descent who came to this country and settled in Clearfield township, Butler Co., Pa., in the early days of the development of that section. Mrs. Minter died in 1902, at the age of seventy-nine years. She and her husband had a family of seven children, four of whom grew to maturity: William, J. Harvey, John (now deceased) and Margaret.

James Harvey Minter was born on the old Minter homestead, where he still resides, Oct. 6, 1856, and has passed all his life at that place. He was educated in the local common schools, and has been engaged in farming throughout his active years, now cultivating that portion of the home property which has come into his possession, 130 acres and allowances. He is a successful worker and is counted among the substantial residents of his section.

On Nov. 6, 1874, Mr. Minter married Ann

McMillen, daughter of Oliver D. and Sarah (Witherup) McMillen, of West Franklin township, and they have a family of eight children: Boyd S., Jessie E., Sarah Ellen, Effie R., Ivie, Harvey D., Cora A. and Howard V. Mr. Minter is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is independent on political questions.

[1811]

WILLIAM R. MILLER resides upon a farm in Bethel township, Armstrong county, which has been in the possession of his family for a period of seventy years, he having owned it for the last forty-five years, and his father before him having owned and lived upon the place for twenty-five years. He is one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the township, a man whose upright and industrious life entitles him to the esteem of all who know him. Mr. Miller was born in Cowanshannock, Armstrong county, Jan. 17, 1857, son of Isaac and Sarah (Klingensmith) Miller and grandson of Peter Miller. The grandfather, formerly of Westmoreland county, came to Armstrong county and settled in Kittanning township. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Altman, his second Margaret Turner.

Isaac and Sarah (Klingensmith) Miller, parents of William R. Miller, were both natives of Armstrong county, and they had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters, five of whom still survive: William R.; Martha, who was twice married, first to George Schaeffer and second to Franklin Kemple; Sarah Alice, who was twice married, first to James McKeivey and second to Charles Beach; John W., who married Rose Hawley; and Calvin Peter, who married Sarah E. Fennell. Isaac Miller, the father, died April 19, 1889; the mother died Dec. 4, 1875.

William R. Miller was reared in Bethel township and received his education in the local schools. His father settled on his present farm in 1867, and made his home there for twenty-five years, and it has been the property of William R. Miller since 1893. He has been engaged in mining, as assistant boss and miner for the Raridan & East Brady Coal Company.

On July 29, 1886, Mr. Miller was married to Ida Fennell, daughter of Isaac and Mary (McElfresh) Fennell, of Armstrong county, and granddaughter of Christopher Fennell, of Butler county, Pa., and of Richard and Catherine (Keibler) McElfresh. They have had three children: Carl, born July 1, 1888, is engaged in school teaching at Logansport; Wylie,

born March 13, 1894, died July 24, 1910; Ver-
nie, born July 28, 1895, is attending high school
at Ford City. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are mem-
bers of the Homewood Baptist church. He is
a Democrat in politics, and a good citizen,
favoring every project for the advancement
of the general welfare.

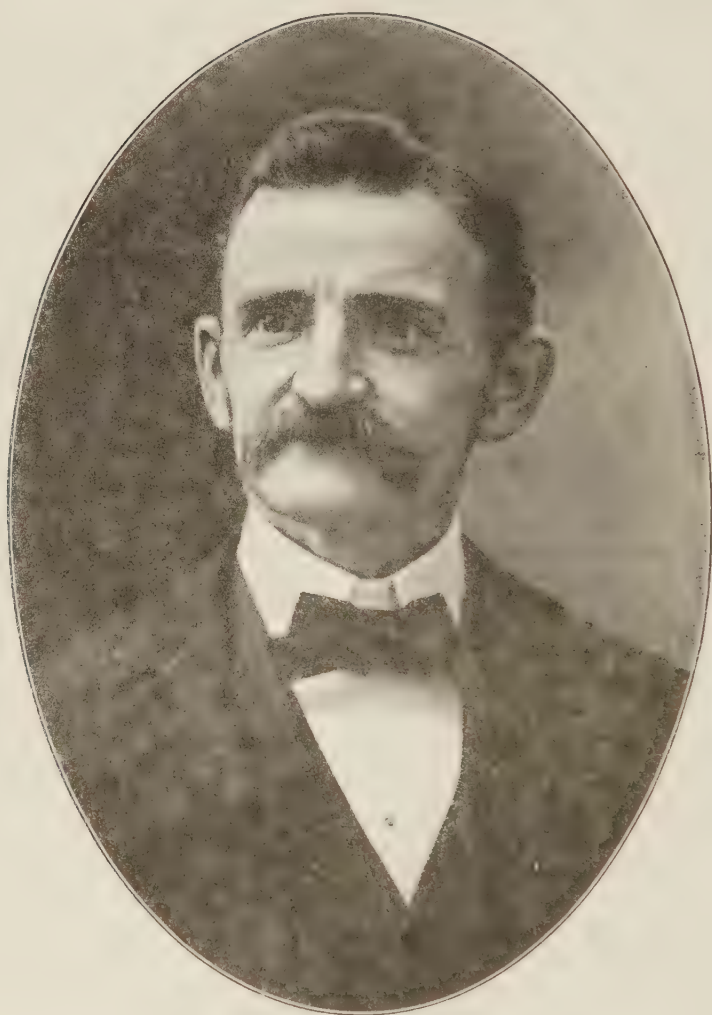
JACOB WOLF was one of the early pio-
neer settlers of Bethel township, then a part
of old Allegheny township. He was born Oct.
10, 1813, at what is now Logansport, and was
one of a family of thirteen children, three
sons and ten daughters, viz.: Jacob; Elizabeth,
Mrs. William Van Dyke; Lydia, Mrs. Hamil-
ton Kelly; Polly, Mrs. Gideon King; Susanna,
Mrs. Andrew Jack; Christina, Mrs. John
King; Margaret, Mrs. George Kerns; George,
married to Margaret Cumsty; Eveline, second
wife of Hamilton Kelly; Rachel, Mrs. Samuel
Murphy; Harriet, Mrs. Jonathan Painter; Di-
anna, Mrs. Socrates Dickey; Henry T., mar-
ried to Mary Weaver. The father of the
above named children was George Wolf, who
owned and lived upon a farm near Logans-
port; his first wife was Susanna Williams,
who was the mother of the first nine children.
After her death he married Mrs. Elizabeth
Williard, who was the mother of the last four
named. The father of George Wolf was
Jacob, who was also the father of about a doz-
en children; his parents came from Germany
away back in Revolutionary times.

Jacob Wolf, the subject of this sketch,
was as stated the eldest of the family of
George Wolf. He was married March 12,
1835, to Frances Van Dyke, of South Buf-
falo township, who was born Oct. 11, 1812.
The venerable "Squire" Gibson of Freeport
performed the marriage ceremony. They
became the parents of nine children, six sons
and three daughters. Elizabeth, their first
child, died in infancy. Susanna married
Godfrey Exley, of Clarion county, and died
April 8, 1899, Mr. Exley dying about two
years previous. William Lee married Miss
Mary Montgomery, of Manor township, and
died June 14, 1898, leaving his wife and
two sons, Edgar Roy, a teacher, and Nor-
man Lee, who usually works in gas fields.
Chambers W. married Miss Emma E. Look-
abaugh, of Parks township, and died April
8, 1908, leaving his wife and two sons:
Harry Lee and J. Clyde (the latter unmar-
ried), both of whom are employed by the
Pennsylvania Railway Company, Harry as
telegrapher, Clyde as auditor, and reside in
New Kensington, Pa.; Harry Lee married

Miss Bertha King, now deceased, and after-
ward married Miss May Davis (they have
three children, Nellie, Inez and Lloyd). Mr.
and Mrs. Chambers W. Wolf also had one
daughter, Werna May, who married Frank
Truby, and both are deceased. Hiram G. mar-
ried Miss Harriet I. Montgomery, of Manor
township, and they reside on a part of the
Wolf farm near Center Valley; their family
consists of Alfred Clyde, a civil engineer;
Frances Luella, a teacher; Coral Ethel, mar-
ried to Artie Freeland Caldwell, a fireman
(they have one son, Myron Freeland Cald-
well, now eight years old); and Carrie Ma-
bel, a teacher. Labanna Earhart and Austin
Van Dyke died of diphtheria in February,
1862, within a few days of each other, aged
fifteen and thirteen years, respectively. Fran-
ces followed next in line, and then Jacob Oscar
(see separate sketch); they reside at the old
home.

The parents of Mrs. Frances Wolf were
George and Elizabeth (Sipes) Van Dyke, of
South Buffalo township, whose family con-
sisted of eight children, three sons and five
daughters, namely: Frances; Mary, married
to Solomon Wolf; William Van Dyke, who
married Elizabeth Wolf; Margaret, who mar-
ried Stephen Mahaffey; George, who died
unmarried; Eliza, who married James Arp;
John, who married Harriet Atwood Wilson;
and Susanna, who married Andrew Hindman.
The ancestors of the Van Dykes came from
Holland. William Van Dyke was the grand-
father of the children named in this article.

Jacob Wolf, whose name introduces this
article, was in his early years a "schoolmaster."
Until quite recently there remained standing in
what is called Pine Run an old log schoolhouse
in which he taught a school of some sixty or
seventy young men and women more than
seventy years ago. For a number of years this
old schoolhouse was used as a dwelling-house;
the last person to own and use it as such was
Mr. Daniel McElfresh, one of Mr. Wolf's
pupils at that time. Pupils then traveled four
or five miles to attend school. About seven
years after his marriage he purchased and
moved to his farm, and built a house upon it,
when deer and wild turkey might be had for
the taking, and bears, wildcats, etc., prowled
in the woods at night. After years of hard
labor he succeeded in clearing it of its heavy
growth of timber and putting it into a state of
cultivation. Later in life he followed boating
on the Allegheny river, and was owner of a
boat, the "Clipper," for carrying merchandise
from Pittsburgh to Oil City and other towns



J. A. Wolfe

along the river. He was one of a committee who banded themselves together to found a church, the Bethel Lutheran, in what is now Bethel township. He lived to see and assist in building in 1880 a second, larger and better, church upon the same ground, selected by that committee.

Politically Mr. Wolf was a Republican from the birth of that party. His first presidential vote was cast for William Henry Harrison, the Whig candidate. He was twice elected justice of the peace and held a number of other offices in old Allegheny township, although the Democrats outnumbered the Republicans two to one. He maintained that it was the duty of every man to vote and he seldom if ever failed to perform that duty. At one time while performing his duty as tax collector he chanced to be in the most remote part of Allegheny township, ten or twelve miles from his home. During the day and night snow fell to the depth of almost three feet. In the morning he started for his home, on horseback. In the afternoon, to relieve his horse, he dismounted, when the horse, taking advantage of the opportunity, succeeded in getting away from him and he was obliged to follow after in the trail on foot. The horse arrived at home several hours in advance of him and caused considerable alarm to his wife and children.

During his early manhood Mr. Wolf was captain of a company of militia, which had stated days for drilling and parade. These days the entire county turned out en masse. It was a sort of holiday, in which all took great interest. After the parade or drill sports of many kinds were indulged in, but woe to any member of the company who became obstreperous while on duty; he was usually kept under guard for the remainder of the day, and sometimes felt the weight of the broadsword about his lower extremities.

Mr. Wolf was a great reader, and up to within a few weeks of his death few men were better posted upon the general topics than was he. A few months before his death occurred the sinking of the "Maine," the news of which caused him much anxiety, and he at once declared it to be an act of treachery on the part of the Spaniards. Then followed the war with Spain, and as long as he could do so he read of its progress. He lived to be the oldest citizen in Bethel township as well as the oldest member of Bethel Church. He died July 4, 1898, aged eighty-six years, and was buried in the family plot in Bethel cemetery, selected by himself at the time of the founding of the

church, and by the side of his wife, who died Sept. 6, 1890, aged seventy-eight years.

PROF. J. OSCAR WOLFE, ex-county superintendent of schools, who is known throughout Armstrong county for his services in various capacities in the field of public instruction, is a resident of Bethel township and was born on the farm where he still resides. His parents, Jacob and Frances (Van Dyke) Wolf, had a family of nine children, of which he is the youngest (see sketch of Jacob Wolf). It became the duty of him and his sister Frances to care for their parents in their declining age, and after their death J. O. Wolfe purchased the old home where he and his sister reside.

Mr. Wolfe began his education in the public schools near his home at the age of six years; and continued to attend the public schools during the winter months until he was licensed to teach. During the summer, for a number of years, he supplemented his early instruction with study at a number of select schools and teachers' training schools of Armstrong county. He has studied under Prof. James A. Storey, principal of the Leechburg Select School for teachers; Rev. Leslie E. Hawk, of Slate Lick, principal of the McVill Select School; and Prof. H. T. Duff, principal of the Leechburg Select School for teachers and others, and of the Leechburg Classical and Normal School three terms. The object of this school was to prepare the young men and women attending the institution for the teaching profession and also to qualify all those desiring a higher education to enter the freshman class in any of the colleges, in the State or elsewhere. The faculty consisted of Prof. H. T. Duff, principal; Rev. Dr. D. H. Sloan; Prof. Will Hill; Rev. Mr. Schaeffer; Rev. George Dyess, and others. More than fifty young teachers took advantage of the training department. It is a matter of record that no better work was done by any school in this part of the State, nor better results obtained than was accomplished by the Leechburg Classical and Normal School.

Mr. Wolfe has been engaged in public school work as teacher and in official capacities since 1876. When he received his permanent certificate, in 1888, he was one of thirteen successful members of a class of twenty-five. He has done much efficient work for the cause of public education outside of the schoolroom, his executive ability and well-directed energy in any line which

interests him having long ago received recognition in the profession. In 1891 he was elected by the teachers at the County Institute as one of a committee of five to examine applicants for permanent teachers' certificates. He continued to serve on that committee by election annually for five years, when at the expiration of his term he became a member of the first committee in Armstrong county for the examination of applicants for permanent certificates under the new law, to serve for three years, receiving his appointment from State Superintendent of Public Instruction Nathan C. Schaeffer. On May 2, 1899, he was elected county superintendent of schools, in which office he served two successive terms, having been re-elected May 5th, 1902 (his term expired on the first Monday of June, 1905). During his superintendency he was six times appointed a member of the State board of examiners for normal schools. He has been active and zealous in every line of educational and school work, and his work has been done with an intimate understanding of the needs of the community that makes it particularly valuable.

During his incumbency he attended many educational meetings in different parts of the State, among which were the following: The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, which met at Williamsport, Pa.; the Convention of Superintendents and Principals of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, which met in Pittsburgh, and in which he took an active part; the Butler County Teachers' Institute, and at a later date the Butler County School Directors' Convention, Professor Wolfe delivering addresses on both occasions. At the special request of Deputy State Superintendent Hon. John Q. Steward, Mr. Wolfe attended the Convention of School Directors in York, Pa., and addressed the same. He also attended teachers' institutes in Clarion, Brookville, Franklin, Washington, Pa., and Allegheny county, and many other educational meetings in various parts of western Pennsylvania. Superintendent Wolfe made it a rule, before engaging talent for his institutes, always to know his men personally, if possible, and it is a matter of record, which is very gratifying to him, that his talent was always the best that could be obtained at the time, and that not once in his six years of superintendency did his talent fail to appear on time.

Outside of his school hours Professor Wolfe is interested in farming. Like his father he is a great reader, and he has one of the best libraries in his part of the county.

Mr. Wolfe is associated with the Republican party and is serving at present as committeeman of his township; he served in that capacity for six years previous to taking the county superintendency. He represented his district as a delegate from Bethel Township Republican League to the convention at Scranton, Pa., when Hon. John B. Robinson and Hon. John Dalsell were candidates for the presidency of the Pennsylvania State League.

In 1890 he was engaged in Census work in this locality, receiving the appointment from Hon. George W. Hood, of Indiana. In religious connection he is a Lutheran, adhering to the church of his father, who was one of the four original founders of the Bethel Lutheran Church of Bethel township. He is also connected with the following fraternal organizations: F. & A. M., Leechburg, Pa.; White Rock Lodge, I. O. O. F., Center Valley, Pa., and Kittanning Encampment, I. O. O. F.; the Jr. O. U. A. M., Center Valley; and the Masonic Consistory at Coudersport, Pa. (thirty-second degree).

JOHN R. BARNHART, of Worthington, Armstrong county, has been engaged in the blacksmith business in West Franklin township for the last twenty years, having had a shop at Craigsville for ten years before he came to Worthington, in 1902. He is serving his second term as justice of the peace of that borough, and is one of its most respected citizens.

Mr. Barnhart was born in Washington township, this county, Feb. 25, 1869, son of William G. and Margaret Ann (Whitehead) Barnhart, the father a native of Allegheny county, Pa., who settled in Washington township in 1855. He followed boating until after the breaking out of the Civil war, in which he enlisted, Sept. 17, 1862, becoming a member of Company M, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for a term of three years or during the war. He was honorably discharged at Alexandria, Va., by reason of expiration of his term, May 13, 1865. After his return home he engaged in farming in Washington township until 1884, when he removed to Butler county, Pa. He lived there for five years, in 1889 settling in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, and a year later in Westmoreland county, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying Dec. 15, 1905, in his eighty-first year. He married Margaret Ann Whitehead, a native of Armstrong county, whose father, Daniel Whitehead, was an early settler.

in Armstrong county, and for many years was engaged in the hotel business above Kittanning. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart, nine reaching maturity: James; Daniel; William H.; George; Charles; Clarinda, wife of Lewis McDonald; John R.; Harvey, and Warren Wesley.

John R. Barnhart was reared in Armstrong county and moved with his parents to Butler county. He received a common school education, and began his apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade with his brother Charles, in 1889, finishing with S. P. Yockey, of Sugar Creek township, this county. In 1892 he embarked in business for himself, at Craigsville, in West Franklin township, where he remained for ten years, in 1902 coming to Worthington, where he has since been established. He has a thriving custom, and is a substantial citizen, one who holds the confidence of his fellow men by his integrity of purpose and honorable methods in all his transactions. In 1903 he was elected justice of the peace, to which office he was reelected in 1908, and again in 1913. In politics he is a Republican. He holds membership in the Presbyterian Church, and is well known in the fraternal organizations, belonging to Craigsville Lodge, No. 836, I. O. O. F., the Royal Arcanum, the I. O. of A., the P. O. S. of A. and the Ridgeley Protective Association.

In 1892 Mr. Barnhart married Anna B. Welton, daughter of Samuel D. and Priscilla (Dible) Welton, of West Franklin township, and of the children born to this union three are living: Edith, Margaret and Anabel. The mother died in 1904, and in 1906 Mr. Barnhart married (second) Sidney Campbell, daughter of Amos and Anna M. Campbell, of Sugar Creek township.

WARREN WESLEY BARNHART, youngest son of William G. and Margaret Ann (Whitehead) Barnhart, is also in the blacksmith business at Worthington. He was born at Sherrett, in Washington township, this county, Aug. 7, 1878, and grew up in Washington and Butler counties, receiving a public school education. He learned the blacksmith's trade as an apprenticeship in the shop of his older brother, John R. Barnhart, beginning in 1894. During the Spanish-American war he enlisted at Kittanning, Sept. 26, 1899, becoming a member of Company G, 45th United States Volunteers and saw service in the Philippine Islands. He was honorably discharged at San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1901, and since his return home has worked continuously at his trade. He has followed the business in various parts

of Pennsylvania, and for a time was in partnership with his brother John at Worthington, where he located permanently in 1908. He is an industrious and intelligent tradesman, and has built up a good business, his reliable work and satisfactory services winning and holding trade. He is a member of the Independent Order of Americans and P. O. S. of A. In politics he has been connected with the Republican party.

On Feb. 13, 1902, Mr. Barnhart married Margaret F. Welton, daughter of Samuel D. and Priscilla (Dible) Welton, of West Franklin township, and of the children born to this union two survive: Samuel R. and Lola Belle. Mrs. Barnhart died June 30, 1912.

DANIEL MICHAEL SHAKLEY, of Perry township, Armstrong county, where he has been engaged in farming for almost half a century and has been a useful and respected citizen, was born July 24, 1841, in Fairview township, Butler Co., Pa., son of Henry and Margaret (Smith) Shakley.

Mr. Shakley's great-grandparents were the first of the family in this country. Coming from Ireland, they first settled near Fredericksburg, Va., thence coming to Perry township, Armstrong Co., Pa., in pioneer days, and settling on a farm of 160 acres which is still owned by their descendants. Henry Shakley, their son, was born in Virginia, and coming to Pennsylvania with his parents spent his life on the home farm, which he helped to clear and improve. He died there. He married Elizabeth Altman, and their children were: Polly, who married Jacob Byers; Susan, who married David Barnhart at Chicora, Butler county in 1840; Elizabeth, who married John Doubinsek of Parker township, Butler county, in 1841; Michael; Henry; John; George, and David.

Henry Shakley, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Altman) Shakley, was born Aug. 11, 1812, on the old homestead farm in Perry township, Armstrong county. After attaining his majority he purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Fairview township, Butler Co., Pa., cleared and improved the place and continued to reside there until 1874, in which year he sold out and returned to Armstrong county. Purchasing a farm of thirty acres in Sugar Creek township, this county, he passed the remainder of his life on that place, dying in 1886, in his seventy-fifth year. He married Margaret Smith, a native of Clarion county, Pa., and they reared a family of ten children, namely: Lizzie, who married James B. Steele; John;

David M.; Mary, who married Webster Barnhart; Rebecca Jane, who married Asa Knight; Hannah, who married David Cohler, of Clarion county; Susan, who married William McCormick; Nancy, who married A. S. Spence; Sarah, who married Gyllam Morgan; and Daniel Michael.

Daniel Michael Shakley was reared to manhood on his father's farm in Fairview township, Butler county, and received such educational advantages as the local common schools afforded. He served as a Union soldier during the Civil war, enlisting Aug. 6, 1862, for nine months, in Company G, 134th Pa. V. I., took part in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was honorably discharged at Harrisburg in June, 1863, having served ten months; he received no pay for his extra service. In the spring of 1864 he located in Perry township and engaged in farming, in 1874 purchasing the farm of eighty-five acres there upon which he has since made his home. He subsequently purchased one hundred acres adjoining, and has a valuable property, which he has increased and improved by intelligent cultivation and wise management. Mr. Shakley has taken a good citizen's interest in the public welfare, and has served his township as supervisor, school director and overseer of the poor. He is a Republican in political connection.

On April 25, 1865, Mr. Shakley was married to Biddy J. White, daughter of David and Jane (Foster) White, of Perry township, and granddaughter of William and Rosanna White, natives of Ireland who came to the United States in 1791 and settled in Perry township among the pioneers. Seven children have been born to this marriage: William H., David W., Abner C., Eleanor F., Albert F., Margaret (wife of John Shoup) and Milton P. Mr. and Mrs. Shakley are members of the Presbyterian Church at Bruin, Pennsylvania.

J. W. CAMPBELL, M. D., of Elderton, Armstrong county, associated in professional practice with Dr. C. E. Keeler, is one of the progressive young physicians of his locality and has already gained a creditable position among his fellow citizens. He was born Jan. 1, 1884, at Atwood, Armstrong county, son of Andrew and Emma (Dull) Campbell, and on the paternal side is of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather and father were both natives of Armstrong county.

Andrew Campbell was a farmer in early life, but later became engaged as a builder. He retired from active work in 1912, and is living at

Atwood. During the Civil war he served on the Union side in Company B, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteer, under General Sheridan, enlisting Feb. 24, 1864, and receiving his discharge June 27, 1865. He took part in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Richmond, and in the fighting just preceding Lee's surrender, at which he was present. Mr. Campbell married Emma Dull, daughter of David and Harriet (Adams) Dull, both of whom were of Pennsylvania stock; the Dulls are of Holland extraction. Nine children were born to this marriage, five sons and four daughters, namely: Ida is married to Robert Peternian, a farmer of Five Points, Indiana Co., Pa., and they have three children, two sons and one daughter; Jay, who is engaged as a builder, married Bertie Peterson, of Glassport, Allegheny county, where they live; Harry, a salesman, living at Erie, Pa., married Rosie Hart, and they have one son and one daughter; Doratha married Everett George, of Greenoak, Armstrong county, and they have one child, a son; J. W. is mentioned below; Minnie married Walter Hall, of Vandergrift, Pa., and they have two children, one son and one daughter; Arlie, a farmer, of Plum Creek township, married Grace Penrod, and they have one son; Glenn is unmarried; Alice is the wife of Harry Seger, a farmer at Atwood.

J. W. Campbell received his preparatory education at the Elderton Academy, from which he was graduated in 1904. He took his medical course at Baltimore Medical College, which later became a part of the University of Maryland, graduating in 1909, since when he has been in practice at Elderton. Dr. Campbell attends the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE HENRY BURNS, real estate and insurance dealer of Kittanning, was born July 12, 1873, in Clarion county, Pa., son of James B. and Sarah E. (Riley) Burns.

James B. Burns, who was a farmer, died in 1884, when only thirty-two years old. His widow survived until May 22, 1911. They were the parents of seven children: Blanche, who resides with her brother George H.; Belle, wife of James P. Collins, of Wheeling, W. Va.; George H.; and four who died young. The parents were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

George H. Burns was educated in the public schools of his neighborhood, and at the Clarion State Normal School, completing his studies in 1900. For a few years Mr. Burns acted as clerk in a general merchandise store

in his home county, and then became a traveling salesman for a year. In 1899 he settled at Kittanning, where he embarked in a general realty and insurance business, and has developed into one of Armstrong county's most prosperous business men. He represents the most reliable life and fire insurance companies, for a number of years being general agent for the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, for which concern he has written up a large amount of business. Mr. Burns was the pioneer in handling business for this company in Armstrong county, his own reliability and standing giving weight to the transactions. He buys and sells real estate, and has charge of the renting of some of the most desirable property in Kittanning. His standing in his line of business has been substantially recognized by his associates in his choice as president of the Pennsylvania State Association of Local Fire Agents, and for seven years he has been sent as delegate to the national conventions of local fire agents. While a resident of Wickboro Mr. Burns served one term as councilman of the borough.

In July, 1896, Mr Burns was married to Elva Grace Goodwin, daughter of Henry M., and Mary Jane Goodwin, formerly of Warren County, Pa., but for some years residing at Tylersburg, Clarion County, Pa. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burns: Ethel Bernice, George H., Jr., and Almeda Grace. Mr. Burns and his family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

THOMPSON C. WOLFE, of Bethel township, Armstrong county, is a thrifty farmer and respected citizen of that section. He was born Sept. 24, 1860, in what is now Bethel township, son of Samuel B. and Maria (Wareham) Wolfe. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Wolfe, was of German extraction; his maternal grandparents, Peter and Susanna Wareham, were of Scotch and German origin respectively.

Samuel Wolfe was born in Armstrong county, July 26, 1825, and died March 5, 1907; his wife, born Feb. 22, 1830, died in November, 1901. They were the parents of six sons and two daughters, of which family five sons survive, the daughters and son Silas being deceased.

Thompson C. Wolfe attended common school in his township, and worked on his father's farm until of age. For years he has been engaged in threshing, traveling over the country at first with his father and others,

having begun in the days when horsepower was used and changing to steampower when that became practicable. He owns the ninety acres in Bethel township where he resides, all of which is under cultivation, his principal crops being grain; he also raises some stock.

On Jan. 5, 1908, Thompson C. Wolfe married Elizabeth Magdalene Darbaker, who was born on the farm where she now resides. There are no children by this union. Mrs. Wolfe is a daughter of Jacob and Harriet (Kinnard) Darbaker, and granddaughter of Isaac and Mary Ann (Helfrich) Kinnard, of Armstrong county, who were pioneers of Burrell township and members of St. Michael's Lutheran Church. Jacob Wolfe enlisted in Armstrong county for service in the Civil war, was a private in an infantry regiment, and died in Virginia while in the army.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe are members of Bethel Lutheran Church. Some twelve years ago he was made a member of the Knights of the Maccabees at Natrona, Pa. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM A. SCHRECENGOST, a prominent farmer citizen of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, was born there Sept. 3, 1843, son of William T. and Mary Ellen (Baum) Schrecengost, both also natives of Armstrong county. The family is of German origin, the first of his ancestors to come to America, Jacob (known as Yock) Schrecengost, having been a native of Germany. According to family accounts he was a mighty hunter, and being caught trespassing on the hunting grounds of a great lord was warned against repeating the offense. But he was caught a second time, and to make matters worse shot one of the lord's dogs. He was sent for at once, but managed to escape and came to America, settling in eastern Pennsylvania. Report says he hired his son George out to a ship captain for nine years to pay the passage of the family to this country, being obliged to abandon all his possessions when he fled, and there is a tradition in the family that there is a large fortune in the old country never claimed by the Schrecengost heirs.

Conrad (or Coonrod) Schrecengost, Sr., son of Jacob, also a native of Germany, was the great-grandfather of William A. Schrecengost. He came early to America, with his father, and lived for some time in Berks county, Pa., removing west to what is now Armstrong county in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He purchased land in

Kittanning (what is now Valley) township, and not only followed agricultural pursuits, but also mechanical work, being a gunsmith by trade. He could use a gun as well as make one and was a noted hunter in his day. His death occurred at his homestead. He was a Federalist in politics and in religious belief a Lutheran, being a member of the church. His wife, formerly a Miss Zortman, was like himself a native of Germany. Of their ten children, seven sons and three daughters, the sons being John, Daniel, Peter, Conrad, Jr. (who married Susanna Oury), Martin, Benjamin and Christopher. There is no account of the daughters.

John Schrecengost, son of Conrad, Sr., was known as "Gentleman John" because he always wore good clothing. He was born in Kittanning township Sept. 27, 1792, and followed farming all his life, clearing and improving the farm now occupied by his grandson William A., in Cowanshannock township. He was also a blacksmith and gunsmith, and has the record of making the first plow manufactured in Armstrong county. He died on the farm mentioned Feb. 27, 1859. His wife, Sarah (Turney), daughter of Peter Turney, a pioneer settler of the county, died March 14, 1870, aged eighty-one years, two months, fourteen days. Their children were: Catherine, who married John T. Patterson; William T.; Michael T.; Sarah, who married John Bittinger; John, Jr., and Lavina, who married John Hetrick.

William T. Schrecengost was born May 14, 1818, on the homestead, where he was reared, helping to clear the land. He lived and died there, passing away Oct. 11, 1902, at the home of his son William, in his ninety-first year. All his life he followed farming, and he was at one time a large landowner in Cowanshannock township. He was married three times, his first wife being Mary Ellen Baum, who was born April 9, 1825, in Westmoreland county, and died Jan. 20, 1863. Children as follows were born to them: Sarah (wife of Philip Howk), Reuben, Hannah, Delia, William A. and James J., twins, Frederick, Albert, Levina, Mary and Daniel. His second marriage was to the widow of his brother Michael, and by this union there were two children, Ulysses and Anna. For his third wife he married Mrs. Adeline (Sisson) Brown, who was born May 13, 1830, and died June 3, 1906. They had three children, Della, Sheridan and Kate. Two of Mr. Schrecengost's sons, Reuben and Frederick, met sudden death together, being killed by lightning

on the old homestead place while engaged in shocking wheat. Reuben married Eva Cogley, and his surviving children are Jacob, Ida and William.

William A. Schrecengost has owned the old homestead of 200 acres in Cowanshannock township since 1892. Farming has always been his occupation, and he is one of the most substantial residents of his section, where his reliability and worth are recognized by the whole community.

In 1878 Mr. Schrecengost married Mary Brown, daughter of William and Adeline (Sisson) Brown, of Cowanshannock township, and they have three children, Albert J., William B. and Nancy Ellen. Albert J. married Ida Donahue, and they have two children, Harold and Alice.

JOHN DINGER, a retired farmer, of Oak Ridge, Armstrong county, was born in Red Bank township, this county, May 10, 1844. He is a representative type of those farmers whose steadfastness and energy have done much to make agriculture profitable and worthy.

Michael Dinger, his grandfather, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and was of German descent. He was one of the first settlers in Red Bank township, where he owned and operated a large tract of land which he cleared for a homestead. This was divided at his death among his children, and his grandson John now owns 106 acres of this tract. Michael Dinger married a Miss Ferringier, and their children were: David, John, Emanuel, Michael, Amos, Eli, William, Jonathan, and Barbara (who married Samuel Shick).

John Dinger, son of Michael, was a native of Schuylkill county, Pa., coming to Armstrong county with his parents. He took up farming and always followed that pursuit, living on a part of the old homestead of his father—a tract of fifty-three acres. Later in life he moved to Oak Ridge, and his death occurred there in 1901, at the home of his son John, when he was eighty-three years of age. He married Sarah Baughman, daughter of Lawrence Baughman, who was a carpenter of Clarion county, near Shannondale. He also followed farming to some extent. Mrs. Dinger died in 1897, at the age of seventy-seven. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dinger, of whom six grew to maturity: Catherine, who married George Holobaugh; John; Sarah, who married Amos Hinderliter; William H.; Wilhelmina, who married John

Reinard; and Lucretia, who married Lewis Scott.

John Dinger was brought up on the farm and received such education in the public schools as was usual for boys of his day. He remained on the home farm until he reached the age of eighteen. The farmhouse was built of logs, with a clapboard roof. During the severe winters snow was blown under the loose clapboards into the bedrooms, covering the floors and beds as much as two inches at a time. In the morning the boys would jump barefooted from their warm feather bed into the snow on the floor. Shaking the cold crystals from stockings, shoes and trousers they hurried downstairs to the blazing fire of wood in the great fireplace. Until his twenty-sixth year John Dinger had never experienced a day of illness. On Aug. 25, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, and became a member of Company A, 78th P. V. I. He saw service at the battles of Stone River, Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Dutch Gap, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and various minor engagements, and he was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., June 28, 1865. On his return home he took up farming which he followed up to 1892, that year moving to Oak Ridge, where he was employed by the Oak Ridge Mining Company for twelve years, after which he retired.

On Jan. 3, 1867, Mr. Dinger married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Molly (Holben) Hendricks, of Red Bank township, and they have nine children now living, as follows: Cora, wife of W. L. Patterson; William F., married to Lila Buffington; Idella, wife of Edward Mills; Bird D.; Melvin A.; John C., married to Gertrude Dunsmore; Ralph L., married to Gertrude Fetler; Joseph E., married to Mary McDonald; and Harry E., married to Lillian Swope. Mr. Dinger is an attendant and supporter of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the G. A. R. post at New Bethlehem, and in politics is a Republican. Mr. Dinger has always shown a lively interest in the affairs of his locality and has held several local offices in Red Bank township, serving with great efficiency. He is well and favorably known by all who have had dealings with him.

GEORGE R. WOODSIDE, who has a farm near Brick Church, in Burrell township, Armstrong county, where he has resided for

almost half a century, is a native of Jefferson county, Pa., born Aug. 9, 1860.

Nathan Woodside, his father, was born in Armstrong county, son of William Woodside, of Dauphin county, Pa., who married before he came to Armstrong county. He was a farmer, and lived to a ripe old age. He and his wife and family were members of the Lutheran Church. Nathan Woodside married Rebecca Sheesley, and they had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Sophia Ellen married John Knell, and they now reside at Leechburg, Armstrong county (they have a family of seven children); Nancy died unmarried; William L. is a farmer in Burrell township; George R. is mentioned below; Daniel, who is a farmer in Westmoreland county, Pa., married Mary Nooma, and has two children, one son and one daughter.

George R. Woodside was three years old when brought to his present home in Burrell township, Armstrong county, where he has lived since 1864. His property consists of sixty-three acres, most of which is under cultivation, Mr. Woodside raising grain, hay and stock. He has been an enterprising and progressive worker, and his intelligent management of his own affairs has led to his selection for public trust, his fellow citizens having chosen him to the position of township auditor, which he held for two terms. He is a Democrat in his political relations. He and his family are Lutherans, attending St. Michael's, the Brick Church.

On Oct. 28, 1886, Mr. Woodside married Laura Swank, of Plum Creek township, daughter of Daniel and Lavina (Loehr) Swank, and they have children as follows: Ella Pearl, born Sept. 25, 1887, wife of Ward Lookabaugh; Ida Leonia, born Sept. 24, 1889, who is married to Albert Thomas, of Burrell township, a farmer, and has two children, Charles Edgar and George J.; Vivian Agnes, born Jan. 17, 1892, who is at home; Lavina Helen, born Nov. 11, 1894; Hazel Vesta, born June 1, 1898; and Glenn Rugh, born Dec. 12, 1902.

JOHN W. ASHBAUGH, of Kittanning, has been baggagemaster on the Pennsylvania railroad for over thirty years, and an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company since he was a youth of twenty. Mr. Ashbaugh was born Oct. 21, 1858, on his father's farm in Burrell township (now Lower Burrell township), Westmoreland Co., Pa., just across the Armstrong county line.

William Ashbaugh, his grandfather, was a farmer, owning a large tract of land in Burrell township, Westmoreland county, where his death occurred. He was accidentally killed by a falling limb, while felling trees. In religion he was a Lutheran, as was also his wife, Mary (Shearer). They had a large family, among whom were: John, Henry, Lewis, Margaret (who married Daniel Baer), Caroline (who married Daniel Spiker) and William.

John Ashbaugh, father of John W. Ashbaugh, was born Sept. 9, 1823, near Leechburg, Armstrong county, and there reared. Most of his life was spent in that region, for his farm in Lower Burrell township, Westmoreland county, was just across the Armstrong county line. In his young manhood he was engaged in school teaching, following that calling for several years, first in Burrell township, Westmoreland county, and afterward in various townships in this region. Log school houses prevailed in those days, and he had the usual experiences of the early educator in his section. While teaching in winter he engaged in farming during the summer, and eventually devoted all his time to agricultural work, living on the place in Lower Burrell township now occupied by his daughter Mrs. Harry McGinnis. In early life a Lutheran, Mr. Ashbaugh afterward became associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in whose communion he lived and died. He was an active Christian worker, and organized the first Sunday school in his neighborhood, that of the Bethel M. E. Church. Politically he was a Republican, but though interested in the success of his party took no active part in politics and never desired office. Mr. Ashbaugh was struck by lightning in the orchard at his home Aug. 27, 1900, being killed instantly. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in his county, the many who turned out to pay the last tribute of respect testifying to the loving esteem in which this good man was universally held. The following sentences are quoted from his admiring pastor, who preached his funeral sermon: "He was respected as a true man. He lived not for himself but for others. He was a broad man, and ever given to charity. His knowledge of the Bible was most wonderful, in breadth and accuracy. He was a mighty man in prayer. He believed in prayer, and when he asked he knew he received. He organized the first Sunday school in all his region of country fifty years prior to his death. . . . He loved to minister to those in distress and the poor man never left

his door hungry. He lived to advance the very best interests of morality and true righteousness. . . . He left behind him a wife whose love, wisdom and cheer have cast much sunshine and many flowers along the way. . . . To those of us who knew him in the strength of his manhood, when we were younger, his life seemed most beautiful. We planted him away in the old cemetery at Bethel, and though we say he is dead, yet he liveth and always will live in our hearts and lives."

In 1850 Mr. Ashbaugh married Rebecca Morrison, a native of Westmoreland county, and they lived to celebrate their golden wedding. Mrs. Ashbaugh survived her husband several years, passing away on the old homestead Jan. 24, 1908, at the age of seventy-nine years. They are buried in Bethel cemetery. The following children were born to this couple: James M. married Anna Van Horn, of New Florence, Westmoreland county, and they reside at Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Mary Elizabeth married Joseph M. Rowe, of Leechburg, and they reside at Braeburn, Westmoreland county; Rebecca is the wife of Harry McGinnis and they live on the old Ashbaugh homestead in Lower Burrell township, Westmoreland county; John W. is mentioned below; Ella died when eight years old.

Mrs. Ashbaugh came of pioneer stock of Westmoreland county, where her father, James Morrison, lived and died, in Burrell township. He and his wife Mary had a large family, among them being: Eliza, who never married; Rebecca, Mrs. John Ashbaugh; Jane, who married Lewis Ashbaugh, brother of her sister Rebecca's husband; Matilda, who married John Baxter, now residing in Westmoreland county; Sophia, who married William Ross and lived near Butler, Pa.; Kate, who married, James, who married Caroline Fisher; and Thomas, who was a soldier in the Civil war.

John W. Ashbaugh received a common school education, attending at the Yetter schoolhouse. He continued at school until twenty years old, meantime also assisting his father with the farm work, and then started to work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. After firing for six months he became a brakeman, first on freight trains and then on passenger trains, and after four years of such service was promoted to baggagemaster in 1881. He ran between Pittsburgh and Oil City and now has the run between Pittsburgh and Kittanning. After his marriage he set-

tled at Braeburn for a time, then moved to Oil City and later to Emlenton and for the last nineteen years has been a resident of Kittanning, where he has his home at No. 888 North Grant Avenue. He is a member of the Heptasophs, Kittanning Conclave, No. 186, and a Republican in politics, but not active in the party. His religious connection is with the Kittanning Methodist Protestant Church, which he has served five years in the capacity of steward.

On Nov. 15, 1881, Mr. Ashbaugh married Carrie H. Starr, who was born on a farm in Armstrong county, where Ford City now stands, daughter of Andrew B. and Eliza (Wolfe) Starr, old settlers of Pine Creek Furnace and for a number of years residents of Ford City. Mr. Starr hauled the first load of brick used for construction purposes in what is now Ford City. He was born Jan. 10, 1825, and died at Echo, Pa.; by occupation he was a farmer. On April 15, 1847, he was married by Rev. J. Johnston, to Eliza Wolfe, like himself a native of Armstrong county, who was born March 5, 1827; and to this union were born children as follows: Margaret J., Hester A., David R., Maria E., John W., William J., Mary, E. Andrew W., Caroline H., Catherine S., Samuel H. M., Chambers W. Orr, Harvey H., Josephus G. and Ellen (who died in infancy). The mother died Aug. 5, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Starr were members of the Baptist Church, and in politics he was a Democrat but not active in the party, never seeking or desiring office.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashbaugh have had one son, Harry P., born April 5, 1884, at Braeburn, Westmoreland county, who received his education in the schools of Oil City and Kittanning, graduating from the Kittanning Academy. He is now engaged as locomotive engineer in the Pennsylvania railroad, running between Pittsburgh and Kittanning. He married Celia Adams, daughter of William Adams, and they make their home in Kittanning; they have three children: Velma Lenor, born July 6, 1904; Marie Othella, born Nov. 29, 1906; and John William, born Dec. 9, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Ashbaugh are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Mrs. John W. Ashbaugh is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and socially belongs to the Lenape Camp, Royal Neighbors of America, the ladies' auxiliary of the Woodmen.

EZRA L. DOVERSPIKE, a successful farmer of Mahoning township, Armstrong

county, belongs to one of the first settled families of that section, his paternal grandfather, John T. Doverspike, having settled in what is now Mahoning township in the year 1816. He purchased 240 acres of land, part of which is the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson Ezra L. Doverspike. He married Katie Knight, and to them was born a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: Daniel married Peggie Beck; Christena married John Colhup; George married Sarah Gumbert; John married Margaret McCullough; Katie married Peter Smith; Louis married Lavina Gumbert.

George Doverspike, father of Ezra L. Doverspike, was born on the original family homestead, where Clarence Gould now lives, and was reared there. He succeeded to that part of his father's land now owned and occupied by his son Ezra, and made his home thereon until his death, which occurred Aug. 2, 1888. He married Sarah Gumbert, daughter of William Gumbert, a pioneer of Armstrong county, and they became the parents of fifteen children, seven sons and eight daughters: Elizabeth, who married Z. H. Nolf; Teamie, who married A. G. Kells; Hannah and Emanuel, twins, the former of whom married R. H. Nolf, the latter Lauretta Miller; David, who died Feb. 24, 1875; Sarah, who married Sylvester Grinder; Millie, unmarried; Mary, who married Amos Bittinger; William, who married Mary Neal; Ternie, who married Levina Daughenbaugh; Boyd, who married Ella Smith; Ezra L.; Maggie, who married John Cunningham; Wesley, who married Emma Ferguson; and Dessie, who died when quite young.

Ezra L. Doverspike was born Aug. 18, 1864, on the farm in Mahoning township where he now resides, and during his youth attended the common schools in the neighborhood. He has always followed farming, cultivating the old homestead and now owning the 100 acres cleared and improved by his father. He is a worthy member of a family which has been highly esteemed in the township for several generations.

On Jan. 4, 1894, Mr. Doverspike married Mattie J. Prociuous, daughter of William and Catherine (Gearhart) Prociuous, and sister of Edward G. Prociuous, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. Her father settled in Mahoning township in 1840, purchasing 105 acres of land then in the wilderness, and which he converted by his industry into a valuable farm. Mr. and Mrs. Doverspike have had three children, only one of whom

survives, Violet Catherine. They are members of the M. E. Church at Putneyville. In political matters he is a Democrat.

OLIVER W. RIGGLE, who carries on farming in Burrell township, Armstrong county, was born in that township Jan. 10, 1864, son of George and Hannah (Turney) Riggle.

George Riggle and his wife were both from Westmoreland county, this State, and both were of German descent. They had a family of eleven children: John, who is a farmer of Burrell township, has had four children, two of whom survive; Leah is unmarried and lives on the old farm; Margaret, who died in the spring of 1912, was the wife of David Riffer and left four children; Philip, a farmer of Burrell township, has a family of eight children; George (deceased) is survived by one son; Albert, a farmer of Burrell township, has seven children; James, a farmer of Burrell township, married Mary Speer, and six of their children are living; David is a farmer in Westmoreland county; Daniel, of Parks township, Armstrong county, has four children; Jacob P., a farmer of Burrell township, has three children; Oliver W. completes the family.

Oliver W. Riggle attended the country schools, obtaining a good fundamental education. He follows farming, having a good place of 104 acres in Burrell township, and is a highly respected member of his community. On March 2, 1892, he was married to Kitty Heilman, one of the five children of William and Hannah (Speer) Heilman who live in Manor township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Riggle have had ten children, namely: Margie, born Jan. 7, 1893; Owen, Oct. 8, 1894; Nellie, Jan. 27, 1896; Ralph, Feb. 8, 1898; Irma, Jan. 8, 1900; Florence, April 24, 1902; Ira, July 15, 1904; Mary, Jan. 7, 1909; and Glen and George, twins, April 17, 1911 (George is deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Riggle and their family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Riggle is a Democrat in his political views.

Mrs. Riggle is a direct descendant of Peter and Elizabeth (Harter) Heilman, who settled in Kittanning township in 1795-96, their son Solomon, who married Hannah Yount, being her great grandfather. Her grandparents were Jacob and Catherine (Iseman) Heilman. A complete history of the Heilman family will be found elsewhere in this work.

EDWARD S. WALKER, a lifelong resident of Bethel township, Armstrong county,

where he is profitably engaged in general farming, was born there Jan. 16, 1866, son of Samuel and Sarah (Guthrie) Walker, both of whom are now deceased.

Samuel Walker, formerly of Burrell township, this county, was born in that township in June, 1823, moved to the farm in Bethel township now occupied by his son Edward in 1850, and there passed the remainder of his life, dying Aug. 28, 1889. He married Sarah Guthrie, of Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, who was born in April, 1829, of Irish descent, and of the children born to their union two sons and two daughters died young; James B. was born Sept. 30, 1869; Martha married William McCorkell, who died in 1889, and she is now living with her brother on the home farm (she has no children). The mother of this family died May 11, 1905.

Edward S. Walker was reared on the homestead in Bethel township and received his education in the public schools of the locality. He has been engaged in farming throughout his active years, and has done well, his industrious habits and good management bringing him deserved prosperity. He is well thought of by his neighbors, and has been chosen to serve as supervisor of his township, which office he has filled for five years. He is a member of White Rock Lodge, No. 979, I O. O. F., and in religious connection he and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church at Crooked Creek.

On Sept. 5, 1906, Mr. Walker married Rosa Shearer, of Bethel township, daughter of Samuel J. and Alice (Davis) Shearer, and they have had two children: Sarah Ruth, born June 6, 1909, and Alice Vera, born Aug. 13, 1911.

WILLIAM MOORE, farmer and stock raiser of Boggs township, Armstrong county, has lived in this county since the spring of 1857 and is one of the most respected citizens of his section. He was born in Ireland in 1836, son of Charles and Jane (Hays) Moore, and grandson of Matthew and Elizabeth (Stewart) Moore, who had seven children, two sons and five daughters.

To Charles and Jane (Hays) Moore were born the following children: Elizabeth, Mrs. Parks; Gracie, Mrs. Moses Park, who remained in Ireland; Matthew, mentioned elsewhere in this work; John; Rebecca; Ann Jane, Mrs. Stien; William; Sarah, Mrs. Mickelwain; Sarah; and Charles; of whom William, Charles and John still (1913) sur-

wive. Matthew, Rebecca and Ann Jane were the first of the family to leave Ireland, coming to America and settling in Lancaster county, Pa. In 1851 the rest of the family except Gracie followed. Charles and Jane (Hays) Moore spent their last days in Armstrong county, Pa., with their children, he dying at the great age of ninety-nine years. Mrs. Moore died at the age of seventy. Her parents, John and Gracie (McClure) Hays, lived and died in Ireland; their family consisted of four sons and two daughters.

William Moore came to Armstrong county in the spring of 1857, before his marriage, and for a time followed farming in partnership with his three brothers. He then bought 100 acres of land, the nucleus of the farm he now owns. The land was then in a poor state of cultivation, and the buildings were tumble-down affairs, but Mr. Moore has changed all that. He not only improved his original holding, but added to it, has erected substantial and modern buildings, and has proved himself to be a progressive farmer in his work and management. For the past ten years he has had a good gas well in operation upon his tract, having struck gas at a depth of 2,500 feet. By well-directed industry he has become one of the prosperous agriculturists of his part of the county.

On April 28, 1864, Mr. Moore married Jane Dill, a native of Armstrong county, daughter of William and Nancy Dill, the former a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Dill were farming people of Armstrong county. Mrs. Moore died in 1906, aged sixty-one years. She was the mother of the following children: Nannie, who is deceased; Robert; Charles, Mary, deceased; Harney, who is engaged in farming on his father's place; Edgar, at home; and Calvin, deceased. Mr. Moore and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. ROHRBACH, farmer, residing on his tract of fifty-five acres in Brady's Bend township, Armstrong county, located a half mile southwest of Kaylor, on the Sugar Creek and Brady's Bend road, was born in Brady's Bend township, Nov. 1, 1869, son of Peter and Barbara (Kerchner) Rohrbach.

Peter Rohrbach, father of John H. Rohrbach, was born in Germany June 15, 1829, and attended school and learned the shoemaking trade there. In 1854 he accompanied his sister, Mrs. Margaret Boltz, to America, and after they located in Brady's Bend township he secured work in the rolling mills at Brady's

Bend, where he continued until he had earned enough money to enable him to buy twenty-five acres of land, which lies to the east of the farm of John H. Rohrbach. To this he added until he owned fifty-one acres, which he improved, building the present farm residence. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and gave assistance when a new edifice was erected. His death occurred Oct. 13, 1902, and he was buried in the cemetery of the Lutheran Church in Sugar Creek township. His first marriage was to Phoebe Kamerer, daughter of David Kamerer, an early settler in this township. At her death she left two children: Henry, who lives at Stoneboro, Mercer Co., Pa.; and Mrs. Kate Richardson, of Wampum, Lawrence Co., Pa. The mother of these children was buried in the cemetery attached to the old church. The second marriage of Peter Rohrbach was to Barbara Kerchner, a native of Butler county, and they had the following children: Adam J., who was born March 21, 1886, lives in Lancaster, Ohio; John H. was born Nov. 1, 1869; Margaret, born Feb. 24, 1873, is the wife of H. G. Frederick, of Donegal township, Butler Co., Pa.; Anna, born Jan. 10, 1879, is the wife of R. Edward Zahniser, residing in Brady's Bend township. The widow of Peter Rohrbach lives on the old homestead.

John H. Rohrbach received his education in his native township and remained assisting his father until he was twenty-eight years old, continuing at home one year after he married. With the exception of a few months, a period included between November and May, he has always lived in Brady's Bend township, this period being spent in East Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co. Ever since his return he has lived on this farm, on which L. W. Miller (oil producer) has three producing oil wells. Six acres are in woodland and pasture. On July 5, 1902, Mr. Rohrbach bought the farm from his brother, Adam J. Rohrbach, and he has built an addition to the original residence.

Mr. Rohrbach married Ella Simpson, who was born in Jefferson county, Pa., daughter of D. C. and Nancy (Herron) Simpson, and they have four children: Ethel, born in Brady's Bend township March 3, 1899; Florence, born at East Pittsburgh Jan. 30, 1902; Helen, born March 18, 1906; and Kermit, born May 3, 1908. Mr. Rohrbach is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics he has always voted with the Republican party, and he is one of the prominent township officials. For three years he has been assessor of Brady's Bend township, and by appointment of the county

commissioners is the present assessor. He has also served continuously on the school board of Brady's Bend township for the last twenty-three years with the exception of eighteen months, part of which time he spent at East Pittsburgh, Allegheny county. He is also a faithful worker in the temperance cause, to stamp out the liquor traffic, which he believes is ruining so many homes and blighting the characters and souls of many victims. Mr. Rohrbach is one of the original members of Kaylor Grange, No. 1396, organized by E. O. Snow and himself, and has been officially connected with the body ever since.

PETER JOHN TURNEY, deceased, formerly a carpenter of Cowanshannock township, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., March 5, 1847, a son of Peter Turney.

Isaac Turney, who was the founder of the family in Cowanshannock township, was one of the pioneer agriculturists of that locality. He was reared to farming and followed that calling all his life.

Peter Turney, son of Isaac Turney, was also one of the early farmers of Cowanshannock township.

Peter John Turney was reared to manhood in his native township, receiving a common school education. When only fourteen years old he enlisted, in the spring of 1861, in Company A, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for service during the Civil war, under Col. William Sirwell. He reenlisted, veteranizing in the same company, and had the misfortune to be wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, Tenn. Mr. Turney participated in all the battles of his regiment, including those of Stone River, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and others of less importance, receiving his honorable discharge in 1864.

Upon his return home Mr. Turney learned the carpenter's trade, but after several years went to the oil fields of Parker's Landing, and those in McKean county, Pa., remaining there until 1882, when he commenced farming at the present site of Yatesboro. There his death occurred March 29, 1899, when he was fifty-two years of age.

On Nov. 16, 1881, Mr. Turney married Rebecca C. McElwain, a daughter of James and Esther (Otterman) McElwain, of Perry township, Clarion Co., Pa., and by her had three children: Bert, who is engineer with the Cowanshannock Coal & Coke Company, married Mary Edna Seice, and they have one child, Helen Berneyda; Oscar Cassat, who is an engineer with the same company as his

brother, married Elsie Huber, and has one child, Harold Blaine; William Powers is deceased.

Mr. Turney was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, toward the support of which he contributed liberally, and he was a man widely and favorably known as one who always did his duty as he saw it. In politics he was a Republican.

JAMES M. STONE, junior member of the real estate and insurance firm of Fox & Stone, of Kittanning, was born in 1867, at Pine Furnace, this county, son of James and Caroline (Bossinger) Stone.

James Stone was an expert bookkeeper, and for many years was associated in that position with various iron manufacturers of Armstrong county. His death occurred in 1902. He and his wife were the parents of children as follows: Dr. Henry B.; Annie; Maggie; Henrietta, wife of William J. Monks, principal of the Lincoln high school of Cleveland, Ohio; James M.; and George, who died in 1880 when twenty-one years old.

James M. Stone, after finishing his course in the public schools of this county, entered a store at Kittanning as a clerk, and later became employed in the Pennsylvania railroad offices at Pittsburgh, where he remained for three years. In 1894 he became interested in the production of natural gas, and was engaged in drilling wells, following this line of endeavor until 1902. In that year he formed a partnership with John A. Fox, of Kittanning, under the name of Fox & Stone, the firm carrying on a general insurance and realty business, writing insurance for many of the old line companies, and handling some of the most desirable properties in the city and county. As they conduct their business along progressive lines, the partners have met with a fair degree of success.

In 1903 Mr. Stone was married to Mabel Copley, daughter of William Copley, of Butler, Pa., and three children have been born of this marriage: James C., Marian and Henry Nathan. Mr. Stone belongs to Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., and Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M. His religious home is in the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM A. WRAY, a farmer of Kiskiminetas township, was born May 9, 1855, in Shady Plain, this county, son of Daniel and Sarah (Frantz) Wray, natives of Pennsylvania.

Daniel Wray, his great-grandfather, was

born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1754, and came to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He settled near Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., but in a short time went to Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and afterwards to the site of Saltsburg, where he bought a farm of 200 acres, a portion of the town being built on his original homestead. When he purchased this property it was covered with timber, and the wolves frequently attacked his sheep and drove them to his cabin door. His death occurred in 1825.

Robert Wray, the grandfather of William A. Wray, was born near Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., Dec. 8, 1784, and died Aug. 15, 1869. He was a farmer, and came to Kiskiminetas township with his son in 1820.

Daniel Wray, the father of William A. Wray, was born at Saltsburg, Indiana Co., Pa., April 1, 1816, and was brought to Kiskiminetas township in 1820. Here he was reared on a farm, receiving his education in subscription school. In 1840 he commenced teaching school, continuing thus for six winters, and in the summer months worked on the farm. At the time of his death he was the owner of 165 acres of land. On Oct. 20, 1840, he married, and he and his wife had seven children, of whom William A. was next to the youngest in order of birth. Politically he was a Republican, while the Presbyterian Church at Elder's Ridge held his membership.

William A. Wray attended school until he attained his majority, and lived at home until his marriage. He owns a good farm at Shady Plain, and in addition to his agricultural interests, is a member of the board of managers of the South Bend Township Mutual Fire Insurance Company. For twelve years he was postmaster at Shady Plain, and in the years 1900 and 1910 acted as census enumerator for Kiskiminetas township. At the present time he is township tax collector, health officer and a member of the county board of viewers by appointment of the late Judge W. D. Patton, of whom he was a strong personal friend. He is recognized as a public spirited man, interested in the development of his community. The Republican party has his vote and support.

On Sept. 28, 1887, Mr. Wray was married, in Armstrong county, to Anna M. Anderson, daughter of John B. Anderson, an old settler of the county, and resident of Leechburg. Mr. and Mrs. Wray have had children as follows: Sloan S. and Grace A., twins, Augusta, Helen M. and Daniel. Grace A. was married Jan. 25, 1912, to Alfred Boyd Shields, of

Worthington, Armstrong county, a prosperous and progressive farmer. Helen M. is a successful school teacher in her native township.

WILLIAM BARNHARDT SHAUM, whose widow, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Shaum, lives on part of the old Marshall homestead in Rayburn township, Armstrong county, was born May 27, 1846, in Rayburn township, and died in April, 1872, in Kittanning. William Shaum, his father, came to this country from Germany, settling in Armstrong county, Pa., where he followed farming and worked at the Bonner furnace. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Altman, had two children, William B. and Charles. The father was a veteran of the Mexican war, during which he was taken prisoner and suffered many hardships.

William B. Shaum grew up in the locality of his birth and when a youth clerked at Echo, Armstrong county, for a time. This was before his service in the Union army. On Feb. 18, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, 14th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years or during the war, and was discharged Aug. 24, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. He was then only in his eighteenth year. Upon his return from the war he again engaged in clerking, being employed in the borough of Kittanning, in the old Iron Store owned by Brown E. Shaum, becoming a member of the firm, though he had no money invested in the business. They were wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, queensware, hardware and groceries. Mr. Shaum continued thus until his early death, which occurred in April, 1872, when he was only in his twenty-sixth year. He was a Democrat in politics and attended the Lutheran Church.

On Oct. 14, 1869, Mr. Shaum was married to Elizabeth C. Marshall, who was born March 26, 1844, daughter of Archibald and Rebecca (Taylor) Marshall, and they had two children, Alice, born Dec. 5, 1870, and William Francis, born July 7, 1872. The son, who was a carpenter by trade and occupation, died unmarried Aug. 19, 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaum passed their married life in Kittanning, and he was one of the respected young business men of that borough, where by his enterprise and ability he had won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was associated. After his death his widow removed to Rayburn township, making her home on part of her father's old homestead farm; her daughter resides with her. The Marshall family history is given in detail elsewhere in this work.

OTT THOMPSON, of Templeton, Armstrong county, has passed all his life in that section, having been born there March 7, 1860, son of Robert Templeton, and grandson of James and Jane Thompson. The grandparents were born in eastern Pennsylvania, near Altona, and settled in Clarion county, Pa. He was a millwright. To them were born the following children: Robert, John and Henry. John was for many years a steamboat captain in the Allegheny river and after the days of boating were over followed the hotel business in the lower and upper oil fields; he died in Bradford about 1896. Henry, who was engaged in the grocery business, died Aug. 10, 1895, in the East End, Pittsburgh.

Robert Thompson, father of Ott Thompson, was in his day one of the best known citizens of this part of Pennsylvania. He was born May 30, 1817, and grew to manhood in Armstrong county, receiving his education there in the common schools. When a young man he went to work in a store for Sam Huston, with whom he remained several years. Not long after his marriage he and his young wife moved with their household goods by boat to Mahoning, this county, and went into the hotel business at Grey's Eddy. Some time later he went to Red Bank, where he was employed in a warehouse for several years, in 1858 building the "Thompson House," a hotel at Templeton, which his brother Henry conducted for him for two years. From 1860 until his death, for a period of thirty-five years, he conducted the hotel himself, being remarkably successful in the business. He also had a general store there; was the first postmaster at Templeton; served ten years (two terms) as justice of the peace, and for two terms represented his district in the State Legislature. Few men were more popular in this region than Mr. Thompson. His circle of acquaintances extended into Jefferson and Clarion counties, and he was universally esteemed, his busy life bringing him into contact with almost all the residents of his locality, and his honorable dealings winning and holding their good will. For many years he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. In political opinion he was a staunch Republican. His death, which occurred Aug. 15, 1895, was regarded as a public loss.

In 1842, Mr. Thompson married Anna Maria Nicholes, of Westmoreland county, Pa., who died the same year, leaving one daughter, Jane, wife of J. H. Patrick, an attorney, of Clarion Co., Pa. Mr. Thompson's second mar-

riage was to Mary W. O'Donnell, of Huntingdon county, Pa., whose mother was a cousin of Robert E. Lee. They were married at Red Bank, Pa., in 1851, and to them were born the following children: Lee, who died Jan. 13, 1886, was a member of the State Legislature from this district for two terms, merchant and postmaster at Templeton, and one of the leading citizens of the community (he married Martha Ernsfield, and they had two children, Claire, who is deceased, and Robert B., now serving his second term as postmaster at Freeport, Pa.); Ott is mentioned below; Locke, postmaster at Templeton, was also in the hotel business; Strang, of Pittsburgh, Pa., in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, married Reda Richardson and has one child; Eddie died at the age of eight years; Lolla died at the age of seven years.

Ott Thompson obtained his schooling in the home locality, and at an early age began to work with his father, remaining with the latter until his death. He was connected with the hotel business as well as with the store, but sold out his interests in the former in the year 1904. In 1906 he built his present store, which is stocked with general merchandise, and he has a patronage drawn from a wide territory, being one of the foremost business men of his district. He has taken considerable part in the management of local affairs, having served six years as supervisor of Pine township and two terms as justice of the peace. In fact, he is a typical member of the progressive family to which he belongs.

In 1897 Mr. Thompson was married to Adda Gould of Boggs township, this county, daughter of Elias and Mary Gould, now of Washington township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two sons, Mason and Harold. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and socially he is a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge No. 244, at Kittanning. In political connection he is a Republican.

SLOAN BANKS, of Bethel township, Armstrong county, at present serving as member of the board of school directors, was born Feb. 14, 1864, in Kittanning township, this county, son of John and Nancy (McLaughlin) Banks. The father, who was born in Allegheny, Pa., was of Scotch-English descent, his father, John M. Banks, a pioneer and farmer in Kittanning township, coming from Scotland. His mother, a daughter of William McLaughlin, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., and was of Scotch descent. Their fam-

ily of seven children consisted of four sons and three daughters, namely: Mary E.; William, who is deceased; David, deceased; George, a farmer of Oregon; Belle, who married John Montgomery, of Armstrong county, and has three children, one son and two daughters; Martha J., married to R. H. McGrow, of Kittanning; and Sloan.

Sloan Banks was born on a farm in Kittanning township, and was five years old when his parents moved to their farm in Burrell township. There he assisted with the farm work and attended school, and when of age he went to Pittsburgh, where he was employed for ten years as a street car conductor. Then he began farming in Bethel township, where he has since resided and where he has eighty-six acres of good land, in a fine state of cultivation, devoted to general farming.

On Sept. 26, 1888, Sloan Banks was united in marriage with Susie Wareham, daughter of John and Julia A. (Walters) Wareham, of Bethel township, and they have had three children, one son and two daughters: Paul, born Jan. 28, 1892; Irene, born March 13, 1895; and Ruby, born June 3, 1901.

In politics Mr. Banks is identified with the Republican party, and he has taken considerable interest in the welfare of his locality, always supporting worthy movements which promise to benefit the community. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church at Bethel.

ABSALOM B. RIGGLE has lived at his present place in Burrell township, Armstrong county, since 1870, and is one of the prosperous and respected farmers of that section. He was born in Allegheny township June 24, 1846, and was nearly a year old when his father, Daniel Riggle, moved to Burrell township in 1847. His grandparents, John and Sarah (Shetler) Riggle, were of German extraction.

Daniel Riggle, the father, was born May 12, 1812, in Westmoreland county, Pa. For a while he lived in Allegheny township, this county, settling in Burrell township in 1847. He died in 1886, aged seventy-four years, and his wife, Mary Robb, who was born in 1818, daughter of John and Mary (Shotts) Robb, died in 1904, aged eighty-six years. They had a family of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters: Hettie; Saloma, who married Hiram Myers, of Bethel township, and had five children; Elizabeth; Absalom B.; John, of Texas, who married and had four children; Sarah, who married Wilson Hotham, of Kan-

sas (now deceased), and has three children living; D. Thomas, born Oct. 18, 1855, who married Margaret A. Altman, of Burrell township, and has three children; Anna, who died when twelve years old; Maria, widow of John McCullough, of Pittsburgh; James W., living in California; Augusta, who married Isaiah Spong, of Bethel township, and has five children; and Miles A., of Burrell township, married to Emma Spencer.

On Sept. 4, 1864, Absalom B. Riggle was mustered into the Union army as a member of Company C, 14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, one of the noted regiments of the State. He was wounded in the shoulder at Front Royal, saw considerable active service, and was discharged while in the Mower general hospital, at Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, Pa., in August, 1865. Returning to his old home he settled down to general agricultural pursuits, in 1867 purchasing from William Bahme the farm of forty-three acres in Burrell township upon which he has since made his home. He is a man of substantial worth and highly esteemed in his neighborhood.

On Nov. 18, 1869, Mr. Riggle married Sussanna Farster, of Kittanning township, whose father, Jonathan Farster, was a farmer; he married Margaret Waltenbaugh. Mrs. Riggle has two brothers living, Henry and David Farster. Mr. and Mrs. Riggle have had seven children, three sons and four daughters, namely: Preston A., who married Celia Newel and has two children; Millie, who died when twenty-two years of age; Margaret, wife of J. E. Yount, a farmer, of Burrell township (they have three children); Ellis W., general agent with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Verona, Pa., married to Clara Warden (no children); Thomas F., a farmer of Burrell township, who married Edith Shafer and has five children; Luella, who married D. H. Shaw, a miller, of Kittanning, and has two children, Josephine and Daniel Murry; and Pearl, who died when eleven years old. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, associated with St. Michael's (the Brick Church) in Burrell township.

ROBERT W. KIRKPATRICK was born Sept. 5, 1862, on the farm where he now resides in Cowanshannock township, and the family had been in Armstrong county since 1798, when his great-grandfather, James Kirkpatrick, settled here.

The Kirkpatricks are of Scotch-Irish origin. James Kirkpatrick was born in Cumberland

county, Pa., and thence in early life moved to Westmoreland county, this State, where he lived a number of years. In 1798 he located on Cherry run, near Elderton, in Plum Creek (now Cowanshannock) township. At that time the settlers had many hardships to endure besides the ordinary privations of pioneer life, and his house was attacked by Indians who killed two of the inmates. A young child was also wounded, but the mother made her escape with it, reaching Loyalhanna, Westmoreland county, where it afterward died. Not long after this occurrence, James Kirkpatrick purchased a large tract of land in what is now Cowanshannock township, cleared and improved his homestead, and passed the remainder of his life there, engaging in farming. He was a prominent member of the first Presbyterian Church organized at Glade Run, near Dayton, in Wayne township, and served as elder of same. In politics he was a Whig. To him and his wife Mary (Larimer) were born eight children, four sons and four daughters. One of the sons, James, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

David Kirkpatrick, son of James and Mary (Larimer) Kirkpatrick, was born in 1778 in Westmoreland county, and was a young man when he came to Armstrong county with his father. He became a prominent farmer of Cowanshannock township in his day, and died in 1844 in his sixty-seventh year. In politics he was a Whig, in religious connection a Presbyterian. By his first wife, Elizabeth (Varns), he had two children, William and James N. To his second marriage, with Mary Thompson, daughter of John and Jane (Riddle) Thompson, were born nine children, namely: John; Moses; Robert B., who enlisted in 1861 in the 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years; Simon; Martha; Mary, who married Archibald Findley; Margaret, who married Christian Good; Lydia C., who married George F. Currie; and Martha (2).

John Thompson, father of Mrs. Mary (Thompson) Kirkpatrick, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., where his father settled on coming from Ireland. He was a farmer by occupation. By his first wife Jane (Riddle), he had three children, and eight children (three sons and five daughters) were born to his second marriage, to a Miss Breckenridge.

Moses Kirkpatrick, son of David and Mary (Thompson) Kirkpatrick, was born Nov. 30, 1829, on his father's homestead farm, and lived and died on that place, passing away Jan.

20, 1898. He married Anna Elder, who was born Nov. 22, 1824, near Clarksburg, Indiana county, daughter of Thomas Elder, and died Dec. 26, 1892. They became the parents of four children: David, who died when five years old; Rose, who died in 1883, aged twenty-three; Robert W.; and Mary, who died two months after her sister, when eighteen years old.

Robert W. Kirkpatrick grew to manhood at the old homestead and received a public school education in the locality. He has always lived on the home farm, now owning and occupying part of the home place, having a tract of seventy acres, which he keeps under excellent cultivation. He is a substantial citizen of his neighborhood, progressive in his agricultural work and public-spirited in his attitude on affairs of general interest to the community, a thoroughly representative descendant of the sturdy Scotch-Irish stock which has played so important a part in the development of the State of Pennsylvania. He is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religious connection.

In 1889 Mr. Kirkpatrick married Sarah Adams, daughter of Robert and Jane (McKelvey) Adams of Westmoreland county. They have had three children, all sons, Ivan E., Robert Earl and Frank K. Ivan E. was married Oct. 18, 1912, to May Catharine Hull, of New Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

SAMUEL J. McMains, D. D. S., who is engaged in the practice of dentistry in the borough of Leechburg, is one of the substantial and popular citizens of that community in both his professional capacity and his connection with its general welfare. He has served in several local offices, is associated with various enterprises which mark the progress of the borough, and has a high personal standing in all circles.

The Doctor's paternal great-great-grandfather came to this part of Pennsylvania from Kentucky, settling in what is now known as Baldwin township, in Allegheny county, at a period when that section was a wilderness and occupied by Indians. He was of Scotch descent. Either he or his son John took up from the government 400 acres of land near White Hall, Allegheny county, which was afterward taken from them in a fraudulent manner. An attorney once offered to reclaim the land for the heirs, but it had then passed into innocent hands, and William McMains, son of John, refused to consent to such an attempt. John McMains, the Doc-



E. M. Mains

tor's great-grandfather, was from Allegheny county. He was a ranger in the early days, and told how, in a charge he made with others, he ran after an Indian whom he wanted to capture. The Indian dodged his bayonet and escaped in a thicket. He could have killed the Indian, but desired to take him alive. Mr. McMains married Margaret Kinkaid, daughter of John Kinkaid, and they had the following children: William is mentioned below; John Kinkaid married Elizabeth Barns; Enoch married Sarah Shaw; Benjamin married Mary Ann Weller; James married Nancy Thompson; Andrew married Sarah Thompson, cousin of Nancy, his brother's wife; Sarah married Fulton Eckels; Hannah married James Irwin; one daughter (name not known) died young.

William McMains, son of John and Margaret (Kinkaid) McMains, was a carpenter and builder, and was particularly skilled as a manufacturer of grain cradles. About 1843 he moved with his family to the Monongahela river, between that time and 1863 living along and near the river at several locations, between Glassport and Peters Creek. He died at the age of fifty-six years, near Elizabeth, Armstrong county. His wife, Mary Ann (Moore), was a daughter of William and Nancy (Wallace) Moore, the former of whom came from Ireland with his parents at the age of four years, and lived on a farm in Baldwin township, Allegheny Co., Pa. Mr. and Mrs. William Moore had children as follows: James, who married Ann Hamilton; Hannah, Mrs. Thomas Large; Mary Ann, Mrs. McMains; Jane, Mrs. John Willock; Samuel, who married Elizabeth Stewart; William, who was twice married, first to Margaret Cowen (there were no children by the second union); Eliza, wife of Robert Curry; and Sarah, Mrs. Joseph McGibbony.

To William McMains and his wife were born six children: John K., Jesse Moore, William Wallace, Samantha (married W. C. Pollock), Mary E. and Sarah (who never married).

Jesse Moore McMains, son of William, was born June 12, 1839, near White Hall, in Baldwin township, Allegheny county. As previously stated, his parents moved to the Monongahela river about 1843, living along and near the river at several places between Glassport and Peters Creek during the time he remained at home, until 1863. Meantime, after beginning work, he engaged in coal digging during the winter season, and in the

summer time followed the carpenter's trade and building. On May 11, 1863, he entered the employ of Thomas Fergus, at Elizabeth, becoming a salesman, and he was with Mr. Fergus in that capacity for eleven years, during which time he kept his books for about ten years. He had attended Duff's business college, at Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated in 1862, and he has for many years given instruction in penmanship, being one of the best teachers in that art in this district. He continued his connection with the mercantile business until his retirement in 1910. Mr. McMains has always been an active man, and he has had numerous interests. Like his father he was a well-known singer, and they were popular choir leaders in the United Presbyterian Church for many years. On Aug. 29, 1863, Jesse M. McMains and his sister Samantha (Mrs. Pollock) united with the Bethesda congregation, at Elizabeth, their parents joining by letter from McKeesport congregation at the same time. This was under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Jamison. On Feb. 8, 1871, Mr. McMains was elected to the office of ruling elder in Bethesda congregation, was ordained May 22, 1871, and has served continuously since—a period of over forty-two years. He was elected treasurer of the congregation Jan. 22, 1881, and with the exception of three years continued in that office until Sept. 1, 1901. He has been in the public service in the borough of Elizabeth, having been elected councilman Oct. 13, 1869, and served one term; for six and a half years he was a school director, and during that time acted as secretary of the board. He was clerk of the council for five and two thirds years, resigning Dec. 1, 1910.

On July 4, 1865, Mr. McMains was married, by Rev. Samuel Jamison, to Joanna Reid, who was born Nov. 16, 1841, daughter of Thomas H. and Elizabeth Patterson Reid, and died Jan. 16, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. McMains had the following children: Samuel Jamison; Eleanor Patterson, born Dec. 15, 1868, who is married to L. B. Worley, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa.; William, born Sept. 19, 1870, who died Sept. 23, 1886; Jesse Moore, Jr., born Nov. 14, 1875, a United Presbyterian minister now located at Springdale, Pa.; Van McKinsty, born Jan. 6, 1885, who was well educated, taught school for several years, and is now traveling in the South.

Thomas H. Reid, father of Mrs. Jesse M. McMains, was a native of Southampton county, Va., born Feb. 22, 1795, and died Jan. 1, 1861. His wife, Elizabeth Patterson, born

April 27, 1800, died Feb. 4, 1894. They had two children: Joanna, wife of Jesse M. McMains; and Sarah Elizabeth, born March 2, 1845, who died May 15, 1855.

William and Sarah Patterson, parents of Mrs. Elizabeth (Patterson) Reid, were born in 1760 and 1769, respectively, and died in 1830 and 1814, respectively. Their children were born as follows: David, 1791 (died 1837); Mary, 1793 (died 1872); Martha, 1795 (died 1884); Sarah, 1798 (died 1884); Elizabeth, 1800 (died 1894); Nancy, 1802 (died 1882); Eleanor, 1804 (died 1894); William, 1806; James, 1808 (died 1888); Jeremiah, 1810; Joanna, 1812 (died 1851). This family lived in Fayette county, Pa., and when General LaFayette made his last tour through this country they entertained him, at or near Tippecanoe, that county. These eleven children were nephews and nieces of Gov. Jeremiah Morrow of Ohio, the first United States senator from Ohio, who served twenty-one years in that office. He went to Washington on horseback. On his return he was informed of his election as governor of Ohio, and served from 1822 to 1826. His only picture hangs in the Statehouse at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Morrow was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church during all the period of his public service. He was a farmer by occupation.

Samuel Jamison McMains was born March 29, 1867, at Elizabeth, Allegheny Co., Pa., and there he began his education in the public school. He graduated from high school at the age of fifteen. Until he was twenty years of age he clerked in the Fergus department store at Elizabeth. Then he went to Pittsburgh and engaged as clerk with Biber & Easton for one year. He then began the study of dentistry with Shaw & McBurney, on Penn avenue, in Pittsburgh, and on Sept. 12, 1889, he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, at Philadelphia. Graduating in 1891, he located at Leechburg, Armstrong county, on April 8th of that year opening an office and commencing the practice he has since built up to large proportions. He is now situated on Market street.

Dr. McMains has been quite active in a number of local enterprises and has proved himself a man of good business judgment. He has been a director of the Leechburg Board of Trade; is president of the National Producer Company, manufacturers of mechanical artificial gas producers; was the organizer of the Acme Natural Gas Company of Leechburg (of which he is still secretary and treasurer); was one of the organizers and is serving as

a director of the Kiskiminetas Agricultural and Driving Association; organizer of the Eureka Natural Gas Company, operating near Saltsburg, of which he is secretary and treasurer; and is interested in the real estate business, owing a five-acre tract in Gilpin township, adjoining the borough of Leechburg, where he builds houses to order, for sale or rent. It is known as McMains' addition to Leechburg. The Doctor has served two terms as member of the borough school board, acted as president of that body, was secretary of the borough council for several years, was a member of the poor board, and in fact has been one of the all-around active citizens of Leechburg. He is now State Registrar for Leechburg, Gilpin and Park townships. He is a Republican on political questions, and in religion a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is an Elk, holding membership in the local lodge, and is secretary of the Elks' Building Association.

Dr. McMains' numerous associations, professional, business, political, social, have widened his interests and made his name well known all over the State, and in some connections, indeed, he has acquired a national reputation. As a glee club and campaign singer he has been a popular figure at many public gatherings, and his ability as a speaker has also created a demand for his services at political and other assemblages. His sincere manner and frank address attract friends wherever he goes.

On Nov. 28, 1894, Dr. McMains married Margaret Thompson Moorhead, who was born at Indiana, Pa., daughter of John Calvin Moorhead, of that place, and graduated from the Indiana State normal school in 1891. She taught public school at Leechburg several years before her marriage. Dr. and Mrs. McMains have two children, Charles Van and Eleanor, both of whom are attending school.

The Moorhead family, ancestors of Mrs. McMains, is of Scotch origin, the name (Scotch or possibly Norman) signifying "head of the moor." It is traced back to the sixteenth century in Scotland. Donald Moorhead and his wife Esther (Parkson) had William Moorhead, whose son Alexander Moorhead went to the North of Ireland. There he married Jennie Clyde, who was of Norman English extraction. They had one son, Alexander Moorhead, who was but fifteen years of age when his father died. He and his mother emigrated to America in 1764, landing at Philadelphia and thence proceeding to Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa. On the same vessel in which

they made the voyage came a family named Morrow, and in 1769 young Alexander Moorhead married the daughter Mary Morrow. They had children, James, Margaret and Esther. In 1780 Alexander Moorhead brought his mother, wife and three children to Indiana county, Pa., and the name became one of the most distinguished in the pioneer annals of this region. The Moorheads have intermarried with other prominent families, and the name to this day is one of the most honored in Indiana county.

James Moorhead, evidently son of Alexander and Mary (Morrow) Moorhead, married Nancy Thompson.

Alexander Thompson Moorhead, first child of James and Nancy (Thompson) Moorhead, was one of the well-known men of this section in his time. He used to haul merchandise from Philadelphia, at that early day a difficult and perilous undertaking; usually several men would go together, and "double team" over the mountains. On June 12, 1821, he married Mary Morrow McKee, daughter of James McKee, a distinguished early settler of Indiana county, who built what was known as McKee's Mills. Four children were born to this union: James McKee; Joseph McCloud; Nancy Ann, who married Robert Lowry; and Alexander Thompson, Jr., for many years editor of the *Indiana Progress*, postmaster at that place and also in other connections one of the borough's most important citizens. The mother dying May 31, 1836, Mr. Moorhead married (second) April 24, 1837, Jane H. Hart, who died Jan. 27, 1858. By this union there were five children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being: Mary Jane, who married Joseph B. Adair; Margaret, who married J. Stuart Thompson, a merchant; and John Calvin.

JOHN CALVIN MOORHEAD, son of Alexander Thompson and Jane H. (Hart) Moorhead, was born Nov. 22, 1845, and is a resident of Indiana borough, where he is engaged in business as a dealer in lumber, farm implements, coal, etc. He is also interested in farming. On Feb. 18, 1868, he married Matilda J. Lintner, who was like himself of prominent pioneer stock of this section, and they are the parents of ten children, namely: David Lintner, former county surveyor, in which office he served for twenty years, now a member of the firm of Moorhead Brothers, leading clothing merchants of Indiana; Thompson Hart, who died in infancy; Margaret Thompson, wife of Dr. McMains; Clara J., wife of Herbert B. Smith, of Johnstown; William Owens, mem-

ber of the firm of Moorhead Brothers; John Porter, who died in infancy; James Egar, of West Newton, a civil engineer engaged with the Sanborn Map Company, of New York City; Calvin Henry, a merchant of Sunbury, Pa.; Charles Augustus, of Kittanning, Pa., representing the Sanborn Map Company; and Mary Elizabeth, who is engaged in teaching school. The parents are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

JOHN P. KNELL, a resident of Burrell township who has been engaged as engineer by the Philadelphia Gas Company for thirteen years and also has a farm in the township, was born there Feb. 2, 1878, and is a son of John and Sophia Ellen (Woodside) Knell.

John Knell, the father, was born Nov. 13, 1848, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, son of Jacob and Catherine (Poffinberger) Knell, who brought him to America when he was seven years old. His mother had relatives in Baltimore, Md. The family located in the city of Allegheny, Pa., later moving to Birmingham (south side), Allegheny Co., Pa., and Jacob Knell was among the earliest glass workers at that place. In time he moved his family to Moon township, Allegheny county, and from there to Ross township, that county, being engaged in farming near Hulton, on White Oak Levels, for a time, and later for many years at Cochran Mills in Armstrong county, remaining there until he sold out, when he settled at Leechburg, Armstrong county. He has made his home there since 1910.

On July 15, 1875, Mr. Knell married Sophia Ellen Woodside, who was born Aug. 7, 1858, in Jefferson county, Pa., where her father, Nathan Woodside, was a farmer and lumberman. Her mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Sheasley, was born in western Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Knell have had the following children: Ann Catherine is married to Jesse P. Remaley, of Burrell township; John P. is mentioned below; Louis George married Mary (Molly) Rupert, who died leaving four children, three sons and one daughter; Nathan Emanuel married Edna Herron, of Bethel township, and they have two children, both boys; Pearl married Lee Hancock, of Bethel township, and has four children, three sons and one daughter; Daniel R. married Jessie Woodward, of Burrell township, and they have three children, all daughters; Winfield Clair lives with his parents at Leechburg. Three of the sons are employed on the electric line, one is in the employ of the Philadel-

phia Gas Company, and one in the employ of the Ford City Gas Company.

John P. Knell, son of John and Sophia Ellen (Woodside) Knell, was reared in Burrell township, and there received his education, and he has been interested in farming there for a number of years, owning a farm of thirty acres. For thirteen years he has been in the employ of the Philadelphia Gas Company, in the capacity of engineer. He is an industrious and much respected man in his neighborhood, and is considered one of the reliable citizens of the community.

On Jan. 27, 1898, Mr. Knell was married to Maud Wareham, of Bethel township, this county, daughter of Smith and Estella (Robb) Wareham, of that township, where her father is a prominent farmer, owning a valuable tract of seventy-five acres. Mr. and Mrs. Knell have had seven children, born as follows: Laverne J., March 10, 1899; Althea, Feb. 13, 1901; Paul, Jan. 17, 1903; Lester, May 13, 1905; Matilda, Sept. 26, 1907; Laurine, Nov. 26, 1909; and Robert T., March 2, 1912. Mr. Knell and his family attend the Bethel Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH M. SCHRECENGOST, a farmer of Rayburn township who has passed all his life in this section of Armstrong county, was born Feb. 15, 1845, in Valley township, where the family has long been settled.

Coonrod Schrechengost, his great-grandfather, was a native of Germany, who came to Pennsylvania and settled in an eastern county, where he remained a short time. He then came to Kittanning township, Armstrong county, where he purchased a farm and followed farming and his trade of gunsmith until his death. He spent considerable time in hunting. He was a Federalist in politics and a member of the Lutheran Church. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Zortman, had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, among whom were Daniel and Benjamin.

Benjamin Schrechengost, grandfather of Joseph M., was born in Switzerland and was an early settler at Kittanning. He was a miller by occupation, and built what is known as the old Red Mill and Stone House, grinding grist for all the old pioneers of his locality. Later he followed farming. He lived to be eighty-two years old. He was a Whig and Republican in his political views, and a member of the Lutheran Church, his wife belonging to the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Her maiden name was Susanna Oury, and she was

of Armstrong county. Their children, all now deceased, were as follows: Elizabeth, Mrs. Heilman; George; Polly, Mrs. Schaffer; Daniel; Joseph J., born April 29, 1829, who died May 30, 1910; Margaret, Mrs. McAfoos; Isaac, who married Catherine King, and Susanna, Mrs. Cook.

George Schrechengost, son of Benjamin, was born Feb. 2, 1815, in Kittanning township, at the Red Mill, and he followed milling and farming throughout the active years of his long life. He spent the greater part of his life in Kittanning and Valley townships, settling on a farm in the latter township which was then principally in the woods. He cleared up a farm, and became one of the substantial and respected citizens of his locality, serving as school director of his township. In politics he was a Whig and Republican, in religion a member of the Lutheran Church. His death occurred about 1900. His wife, Hannah (Cravener), daughter of George and Regina (Yont) Cravener, old settlers of Valley township, died about 1898, at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. George Schrechengost had children as follows: Benjamin Ury (deceased), David Alexander (deceased), Daniel Levi (deceased), Joseph Mosgrove, Sarah Ann (deceased), George Cravener (deceased), Samuel Peter, Mary Elizabeth, William Love, Isaac Adam (deceased), and Hannah Susannah.

Joseph M. Schrechengost grew to manhood on the farm and received his education in the local common schools. He has been a farmer all his life. After his marriage he and his wife settled on a farm in Cowanshannock township, this county, thence moving to their present home in Rayburn township in 1897. Here Mr. Schrechengost has since devoted his time and attention to general farming, prospering in his work by dint of well-applied energy, up-to-date methods and efficient management. He is recognized as an able man by his fellow citizens, who have honored him with election to various positions of trust, his services as school director and supervisor while in Cowanshannock township giving general satisfaction. In politics he is a Republican. His religious connection is with the Reformed Church.

On Dec. 21, 1864, Mr. Schrechengost was married to Nancy Hill, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., daughter of John H. and Catherine Hill, and ten children have been born to this union: John E., Emma Jane (who is deceased), James Park (deceased), Samuel George, Joseph Frank, David Edward, Warren

Grant, Benjamin Whitmore, Ida Catherine and William Bruce.

ELI DARBAKER, farmer, residing in Parks township, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born June 20, 1857, in the county, in what was then Allegheny (now Parks) township, a son of Jacob and Margaret (Eidam) Darbaker.

Jacob Darbaker and his wife were born in Germany, and when they came to the United States settled first in Center Valley, Armstrong Co., Pa., removing from there to Allegheny township, where he bought seventy-two acres of land. He cleared this land and erected comfortable buildings, and spent the remainder of his life there, an honest, hard-working, practical farmer. His death occurred in 1892, when he was aged sixty-eight years. His wife also passed away on this farm, and they were interred in the cemetery attached to the Forks Church, in Gilpin township. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, who married George W. Myers; Caroline, who died young; Eli; Salinda; Paulina, who married Sino Myers; and Theodore and Edward P., both of whom live in Parks township.

Eli Darbaker attended the district schools in boyhood and afterward assisted his father on the home farm, following which, as his brothers grew old enough to take his place, he worked for various neighboring farmers for several years. In 1892 he began business for himself, purchasing his present excellent farm of ninety-five acres, which he cultivates according to modern methods. The place is richly underlaid with soft coal. In addition to farming and stock raising, for his own needs, he does some trucking.

Mr. Darbaker married Flora Klingensmith, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Wagle) Klingensmith, and three children have been born to them: Clyde H, who married Grace Weinel, resides on the homestead; Lillian A. lives with her parents; Elizabeth died when twenty months old. The family belongs to the Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Darbaker has been a deacon. He is a Democrat in politics and for ten years has been a member of the township school board.

KLINGENSMITH. Peter Klingensmith, grandfather of Mrs. Eli Darbaker, died Aug. 22, 1840, aged fifty-nine years, seven months. He married Catherine Wanamaker, who died March 5, 1864, aged over seventy-six years. They had the following family of children: Henry (the eldest), Samuel, Peter, Joseph, Isaac, Annie, Barbara, Esther, and Elizabeth.

Henry Klingensmith, son of Peter, married Elizabeth Heckman, who died July 15, 1860, when aged fifty years. They had five children: Israel, Isaiah, Sanford, Fannie and Joseph. In 1861 he married his second wife, who was Elizabeth Wagle, and they had one child, Flora. Henry Klingensmith died Oct. 2, 1881, aged seventy-one years, eleven months. His wife survived him until September, 1896.

LEWIS F. KROH, farmer, residing in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, was born in Jefferson county, Pa., March 2, 1856, a son of Jacob Kroh and a grandson of Jacob Kroh.

Jacob Kroh, the grandfather, was a blacksmith in Northumberland county, Pa., and moved from there to Jefferson county, where he became interested in the lumber trade and was a leading man in Winslow township, dying there at the age of seventy-three years. His children were as follows: Benneville; Jacob; Henry; Angelina, who married John Snyder; Kate, who married Michael McNitch and (second) George Jordan; Elizabeth, who married Levi Sugar; and Sarah, who married Peter Baum.

Jacob Kroh (2), son of Jacob Kroh and father of Lewis F. Kroh, grew to manhood in Jefferson county, where he followed farming and lumbering. In the spring of 1872 he came to Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, where he bought 160 acres of land, to which he subsequently added eighty acres, and resided on his large farm during the remainder of his life, his death occurring Feb. 20, 1893, when he was aged sixty-four years. He was buried at Dayton, Pa. He married Mary Rabuck, daughter of Jonathan Rabuck, and they had four children: Lewis F., Charles, John and Alice, the last named being the wife of Harrison Seanor.

Lewis F. Kroh obtained his education in the public schools and since then has been engaged in farming, always residing on the old Kroh homestead in Cowanshannock township. He is numbered with the successful farmers of his section, and has a valuable property. Politically he is a Republican, and is serving as a member of the school board; he has also been a councilman.

Mr. Kroh married Margaret S. Schrecengost, daughter of Michael T. Schrecengost, a member of a large and well-known family of Armstrong county, and they have five children: Lillie, who married James Sexton; Mary; Laird, who graduated June, 1912, from the medical department of the University of

Pennsylvania, and is practicing medicine; James, who is a school teacher in Cowanshannock township, and Alton. There are two grandchildren in the family, George A. and Margaret E., born to Mr. and Mrs. Sexton.

We have the following record of the Schrecengost family:

(I) Yost Schrecengost, the pioneer settler of this family in Pennsylvania, was born in Germany and grew to manhood there. The game laws are very strict in that country even at the present day, and it is said that Yost Schrecengost fled for fear of being arrested for having shot a deer out of season, and came to America, accompanied by his wife and four sons.

(II) Conrad Schrecengost, son of Yost, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., married and had the following children: Martin, who married Christina Oury; Daniel; John, who was known as "Gentleman John"; Peter; Benjamin; Stauffer; Eva, who married Jacob McPherson; and Mollie, who married Michael Truby.

(III) Peter Schrecengost, son of Conrad, married Polly Moyer, and they spent almost their entire lives in Kittanning township, Armstrong county. They had the following children; Catherine, who married Jacob Schrecengost; Alexander, who married Harriet Rupp; Mary A., who married Jacob S. Rupp; Josiah, who married Ellen Selfrich; Sarah, who married John Wolf; Christina, who married Samuel Marks; Matilda, who died young; Hannah M., who married Thomas Kirkpatrick; Lucinda, who married John Fry; Lewis, who married Jennie Irwin; and Jefferson and Aaron, both of whom died young.

(III) John Schrecengost, son of Conrad, and grandfather of Mrs. Lewis F. Kroh, was always known as "Gentleman John." He was a man of energy and business enterprise, a blacksmith by trade and also a distiller, and he manufactured the first iron plows ever made in Armstrong county. He acquired a large amount of land in the vicinity of Rural Valley, where his death occurred; he is buried in Pleasant Union cemetery, in Cowanshannock township. The wife of John Schrecengost was Sarah Turney, and they had the following children: William T., who married Mary Baum, (second) Mary A. Hawk and (third) Adeline Brown, was a farmer in Cowanshannock township; Michael T. is mentioned below; John A. married Sarah Kline; Catherine married J. T. Patterson; Sarah married John Bittinger; Lavina married John Hetrick.

(IV) Michael T. Schrecengost, son of John, and father of Mrs. Kroh, was born on the old family homestead. He owned a farm at Rural Valley to which he gave attention, and also worked as a carpenter. He died Dec. 24, 1861 at the age of forty-one years, a victim of smallpox. He married Mary A. Hawk (daughter of Jacob Hawk) who died in 1869, and they had the following children: Harvey J., Catherine, Margaret S., and five others who died during the months of July and August, 1860, during an epidemic of diphtheria.

SOLOMON LONG, farmer, and a surviving soldier of the Civil war, resides in Red Bank township, Armstrong county, where he has about 164 acres of land. He was born in Franklin township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Feb. 17, 1837, son of Jacob and Sarah (Huffman) Long.

Jacob Long was born probably in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1796, and died in Armstrong county in 1867, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a weaver by trade. When he came to Westmoreland county he bought three acres of land, which he put under cultivation, but continued to work at his trade. In 1848 he left Westmoreland county and came to Armstrong county, settling in Red Bank township, where he purchased a tract of eighty-five acres, which, at the present time, is occupied by G. W. Hankey. He erected a weaving shop on his land and a part of his crop was flax, which his sons assisted him to prepare for weaving. He married Sarah Huffman, a daughter of John and Mary (Good) Huffman, and they had the following children: Emily, who married Peter Branthoover (both now deceased); Sarah, who died when twenty-one years old; Elinor, who died at the age of seventeen years; Hannah, who married John Wallet (both now deceased); Elizabeth, who died in Red Bank township, at the age of fifty years; Esther, who married Adam Carnahan, of Leechburg (both deceased); Solomon; Jacob, who married Catherine Ann Doverspike, who is now deceased; John, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, during the Civil war; George, who is deceased; Abigail, who is the wife of G. W. Hankey and lives on the old Long homestead in Red Bank township; Mary, who is the wife of G. D. Smith, residing at New Bethlehem; Rachel, deceased, who was the wife of Wesley Neal, residing in Wayne township; and Jemima, who died when eight years old. The wife of Jacob Long died when about seventy-eight

years old, and was buried in the Eddyville cemetery. Jacob Long was nominally a Democrat in his political allegiance, but he was a man of good judgment and entertained independent views on public questions. He was a member of the German Reformed Church at Eddyville, and at times served in church offices.

Solomon Long, son of Jacob, accompanied his father to Armstrong county when the latter was about fifty years of age. Previously he had attended school in Westmoreland county, and had further opportunities in Red Bank township, later, in 1860, teaching one term of school. He remained at home and gave his father assistance until he was twenty-one years of age, and then bought a farm of fifty acres. Before he had placed his land in the best of condition, as was his purpose, the Civil war was precipitated, and on Aug. 14, 1861, Mr. Long enlisted from Armstrong county and was mustered in at Kittanning as a member of Company B, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was assigned to General Negley's Brigade, in the Army of the Cumberland. Company B was well officered. James Hochenberry, the captain, had served as a private in a three-months company and after his return at the end of that enlistment formed what became Company B, and was made its captain, but later resigned, Lieutenant McCanna succeeding him; Samuel Lee then became first lieutenant. This company was enlisted for three years or during the war and took part in many serious engagements, and was particularly prominent at the battle of Chickamauga. It accompanied General Sherman's command through Georgia and it was at Atlanta that Mr. Long received notice of his honorable discharge. He went to Nashville, Tenn., by steamer, and from there, on the "Caroline," reached the mouth of the Cumberland, thence proceeding up the Ohio to Pittsburgh. He was discharged at Kittanning Nov. 4, 1864.

After this long patriotic service Mr. Long returned to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture once more, subsequently adding to his property until now he has about 164 acres, which he devotes to general farming. In his political views Mr. Long is a Democrat, and at times has accepted local offices, serving frequently as a school director and also as poor director and as supervisor. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, as was his mother.

Mr. Long was first married to Mary Snyder, who died in 1891, when aged thirty-eight years, and was buried at Eddyville. She was

a daughter of the late Jacob and Sarah (Hoak) Snyder, who are buried at Zion Church, in Porter township, Jefferson Co., Pa. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Long: Virginia Dare, who is the wife of Edward Pankey, of Butler, Pa.; Sarah Irene, who lives at home; George A. Jinks, who died at the age of six years; and Etta Jane, now deceased, who was the wife of William Codner, of Toronto, Canada.

The second marriage of Mr. Long was to Levina Clemenza Kells, who is a daughter of Ralph and Margaret (Batty) Kells. They have no children.

(I) Augustus Kells, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Long, was born and married in Ireland, where both he and his wife Margaret died and are buried.

(II) Ralph Kells, son of Augustus Kells, emigrated with his wife, Margaret (Humes) Kells, from Ireland to the United States, and settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he followed the weaver's trade. They had the following children: Augusta, Andrew, Robert, Mary, Jane, Rachel, Margaret, Ellen and Ralph, all of whom are deceased. The grandparents of Mrs. Long were buried in Westmoreland county.

(III) Ralph Kells, son of Ralph, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., March 12, 1810, and died in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., July 31, 1884. In his native county he attended subscription school in all probability, and worked for farmers in the neighborhood until he became of age, there being no record of his learning his father's trade. His first purchase of land was a tract of eighty acres, in Westmoreland county, from which he sold the underlying deposits of coal, and he afterward bought two farms in Wayne township, Armstrong county, one containing 160 acres and the other 170 acres. In Westmoreland county he married Margaret Batty, who was born in Westmoreland county, Feb. 3, 1812, daughter of William and Jane (Batty) Batty, and died Sept. 19, 1883. They had the following children: Nancy Jane, born Aug. 25, 1833, married George B. Sloan, and died Sept. 5, 1863; Margaret C. was born Nov. 11, 1835; John H., born June 5, 1837, married Lucinda C. Marshall, and died May 7, 1862; Sarah A., born Jan. 31, 1839, died June 31, 1859; William H., born April 24, 1843, died Dec. 21, 1860; Robert H. B., born March 11, 1845, married Angeline Kirkpatrick, and died Jan. 23, 1910; Andrew G., born Nov. 23, 1847, married Christina Doverspike, a Virginian, and died April 23, 1911; Hugh C., born Sept. 21,

1849, late of Mahoning township, married Christina Doverspike, and died April 3, 1913; Levina Clemenza, born April 15, 1853, married Solomon Long; Mary C., born Jan. 9, 1856, is the wife of Henry Rugh, of Eddyville. Mr. Kells was a member and class leader of the Methodist Church at Dayton, in Wayne township. He was a Republican politically, and served as school director, supervisor, and in other offices.

HENRY W. HILD is conducting the blacksmith business at Freeport, Armstrong county, established many years ago by his father, and is one of the respected citizens of that borough, where he has lived all his life. He was born there Feb. 15, 1870, son of John Hild, and grandson of Henry and Elizabeth Hild, of Germany, who settled at Freeport upon coming to America. Henry Hild was a mason, and worked at his trade here, he and his wife spending the rest of their lives at Freeport. They were members of the German Lutheran Church. They had a family of three children: John; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Louisa, unmarried, who lives at Freeport.

John Hild, son of Henry, was born Feb. 14, 1845, in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and died Sept. 5, 1908, at Freeport, Pa. He was a boy of eight years when he came to America with his parents, and the rest of his life was spent at Freeport, where he received a common school education. He learned the blacksmith's trade of Mr. Pfaff, and always followed that calling, working hard and winning the esteem of all who knew him. He was a worthy member of the German Lutheran Church at Freeport, and belonged to the I. O. O. F. lodge there. He married Hannah Liekert, of Butler county, Pa., and their family consisted of three sons: Henry W.; and Charles E. and William A., twins, born Aug. 31, 1879, at Laneville, South Buffalo township, the former of whom is assistant cashier in the Freeport Bank at Freeport, Pa., the latter cashier in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank at Brackenridge, Pa. Charles E. Hild was married Oct. 16, 1912, to Bess B. Marquis, of Freeport, Pa. He is an officer in the German Lutheran Church at Freeport, a member of Armstrong Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Orient Royal Arch Chapter, Kittanning, Pa. William A. Hild was assistant treasurer of the Safe Deposit Bank of Kittanning, Pa., for twelve years. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church at Freeport, a member of the Kittanning Lodge of Masons, and also of

the Royal Arch Masons at Kittanning. He is unmarried, and lives at Freeport with his mother.

Henry W. Hild attended public school at Freeport, and learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, working with him as long as he lived. His father took him into partnership two years before his death, and since that event Henry W. Hild has continued the business at the same old stand. He has a good trade, and has retained his patrons by first-class service and honorable dealing.

Mr. Hild was married Oct. 6, 1897, to Lyda Renshaw, of McVill, Armstrong Co., Pa., and they have had three children: Margaret, Florence and Henry R. Fraternally Mr. Hild is a Mason (belonging to Freeport lodge) and a member of the Royal Arcanum. Mrs. Hild is an active worker in the M. E. Church.

ROBERT CLIFTON KERR, one of the substantial young farmers of Bethel township, Armstrong county, owns and operates a fine farm and is also engaged as engineer at Station No. 3 of the Philadelphia Gas Company. He is a native of Wayne township, this county, born Feb. 11, 1881, son of Robert W. and Ida Hannah (Hoffman) Kerr. His paternal grandparents, James and Margaret (Walker) Kerr, were of Scotch and German descent, respectively. Robert W. Kerr's uncles, Nevin and Willie, twins, brothers of his father, lived to the ages of ninety-six and ninety-seven years, respectively.

Robert W. Kerr was born in Bethel township, this county, Dec. 30, 18—, and he has long been a prosperous farmer of Burrell township, still conducting the farm of 147 acres there which he has long owned. He married Ida Hannah Hoffman, daughter of Reuben and Leah (Kemery) Hoffman, of Eddyville, Armstrong county, and they had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom survive: Robert C., Reuben A., Grace E., William Gregg, John B., Ruth, Earl, Martha and Mildred. Mrs. Kerr's mother still survives, at the age (1913) of ninety-five years.

Robert C. Kerr grew to manhood in Burrell township, and received his education in the public schools. He has followed farming since he commenced life for himself, owning a valuable place in Bethel township, near his father's. His postoffice is Kelly Station. He has prospered in his work, and is a very industrious man, respected by all who know him for his upright character and other ster-

ling qualities. For the last three years he has been employed as engineer at the plant of the Philadelphia Gas Company, Station No. 3, Banks Farm, Bethel township.

On Sept. 5, 1905, Mr. Kerr was married to Mahala Bowser, of Armstrong county, daughter of Alonzo and Mary Ellen (Yerdy) Bowser, and they have four children, two sons and two daughters: Beulah Alberta, born Feb. 20, 1907; Theodore Clifford, born Jan. 5, 1909; William Charles, born May 4, 1911; and Ethel Elizabeth, born Oct. 24, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Kerr are members of the Crooked Creek Presbyterian Church in Bethel township.

JOSEPH ALLSHOUSE, who resides at South Bend, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born in South Bend Oct. 5, 1838, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Fink) Allshouse and grandson of Henry Allshouse.

Henry Allshouse came to South Bend from Lehigh county, Pa., one hundred years ago, settling in what was then a wilderness. At that time there was no tillable land for many miles, and it required time and hard work to clear and cultivate the place on which he spent the remainder of his life.

Henry Allshouse, son of Henry, and father of Joseph Allshouse, was born in Armstrong county. He engaged in farming to some extent, but his main occupation was work at the carpenter's trade and he constructed numerous houses and other buildings in his neighborhood. He lived to be an old man, his death occurring in 1906, he having survived his wife since 1864. She, too, was a native of Armstrong county. They were members of the Reformed Church. Thirteen children were born to them, seven of whom survive, Joseph being the fifth in order of birth.

Joseph Allshouse remained with his father until he was twenty-one years old, in the meanwhile attending school during the winter sessions until his eighteenth year. Mr. Allshouse is a veteran of the Civil war, having served three years and eight months in that struggle, during which time he was almost constantly in danger. He was a member first of Company M, 2d Pa. Vol. Cav., joining the regiment at Kittanning and accompanying it to Warrentsburg, Va. Among the important engagements in which he participated were: Sperryville, July 5, 1862; Madison, July 10, 1862; Cold Harbor, July 25, 1862; Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862; Thoroughfare Gap, October, 1862; Aldie, Nov. 2, 1862; Occoquan, Dec. 26, 1862;

Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; Bristoe Station, Oct. 14, 1863; Mine Run, December, 1863. On Dec. 17, 1863, his first enlistment having expired, he reenlisted as a veteran, was promoted to bugler, and participated on the firing line in almost every battle that took place until his final discharge, including the engagements in the Wilderness, at White House Landing, Malvern Hill, Petersburg, Appomattox Court House, and the surrender of Lee. For three years after his return to Pennsylvania he worked out as a farmer. He now owns an eighty-acre farm in South Bend township, where he carries on general farming. He is one of the well known and highly respected residents of his section.

Mr. Allshouse was married, in Indiana county, Pa., to Anna Kier, who died in 1908. She was a daughter of James Kier, of South Bend township, and was the beloved mother of the following children: Rhetta, May A., Clara, James M., Mary Ida, Florence B., Frank M., Susan Pearl, Lulu and Eugenia. She was a member of the Reformed Church, to which Mr. Allshouse also belongs. Politically he is a Socialist.

MILES A. RIGGLE, of Burrell township, Armstrong county, was born on the old Riggle homestead in that township Oct. 14, 1862, son of Daniel Riggle. His grandparents, John and Sarah (Shetler) Riggle, were of German extraction.

Daniel Riggle, father of Miles A. Riggle, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and came to Armstrong county when a lad. He died in 1885. His wife, Mary Robb, who was born in 1818, daughter of John and Mary (Shotts) Robb, died in 1904, aged eighty-six years. They had a family of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters: Hettie; Elizabeth; Saloma, who married Hiram Myers, of Bethel township, and had five children; Absalom B.; John, of Texas, who married and had four children; Sarah, who married Wilson Hotham, of Kansas (now deceased), and has three children living; Maria, widow of John McCullough, of Pittsburgh; Augusta, who married I. Spong, of Bethel township, and has five children; James, living in Nevada; Miles A.; Anna, deceased; and D. Thomas, born Oct. 18, 1855, died March 27, 1913, who married Margaret A. Altman, of Burrell township, and has three children.

On Jan. 30, 1890, Mr. Miles A. Riggle married Emma Spencer, daughter of Jacob Spencer, who was born Dec. 5, 1831, in Kittanning;

township, Armstrong county, and died Oct. 2, 1906. On Oct. 2, 1851, he married Delia Klingensmith, of Armstrong county, and they had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Polly and James (deceased in infancy), Joseph, Ellen, Stephen, Rosa, Emma, and another that died in infancy. Mrs. Riggle's grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Waltenbaugh) Spencer, both natives of Armstrong county, and Eli and Margaret (Shoop) Klingensmith. Mr. and Mrs. Riggle have had a family of nine children: Rosa P., born April 2, 1892; Mary M., Sept. 16, 1893; Mira A., Sept. 11, 1895; Roy B., Oct. 15, 1897; John T., Jan. 1, 1899; Ira G., Sept. 25, 1902; Clara E., March 10, 1905; Arthur, Aug. 28, 1908; and Virginia R., July 5, 1911.

Mr. Riggle and his family are Lutherans in religious connection, attending at Brick Church. He has been engaged in farming all his life except for two years when he was a street car conductor in Pittsburgh. His principal crops are grain and fruit, and he also raises some stock.

ROBERT FORB MILLER, a farmer and lumberman of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, was born in that township, on the farm where he now resides, April 15, 1871, son of John and Susan (De Lancy) Miller.

David Miller, his grandfather, was a pioneer of Plum Creek township, this county, but in his later life moved to Strongstown, Pa., where he died. He had the following children: John, William and Sarah.

The maternal grandfather of Robert Forb Miller, Stephen De Lancy, was also a pioneer of Cowanshannock township, where he developed the homestead upon which he died.

John Miller, son of David Miller, and father of Robert F. Miller, was a farmer, and cleared and improved the farm now occupied by his son Robert F. During the Civil war he served bravely in the 103d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and had the misfortune to be captured by the enemy and taken to Andersonville prison, where for twelve months he suffered the privations and exposures of that frightful place. Finally he was exchanged, and he received an honorable discharge after four years of service. His children who grew to maturity were: Mary Ellen, who married Robert McClenathan; William A.; Harvey E.; Robert F.; Katie M., who married Joseph Blose; and Nettie, who married Peter Garmon.

Robert F. Miller was brought up on the farm he now owns and has always lived upon it. His educational training was received in the local schools. When he attained his majority he commenced farming on his own account, and since 1900 has also been engaged in the lumber business with gratifying results.

On August 18, 1892, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Lizzie J. Rairigh, daughter of Solomon and Carrie (Wagner) Rairigh, of Cowanshannock township. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have six children: Malvin O., Robert H., Luella, Leona, Donald, and Vernon Ray. Mr. and Mrs. Miller belong to the Baptist Church, to which he gives a generous support. Politically he is a Republican, and he is in every respect an admirable citizen.

JAMES G. KELLY, who has owned and occupied his present place in Bethel township, Armstrong county, since 1886, was born Oct. 14, 1841, on his father's farm in North Buffalo township, son of William Kelly, who came from Westmoreland county, Pa. The paternal grandparents were from Ireland.

James Kelly, the great-grandfather, was a native of Ireland and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. In 1750 he came to Lancaster county, Pa., later removing to Cumberland county and in 1771-72 to Indiana county, where he was one of the very first settlers. He took up four hundred acres of land at what is now Tunnelton, his property lying on both sides of the Conemaugh river, and lived on the Indiana side. He had four sons: John; James, who married and had a family; Samuel, a soldier in the Revolution, who married Elizabeth Hemphill; and Alexander.

Alexander Kelly, the fourth son of James Kelly, settled in Armstrong county. He married a Miss Morrison, and was the father of the following children: James, who never married; William; Joseph, who married Sarah Green; and Hamilton, who married Lydia Wolf.

William Kelly married (first) Margaret Green, daughter of John and Polly (Gould) Green, and she died in 1845, the mother of six children, of whom but two survive, James G. and Rebecca, wife of Joseph James, residing at Hersey, Mich. For his second wife Mr. Kelly married Miss Nancy Hancock, but there are no descendants of that union. He died in January, 1883, at Kelly Station, this county, aged eighty-three years.

On Sept. 28, 1862, James G. Kelly enlisted at Kittanning, this county, in Company M,

14th Pennsylvania Cavalry (159th Regiment), which company was composed entirely of Armstrong county men, under Capt. Charles W. E. Welty, who went in as orderly and was mustered out as captain. Mr. Kelly was mustered in at Pittsburgh. He took part in the engagement at Winchester, and in all the battles in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, Averill's great raid, and thirty important battles and skirmishes. Of the original command, but thirty-one men survived to the close of the war.

Upon his return to his native State after his discharge from the army Mr. Kelly was engaged as a boatman for a short time, but he has since devoted his time to farming, in which he has met with prosperity. He now lives on the farm in Bethel township, which he has owned and operated since 1886.

On Nov. 13, 1867, Mr. Kelly married Amanda A. Walker, daughter of James and Jane (Bigham) Walker, of Allegheny county, and they have had a family of eight children, two sons and six daughters, namely: Margaret J. is deceased; Albert, who lives at New Kensington, Pa., is married and has one child, Helen; Ada, who is the wife of R. M. Heggley and lives at Braeburn, Westmoreland Co., Pa., has four children, two sons and two daughters; Edwin lives at Kensington, Pa.; Bertha married A. H. Atkinson, of Callery Junction, Butler Co., Pa., and has two daughters; Carrie, the wife of I. F. Mansfield, is residing in Bethel township; Minnie, who married Charles Myers, of Armstrong county, died Feb. 2, 1910; Lula died when nineteen years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are members of the Crooked Creek Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the G. A. R., holding membership in John A. Hunter Post, No. 123, at Leechburg.

ROBERT E. GOSSER, of Leechburg, Armstrong county, where he is engaged as sheet roller at the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company's plant, is a son of Daniel Gosser, the leading grocer of that borough, and was born July 29, 1873, in Gilpin township, near Leechburg.

Adam Gosser, his great-grandfather, moved from Northampton county, Pa., where he was born, to Westmoreland county, and later to Erie, Pa. There he remained for a short time, removing thence to Pittsburgh and eventually returning to Adamsburg, Westmoreland county. He followed farming and did construction work on the Greensburg and Stoys-

town turnpike. He lived to old age, dying at Adamsburg. Adam Gosser was twice married, and had the following children: Jacob, a soldier of the war of 1812, who died in Missouri; William; Daniel, who located at Baltimore; Henry, who died in Pittsburgh; Isaac, who went to Nebraska; Adam; Frederick, who died after reaching maturity; Ann Mary; Susanna, and Catherine.

William Gosser, son of Adam, was born Nov. 11, 1803, in Northampton county, Pa., and was a boy when his father settled at Adamsburg. He learned blacksmithing, which he first followed at Adamsburg, in 1840 removing thence to Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pa., where he continued in the same line of work. He retired from active labor about eight years before his death, which occurred in 1888, when he was in his eighty-fifth year. He was a Lutheran and a Democrat, and served as burgess and councilman in Leechburg.

On Nov. 27, 1827, Mr. Gosser was married to Susanna Kistler, who was born July 4, 1808, and died Nov. 29, 1838, at Adamsburg. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. Five children were born to this union: Louisa, June 28, 1830; Daniel, Feb. 18, 1832; Albert M., Jan. 14, 1834; Adam, May 18, 1836; William, Oct. 10, 1838. By his second marriage, to Lucy Punt, Mr. Gosser had the following children: Jacob, born Nov. 22, 1842; Commodore Perry, Feb. 2, 1845; David, Sept. 4, 1847; Darius, Dec. 29, 1849; Franklin P., July 7, 1852; Anna M., April 18, 1855; Sarah E., April 5, 1858; Harry, May 1, 1861; Amanda, Nov. 16, 1864.

Daniel Gosser, son of William, attended public school at Adamsburg and Leechburg. He was with his father in the blacksmith shop until of age, and then for four years followed boating upon the Pennsylvania canal. He then removed to the Allegheny river and for eleven years engaged in manufacturing salt, after which he settled on a farm in what is now Gilpin township, Armstrong county. He lived and farmed there for twenty-three years, meantime also becoming interested in oil wells. Removing from his farm to Leechburg, he built a store there in 1892 and has since been engaged in the grocery and feed business. He is in partnership with his sons Frank and John. Mr. Gosser is a member of the Lutheran Church.

On Feb. 15, 1855, Mr. Gosser married Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Hiram and Margaret (Sheaffer) Hill. She died Sept. 18, 1911, the mother of the following children: Hiram

H., now of Pittsburgh; Catherine, deceased, who was the wife of George Riggle; Margaret, who married George Ehrenfield; William, who was killed by lightning when young; Jefferson, now of Pittsburgh; Frank S., a member of the firm of D. Gosser & Sons, who married Laura Kepple, Aug. 14, 1894, and has five children, Paul H., Clarence E., Kathryn M., Roy P. and Margaret F.; Cora, who lives at home; Robert E.; and John L., a member of the firm of D. Gosser & Sons, who married Alfreda Pfeffer, daughter of Augustus Pfeffer, of Armstrong county, and has one child, John Lewis.

Robert E. Gosser attended public school in Gilpin township and assisted upon the home farm during his youth. Coming to Leechburg, he began work at the sheet mill, and by industry and efficiency advanced himself to his present position, which he has held since 1897. He is a skilled workman and trusted by his employers. Like his family generally, he is an active member of the community in which he lives, and is at present serving as councilman of Leechburg, to which office he was elected in 1909. In politics he is a Democrat, in religion a member of the Lutheran Church. Socially he belongs to Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M.

In 1897 Mr. Gosser was married to Margaret Irene Perviance, daughter of Lemuel Perviance, of Armstrong county. They have the following children: Velma, Lucile, Alberta, Lillian I. and Robert G.

THOMAS F. RIGGLE is a farmer of Parks township, Armstrong county, and one of the substantial and respected residents of his locality. He is a son of Jacob and Susanna (Schall) Riggle, and his grandparents on both sides were of German descent.

Jacob Riggle, the father, was born in Westmoreland county, and was twice married, having six children by his first union. His second marriage was to Susanna Schall, a native of Armstrong county, Pa., and they had four children, namely: Gilmer, who died at the age of eight years; Thomas F.; James M., who lives on the old homestead in Parks township (he married Lula Speers, of Bethel township, Armstrong county, and they have four children, one son and three daughters, Hazel, Ethel, Audley and Elsie); and Catherine, who resides with her brother James M.

Thomas F. Riggle was born Aug. 17, 1867, in Parks township, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education at the Higfield school there. At the age of nineteen years he

left the farm and went to Apollo, this county, living there for five years, during which time he learned the trade of painter and paper hanger. From there he moved to Muncie, Ind., where he remained for a period of eight years, working in the sheet mill there. For the next ten years he was at Indiana Harbor, Ind., after which he was located at Gary, that State, for a short time. Returning to Pennsylvania, he bought the Samuel Brown farm in Parks township, Armstrong county, upon which he has since resided. It contains sixty-three acres, and under his care is a good paying piece of agricultural property. He has fine fruit on the place.

On Sept. 7, 1893, Mr. Riggle was married to Anna J. Risher, daughter of Frank Risher, of Clarion county, and they have had two children: Floyd M., born April 2, 1895, and Glen William, born April 19, 1898. The family attend the Lutheran Church.

Frank Risher, Mrs. Riggle's father is now living retired at Muncie, Ind., where he was formerly superintendent of the cold rolling department of the sheet mills. Later he was engaged in business there as a general merchant. He married Jane McClure, a native of Philadelphia, daughter of James and Martha (Peebles) McClure, Irish Presbyterians. Mr. and Mrs. Risher reside at No. 1220 South Elm street, Muncie. They have had a large family, seven sons and four daughters: Joseph J., Martha S., (wife of E. S. Secrist), Anna J. (Mrs. Riggle), Amanda Maude (wife of Rev. John Jones), Francis V., Thomas F., John C., Henry W., Daniel L., Margaret L., (who died when six months old) and Warren C. Mr. Risher's father was also named Frank, and his mother's maiden name Schaeffer.

HARRY E. GILCHRIST has been living at his present farm in Burrell township, Armstrong county for eleven years. He is a well-known school teacher in Armstrong county, his work in this line having gained him the highest standing.

Mr. Gilchrist was born Aug. 14, 1867, in Harrison City, Westmoreland county, Pa., son of John and Susanna (Jack) Gilchrist, the former of whom was born in Westmoreland county, of Scottish ancestry, the latter in Armstrong county, daughter of James and Elizabeth Jack. John Gilchrist served to the close of the Civil war in the 105th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. His brother David Gilchrist served in the 139th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. John Gilchrist are now living at Coeh-

rans Mills, Armstrong county. They have had a family of eleven children of whom three sons and two daughters reached maturity. Harry E. is mentioned below; Joseph W., chief clerk in the post office at Jeannette, Westmoreland county, married Retta Ruppert (they have no children); Sarah Elizabeth is the wife of O. W. Kneppshield, a farmer of Burrell township, and they have seven children; Anna Laura married David Gibson and died in 1904, leaving three children; James B., a farmer in Westmoreland county, married Rosa Shaw, of Burrell township, Armstrong county, and has six children.

Harry E. Gilchrist was reared in Burrell township and obtained his education in the common schools and at Apollo. He has lived in Armstrong county from childhood, and has had twenty-two years' experience as a school teacher in the county, in which connection he is very favorably known. He has also been a successful farmer, and has lived on the present farm since 1902. His political support was formerly given to the Republican party, and he is now a Progressive. He has taken some part in the local government, having served as justice of the peace since Dec. 4, 1911, when appointed by the Governor. In religion he and his wife are members of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, in Burrell township.

On April 11, 1894, Mr. Gilchrist married Ella Davis, daughter of James and Nancy (Miller) Davis, of Burrell township, Armstrong county. She died Dec. 5, 1895, leaving one child, Ruth Cleo, born Sept. 19, 1895. On Aug. 30, 1900, Mr. Gilchrist married (second) Susie Klingensmith, daughter of Josiah W. and Lucinda (Knappenberger), Klingensmith, and they have had five children, born as follows: Lucy M., July 2, 1901; Louisa Blanch, May 7, 1904; Frances Elmo, Feb. 2, 1908; Myrna Isabelle, April 20, 1910; Nellie May, May 20, 1913. Mrs. Gilchrist is a granddaughter of Adam and Anna Mary (Kirkland) Klingensmith.

WILLIAM D. KLINGENSMITH has been a lifelong resident of Bethel township, Armstrong county, where he is a successful farmer. He was born there May 21, 1852, son of Henry Klingensmith, who also passed his entire life in Bethel township. The Klingensmiths are of German extraction.

Henry Klingensmith, born Feb. 12, 1811, married Martha Davis, who was of Scotch descent, born Jan. 31, 1815, and to them was born a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, those besides William D. being:

Peter, who is deceased; James, who died while serving in the army during the Civil war; Daniel, deceased; John, who is a railroad man; Sarah, who married Isaac Miller and died leaving four children, three of her sons still surviving; and Susanna, who married L. Christwell, and died leaving one child. The father died March 25, 1871, the mother April 2, 1887, and they are buried at Bethel Lutheran Church. They were Lutherans in religious connection.

On April 9, 1880, William D. Klingensmith married Mary Keeler, of Armstrong county, who was born March 12, 1850, in Kittanning township, daughter of Anthony Keeler, and six of the seven children born to this union survive: Effie, born April 3, 1881, married Eli Boyd, of Bethel township, and has had two children, Rosa and Guy; Dora, born March 20, 1883, married James A. Heggley, and lives in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Guy, born March 16, 1885, who lives in Steubenville, Ohio, married Anna Blaum, and they have one child, Dora; Clifford was born dead, May 22, 1887; Roy, born Oct. 4, 1888, who lives in Steubenville, Ohio, married Malissa Reufner, and they have one child, Wilson; Beatrice, born Oct. 21, 1890, married Charles Grender, at Toledo, Ohio, and they have two children, Walter and Alberta; Lebeous was born April 25, 1892. Mr. Klingensmith is a member of the Homewood Baptist Church, to which his wife also belonged. She died Jan. 21, 1913, and is buried at Bethel. He is one of the substantial and respected residents of his township, his industrious and useful life commanding the esteem of all who know him. Politically he is a Democrat.

AUGUST KLOSE, of Ford City, Armstrong county, justice of the peace and real estate dealer, formerly proprietor of the "Monroe House," has not been a resident of that section for long, but he is nevertheless well and favorably known there. He is a native of Schlesien, Germany, born March 31, 1855, son of August Klose, Sr.

August Klose, the father, was also born in Schlesien, was a shoemaker by trade, and also followed farming. Coming to America in 1870, he settled at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was employed in the American Iron Works for twenty years. He is now living retired, making his home with his daughter Mary, in Pittsburgh, South Side. He is ninety-two years old (1914). Mr. Klose married Rose Jägerzahn, a native of Switzerland, who died May 27, 1889. She was a member of the Catholic Church, to which her husband also belongs. They had the following children: John, who

is deceased; Annie, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Julius, a butcher, of Pittsburgh; August; Mary, living in Pittsburgh; and Louise, Sister Amelia of the St. Francis Sisters of Pittsburgh, who died in 1906.

August Klose received a public school education. He lived at home until his marriage, and learned the trade of barber, having a shop in South Pittsburgh after his marriage which he conducted for three years. He was then with George Pastur one year in Pittsburgh, and in 1880, on account of his health, moved to Armstrong county, Pa., settling at Freeport, where he ran a barber shop for a while. He was then in the milling business at West Tarentum, continuing there for over a year, after which he resumed the barber business at Freeport. In 1900 he sold out his establishment there and bought a store of Harry Montgomery, at Kittanning borough. Three and a half years later he sold this place and settled at Ford City, buying the "Wilson House," which he renamed the "Monroe House." He was proprietor of this hotel for three years, operating it very successfully, and upon giving up this line of business was engaged in various enterprises, at present giving his attention to his duties as justice of the peace.

Mr. Klose has taken considerable interest in politics and the local government, and in the fall of 1910 he was elected justice of the peace for Ford City. He is a Democrat in his party allegiance. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Knights of St. George, and in religious connection is a Catholic, belonging to St. Mary's Catholic Church at Ford City. He has become very well known in these various connections, and has made many warm friends.

On Sept. 15, 1875, Mr. Klose married Wilhelmina Keck, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., born Oct. 16, 1856, daughter of Christopher Keck, who was a master teaser in the glass works there. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Klose: Edward, the eldest, died when five and a half years old; Clara, the second, wife of A. B. Ritchey, manager of an orange plantation at Rich Grove, Cal., has two children, Leonard and Charles; Anna, the third, born Sept. 3, 1880, died when one and a half years old; Eleanor, the fourth, born Feb. 1, 1883, died in October, 1886.

J. W. SCHULL, an undertaker of Kiskiminetas township, was born in May, 1845, in Armstrong county, a son of David and Mariah (Shutt) Schull, natives of Pennsylvania.

David Schull lived in Westmoreland county,

this State, until he was twenty-four years old, then moving to Armstrong county, where he bought a farm of 125 acres. This farm continued to be his home until his death, in 1857. His widow survived until 1885. Politically the father was a Democrat. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, of whom J. W. is the fifth in order of birth.

J. W. Schull attended common school until he was seventeen years old, but from the time of his father's death he had to help with the farm work. After leaving school he continued to work on the homestead until his enlistment, which took place Feb. 25, 1863, in Thompson's Battery, C, at Pittsburgh. It was attached to the 2d Corps of the Army of the Potomac, was engaged at Gettysburg July 2 and 3, and then used in the defense of forts thought to be in danger. Mr. Schull joined his battery at Brandy Station, Va., and was at Forts Smailer and Ellsworth, whence they went to Fort Ethan Allen, and then to Fort Williams. Following this the battery was sent to Washington for equipment, and was finally discharged at Camp Berry, in June, 1865.

Mr. Schull returned to Armstrong county, joining the family at home, but after a short stay went to Kittanning, where he learned the shoemaking trade, following this calling for twenty-three years. He then came to Kiskiminetas township, where he embarked in the undertaking business, which he is still following.

In 1866, the same year that he arrived in this township, Mr. Schull was united in marriage with Lavina Heckman, daughter of Michael Heckman, an old farmer of Armstrong county. The Heckman family are of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Three sons and three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schull: John M.; Cynthia A., now Mrs. H. E. Shomacker; Mary M., now Mrs. James Townsend; Herbert R.; Robert B., and Wilda B., now Mrs. J. E. Bush. Mr. Schull belongs to the Lutheran Church, as does his wife. He was formerly a Democrat, but is now independent in politics, preferring to vote for the men whom he deems best fitted for office.

H. C. LEWIS, a farmer of Brady's Bend township, Armstrong county, was born in Fairview township, Butler county, Pa., June 2, 1879, son of Richard Lewis and grandson of David R. Lewis.

David R. Lewis, who is the first of this family of whom anything definite is known, was born in Wales, and died in East Brady, Clarion county, Pennsylvania.

Richard Lewis, son of David R. Lewis, married Susan Guyer, and they now reside in Perry township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

H. C. Lewis was brought up in Perry township, this county, and after his school days were over began farming. Later he went into the oil fields, and he now operates a farm of eighty-eight acres located one fourth of a mile southeast of Kaylor, in Brady's Bend township. Mr. Lewis is a stockholder in the Sugar Creek Telephone Company, and in addition to his other duties serves as school director, having held the office for five years; he was elected on the Republican ticket, and reelected for two years. He has always supported the candidates of that ticket.

In 1903, Mr. Lewis was married to Agnes Thomas, who was born in Armstrong county, daughter of Evan Thomas, of Perry township, and located on the present property, where his three children, Harry Russell, Ruth and Besie, have been born.

Mr. Lewis belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Brady's Bend and the Odd Fellows of the same place, and has served both in several offices; he is also a member of the Kaylor Grange. While Mr. Lewis's interests are not confined to one line, he has sufficient energy and business acumen to prosecute them all successfully and acceptably, and is one of the leading men of his township.

URIAH S. KLINGENSMITH, a resident of Logansport, in Bethel township, Armstrong county, justice of the peace, a man of high standing in all circles and of unquestioned business ability, was born Sept. 21, 1854, in Gilpin township, this county, son of Abraham Klingensmith. The Klingensmith family is of German extraction.

Peter Klingensmith, grandfather of Uriah S., was a pioneer in Allegheny (now Gilpin) township, Armstrong county. He married Catherine Wanamaker, a cousin of the father of John Wanamaker, the famous merchant of Philadelphia and New York.

Abraham Klingensmith, father of Uriah S., died Oct. 22, 1907, aged eighty-five years, two months, eighteen days. During the Civil war he was an ardent supporter of the Union cause, and served as enrolling officer in Armstrong county. He was a farmer in Gilpin township, where he was born, and was residing at his birthplace at the time of his death. He married Margaret Turney, of Westmoreland county, Pa., daughter of John Turney, and she survives him, being now (1913) eighty-

five years of age. They became the parents of twelve children, namely: John Peter; Peter John, who is deceased; Jonas N., a school teacher, deceased; Isaac T.; Uriah S.; Herbert, deceased; Lydia, deceased; Maggie, married to J. W. Jack, of Gilpin township; Floda, the wife of Robert H. Riggle; Homer, deceased; Jonathan J., who still lives on the old homestead, a tract of 200 acres; and Sarah Volga, deceased.

Uriah S. Klingensmith received his education in the public schools of the county and at Leechburg Academy. For some time he was prominently identified with the iron business in this region, having been president of the Hyde Park Iron & Steel Company, of Hyde Park, Westmoreland county, up to the time it was merged into the American Steel & Sheet Company, later known as the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company. At present he is engaged in farming and attending to his duties as justice of the peace. He is well and favorably known throughout this part of Pennsylvania, in various connections, and is highly esteemed in the fraternal bodies, being a member of the I. O. O. F., of the Royan Arcanum, and a thirty-second-degree Mason. In politics he has been identified with the Republican party. In 1912 Mr. Klingensmith was appointed by Governor Tener justice of the peace, which office he is now filling to the thorough satisfaction of all concerned.

On Dec. 2, 1903, Mr. Klingensmith was married to Anna Margaret Logan, of Bethel township, who is of Irish extraction, being a daughter of Thomas J. Logan, of Logansport. To Mr. and Mrs. Klingensmith has been born one child, Ruth Lucille. Mr. Klingensmith is a member of the Lutheran Church, his wife of the Presbyterian.

Thomas Logan, Mrs. Klingensmith's grandfather, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., and came to this section of Armstrong county in 1836, in its pioneer days, being one of the prominent citizens of the locality throughout his lifetime, and the leading farmer in his district. He owned five hundred acres of land at what is now Logansport. He was one of the early fruit growers of the region, and besides the brick residence which he erected (and which is still standing) he put up a brick building for fruit which is now occupied as a dwelling house. His death occurred July 16, 1882, when he was about eighty-four years old, and his wife, Esther (Hood), died Aug. 20, 1869, aged about sixty-four years. She was a native of Ireland, she and her sister coming to Allegheny county, Pa., when young.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Logan were Presbyterians in religious faith. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Frances, born in 1824, died in 1825; Elizabeth, born Sept. 4, 1826, died March 14, 1837, of scarlet fever; John, born March 18, 1828, died March 23, 1837, of scarlet fever; William F., born Jan. 6, 1830, married Eliza J. Boney and died Dec. 28, 1900; Ann J., born March 13, 1832, died March 17, 1837; Thomas Jefferson, born Feb. or March 1, 1834, died Nov. 23, 1911; Martha A., born March 8, 1836, died March 22, 1885; James D., born Oct. 1, 1838, married Adeline Boney; John A., born Dec. 19, 1840, died Sept. 1, 1902, was twice married, first to Nettie Gibson, later to Sarah Bailey.

Thomas Jefferson Logan, father of Mrs. Klingensmith, was born in Allegheny county and was brought by his parents to Armstrong county in 1836. He received the last of his schooling at the Elders Ridge Academy in Indiana county, and in his early manhood was engaged in the oil and lumber business in the northern counties of Pennsylvania. He was also a farmer, and for thirty years served as a justice of the peace. On Dec. 15, 1859, he married Mary Olive Lobaugh, of Callensburg, Clarion county, Pa., daughter of David Lobaugh, and they had a family of four children, one son and three daughters: Thomas H., an insurance agent, of Pittsburgh, who married Mattie Owen and (second) Mary Hassell; Anna M. is the wife of Uriah S. Klingensmith; Martha L., unmarried, lives at Logansport, Pa.; Mary L. (twin of Martha) is the wife of John W. Schreiber, of Pittsburgh. The mother of this family died Aug. 7, 1898, the father Nov. 23, 1911, and they are buried at the Appleby Manor Memorial Presbyterian Church in Manor township.

Mrs. Anna Margaret (Logan) Klingensmith received her education in the public schools of her home township and of Kittanning, later attended the State normal schools at Edinboro and Clarion, Pa., and then took up teaching, which she followed for eight terms in Gilpin and Bethel townships, with more than average success.

FRANCIS M. FRIES, proprietor of the Kittanning daily and weekly *Times*, and a man of remarkable attainments, whose life work is being accomplished under the unusual disability of blindness, was born Oct. 8, 1867, at Mahoning Furnace, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of Matthias and Anna M. (Marshall) Fries.

Matthias Fries was born in Nassau, Germany, and came to the United States when sev-

enteen years old, locating in Kittanning. Later his business interests took him to various places in Armstrong county, but eventually he came back to Kittanning, and spent the remainder of his life here, dying in the borough in 1896; his wife passed away in 1892.

Francis M. Fries was educated at the public schools at Kittanning, but when only twelve years old was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, in the office of the Kittanning *Times*, remaining with this newspaper until 1888. For the following two years he worked as a journeyman printer in various places, in 1890 returning to Kittanning and buying a half interest in the *Times*, becoming its business manager. On March 15, 1909, he bought out his partner, and since then has been sole proprietor of the paper and job printing establishment connected with it.

Some years ago Mr. Fries suffered from a severe attack of typhoid fever. This disease left his eyes weak, and in time the sight of both were destroyed. For years Mr. Fries consulted with specialists, hoping to restore his sight, but finding that his case was one that could not be helped he resigned himself to his blindness, and has now become so expert that it is no longer a serious matter. Possessing a remarkable memory, he distinctly recalls whatever he has heard, and comprehending as he does every detail of his work can give personal supervision to it, although seeing none of it. Mr. Fries also does all the figuring upon his printing contracts, and never makes a mistake. What might have been a source of constant sorrow to another of less cheerful disposition is steadily put aside by Mr. Fries as something quite in the ordinary course of affairs, which he will not permit to worry him or interfere with his work. Since his affliction came upon him Mr. Fries has laid out systematic plans, and carries on his work according to these methods. Early and late he is to be found in his establishment, and it is safe to say that nothing appears in either his daily or weekly that has not been personally supervised by him. His cheerfulness, energy and remarkable success set an example for all who know him, and his many other excellent traits of character combine with these in making him the warm friend of all who have the privilege of his acquaintance.

On Feb. 1, 1891, Mr. Fries was married to Mary D. Toy, of Armstrong county, Pa. Three children have been born to them: Frank T., who is in charge of the mechanical department of the paper; Margaretta C., and Antonina M. Fraternally Mr. Fries is a mem-



Frank M. Fries

ber of the Knights of Columbus, the C. M. B. A., the Foresters, and the Sons of Veterans. Religiously he is a consistent member of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM NESBITT, of Ford City, Armstrong county, who has lived retired for the last ten years, owns a valuable farm in Manor township and was engaged in the machine business as well as farming before his retirement. He has been an energetic worker, and became successful through his own efforts, his industrious and honorable life commanding the esteem of all who have known him. Mr. Nesbitt was born June 21, 1831, in County Antrim, Ireland, eight miles from Belfast, son of David and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Nesbitt, of the same place. The father was a thatcher by occupation. He came to America in 1850, settling at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, his death occurring when he was fifty-four years old, hers at the age of forty-eight. He did various kinds of work after coming to this country, and for some time was employed in the roundhouse of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. They had a family of ten children, of whom but two now survive, William and his sister Elizabeth, who lives in Pittsburgh.

William Nesbitt went to the common schools in Ireland, after he commenced work attending night school, and he also went to night school in Pittsburgh after coming to this country. He started alone for America at the age of seventeen years, making the voyage on an old sailing vessel, the "Henry Shelton," which crossed the ocean in six weeks and three days, landing at New York City. He proceeded thence to an uncle in Pittsburgh, James Montgomery, and there learned the machinist's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. For twenty years in all he worked at the trade, during ten years of this period in the employ of McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., in Pittsburgh. In 1869 he bought a farm in Manor township, Armstrong Co., Pa., a tract of seventy-eight acres upon which he continued to make his home for the next thirty years, since which time he has resided principally at Ford City. When the borough was founded he worked at his trade there for six years, from 1884 to 1900, in the employ of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, for three years of this time acting as foreman of the night turn. In 1902 he

started a machine shop and foundry of his own at New Kensington, Pa., under the firm name of the Nesbitt Foundry & Machine Company, carrying it on for four years, until he sold out. Since 1906 he has lived retired. He was an enterprising man in his active years, and did well on his farm, the value of which has increased until it is now worth \$200 an acre. Mr. Nesbitt is well known in this part of the county, and has always been regarded as a valuable citizen.

In November, 1855, Mr. Nesbitt was married in Pittsburgh to Margaret Darragh, of Scotland, daughter of John Darragh, of Ireland, a machinist, who came to America and settled in Pittsburgh, where he died. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt: Sarah Ella married David Simpson, a farmer, of East Palestine, Ohio; James David, of Steubenville, Ohio, a machinist by trade, now engaged in the manufacture of ice, married Jessie Spencer; Margaret married John H. Kuhns, a glass worker, of Toledo, Ohio; Anna Mary married Michael Mongavin, of Ford City, a molder by trade; Elizabeth married David Halbach, of Manorville, Pa., a molder by trade; William Spratt died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a republican in political sentiment.

JOHN RUTHERFORD HIMES, a prominent resident of South Bethlehem, Armstrong county, has been in the employ of the C. E. Andrews Lumber Company from boyhood, and is now yard foreman at their establishment in New Bethlehem. He is a member of the fourth generation of his family to live in this part of the county. His great-grandparents, Christian and Margaret (Nulf) Himes, natives of eastern Pennsylvania, were married there, and in 1808 came to what is now New Bethlehem, Clarion county, locating on a tract of fifty acres. They erected a log house, the first house to be built within what are now the limits of the borough, and there Christian Himes died in 1815, leaving a family of three children, John, Joseph and Susanna. In 1820 his widow married Henry Milliron, and settled in Jefferson county, Pa., where she died in the year 1824. After the death of Christian Himes his children were separated and put to live with strangers. John returned to this locality in 1838 and Joseph in 1848, the latter purchasing the old homestead and engaging in farming; he died there.

John Himes, son of Christian, was the

grandfather of John R. Himes. When he came back to this section, in 1838, he bought a number of acre lots, and settled down to work as a cabinetmaker, following the trade until his death. He married Selvina Space, daughter of Zephaniah and Catherine (Armstrong) Space, and to them were born children as follows: George; Mattie, who married Robert Matson; Mary, who married Henry Fox; Christian; Joseph C.; Theophilus; Maria, who married Hugh Traister; and Alexander C.

Joseph C. Himes was born June 8, 1846, in New Bethlehem, where he was reared to manhood. He learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for a time as a journeyman, later embarking in business for himself as a contractor and builder, in which line he continued to the end of his days. He died in October, 1908, in his sixty-third year. Mr. Himes was a prominent and highly esteemed resident of New Bethlehem, and was elected to the office of burgess for two terms, his service in that capacity being highly acceptable. He was a Democrat in politics. During the Civil war sympathized with the Union cause, and served as a soldier, enlisting May 7, 1862, in Company C, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and being honorably discharged, as corporal, Sept. 11, 1865. He was a member of the M. E. Church and of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Himes married Margaret Rutherford, daughter of John and Nancy (Tosh) Rutherford, natives of Ireland who came to America and were early settlers in what is now Porter township, Clarion Co., Pa., where they cleared and improved a farm upon which they continued to live until their deaths. To Mr. and Mrs. Himes were born six children: John Rutherford; Mattie, deceased; Harry E.; William Edgar; Mable, wife of Henry S. Weckerley, and E. Roy.

John R. Himes was born July 28, 1868, in New Bethlehem, where he spent his early life and received a public school education. When a youth he entered the employ of the C. E. Andrews Lumber Company, of New Bethlehem, with which concern he has ever since remained, working his way up gradually but steadily until he attained his present position, that of yard foreman, which he has held since 1897. He has a well-deserved reputation for reliability and good character, and has the confidence of his employers and the respect of all his associates. Since 1889 he has made his home at South Bethlehem, where he has taken an active part in public

matters, serving two terms as burgess. He is a prominent member of the Knights of the Maccabees, being one of the supreme representatives of the world in that order, and also belongs to the Sons of Veterans. In political matters he is a Democrat. He holds membership in the M. E. Church.

By his first marriage, to Mary Roberts, daughter of David S. and Kate (Null) Roberts, of South Bethlehem, Mr. Himes had a family of five children: Walter P., Eva C., Leslie R., Mary Helena and George N. The mother died Aug. 3, 1896. On Jan. 30, 1898, Mr. Himes married Jennie B. Woodward, of New Bethlehem, daughter of Absalom Woodward.

SAMUEL BRADY CATHCART, who is ranked among the prominent and progressive farmers of Mahoning township, is a son of Samuel and Margaret J. (McClain) Cathcart, and grandson of Robert Cathcart.

Robert Cathcart was a native of Ireland, and probably the first settler in the limits of what is now Mahoning township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he located in or before 1805, under an improvement right. He was first assessed in 1806 with 330 acres, one horse and three cattle, at \$320. The Bostonia Coal Mines are now located on this land. His two-story red house, the first-frame building in that section, was for many years one of the very few for many miles around. On March 10, 1810, the commissioners of the county granted him an order for sixteen dollars for killing two panthers. He cleared the timber from part of his tract, and erecting necessary buildings in time had a fine homestead, where his death occurred in 1847, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife was Jane Thom, and their children who grew to maturity were: Samuel; James; John; Clark; Robert; Mary, who married James McClain; Jane, who married Archie McSparrin; Isabel, who married Philip Clover; Margaret, who married Perry Webster; and Eliza, married to Thomas McSparrin.

Samuel Cathcart, son of Robert, was born in what is now Mahoning township Sept. 10, 1805, and there grew to manhood. In 1844 he purchased 100 acres of land now owned by his son Samuel B., cleared most of it and made extensive improvements thereon, and died there July 9, 1892, at the age of eighty-six years. He was twice married, his first wife being Anna Reed, to which union were born children as follows: Robert, a member of the 103d P. V. I. in the Civil war, who died in

Andersonville prison; James, now of Reynoldsville, Pa.; Jane, married to John Anthony; Catherine, married to George Doverspike; Margaret, married to Francis Furlong; and Matilda. All but James are now deceased. Mr. Cathcart married (second) Mrs. Margaret J. (McClain) Brown, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Blakeney) McClain, and widow of William Brown, by whom she had two sons, James I. and William S. Brown, both soldiers in the Civil war. James I. Brown was shot through the lungs in the war, but lived to get home; William S. died at Yorktown, Va., of disease contracted in the service. Mrs. Margaret (McClain) Cathcart's parents were pioneer settlers of Mahoning township. By her marriage to Mr. Cathcart she had three children: Sarah; Isabel, who married John Leech; and Samuel B.

Samuel B. Cathcart was born in Mahoning township March 31, 1856, and was reared on his father's homestead there. He remained here until 1890, when he purchased the farm of seventy-eight acres adjoining where he now resides, and as he now owns the old homestead his holdings cover 174 acres of land. Mr. Cathcart is an up-to-date farmer and his energy and untiring effort have made him a most prosperous one. He employs all modern methods in the conduct of his farm and his product ranks among the best in the county. A public-spirited citizen, his sterling qualities and upright character have won him the admiration of his community, and he has been called to the position of road supervisor of his township, in which he served for five years, and has also served as overseer of the poor and as school director. In politics he votes the Republican ticket.

On June 6, 1879, Mr. Cathcart married Mary C., daughter of George and Elizabeth (Serene) Houser, of Wayne township, Armstrong county, and they have eight children: Maud L., wife of J. P. Hetrick; Charles M., who married Alice Anthony; Laura B., who is married to Merle Barnett; John C., who married Nora Hepler; Henry L., who married Phoebe Hepler; Jennie E., wife of Scott Rearick; Lawrence W., and Mary Anabel. Mr. and Mrs. Cathcart are members of the M. E. Church of Oakland, of which he is a trustee.

EDWARD M. SHAUL, merchant and postmaster at Manorville, Armstrong county, was born Feb. 21, 1868, in Madison township, this county, son of Andrew and Mary (Truby) Shaul, and grandson of John Shaul.

John Shaul was one of the pioneers of Arm-

strong county, probably settling here in 1800. He married Margaret McCoy and they had four sons: Isaac, Peter, Joseph and Andrew.

Andrew Shaul was born Jan. 1, 1816, along Crooked creek, in Armstrong county, Pa., the youngest son of John and Margaret Shaul. When but thirteen years of age he left home to seek his fortune in the outside world, finding his way into the pine regions and engaging in the lumber business along the Clarion river. For four years he followed the life of a riverman, pushing keelboats, transporting freight and supplies up the Allegheny and Clarion rivers to points in the lumber country. The trips were long and laborious, the boatmen being obliged at the Armstrong, Reynolds and Portland dams to unload their cargoes, and carry both them and the boats over the dams, reload, and resume their journey.

Andrew Shaul built the first hotel on the Brookville and Olean turnpike road after it was completed, locating it near Sigel, Jefferson county, and conducting it for several years. Following that he formed a partnership with Joseph Irwin, and they went into business at Spring Creek, on the Clarion river. Later Mr. Shaul alone operated two sawmills and a boatyard at Clear Creek, and pursued his business as far down the river as Cincinnati. He was one of the owners of the "Allegheny Clipper," one of the first steamboats that went up the Allegheny.

For a time Mr. Shaul was also engaged in the oil business, but did not continue it long, in June, 1859, taking up his residence on his farm at the mouth of Red Bank creek, which he had purchased from Richard Reynolds. There he resided, interested in agricultural pursuits, until he embarked in the mercantile business at East Brady. In 1882 he moved to Manorville and became one of that town's leading business men and successful merchants, retiring in 1902. His long and useful life came to a peaceful close at his home in Manorville Aug. 5, 1909, following an illness of a month's duration, the infirmities incident to old age being the cause of his death. He was interred in the Kittanning cemetery. For sixty-two years he had been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Andrew Shaul married Mary Magdalena Truby, who was born in Jefferson county, and (second) Mrs. Mary F. Williams, of East Brady, the latter dying April 20, 1910. Eight of his children are deceased, the following surviving: Edward M., of Manorville; Joseph and James, of Springdale; Thomas, of Oil City; Curtis, of Pittsburgh; and Harry, of

Shelocta, Pa. He left forty grandchildren and thirty-one great-grandchildren.

Edward M. Shaul attended public school at East Brady, in Clarion county, and later the Manorville schools, subsequently having two years of instruction at the Clarion Seminary, after which he engaged in the mercantile business at Manorville, with his father. Following the latter's retirement he continued in business alone. In July, 1903, he was first appointed postmaster at that place, and is now serving under his second appointment.

On July 24, 1889, Mr. Shaul was married to Mary A. Peters, daughter of Harry Peters, and they have three children: Andrew F., Beulah V. and Jenifer E. Mr. Shaul and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the board of stewards. For a number of years he has been associated with the Odd Fellows.

JOHN L. GEORGE, a prosperous farmer of Gilpin township, was born in Burrell township, Armstrong Co., Pa., Oct. 5, 1859, being a son of John George and grandson of Leonard George.

Leonard George came from Westmoreland county, Pa., to Armstrong county about 1830, settling in Burrell township, where he bought a farm which he operated until his death, dying on his homestead. His remains are buried at the Brick Church in Burrell township. The maiden name of his wife was Barbara Gongaware, and she bore him children as follows: Jacob died in Plum Creek township; Philip died in Gilpin township; Peter died in Plum Creek township; John lives in Leechburg; Samuel died at Leechburg; Joseph lives in Indiana county, Pa.; William died in Burrell township; Lewis is living in Plum Creek township. Jacob, Philip, Peter and Lewis all served as soldiers during the Civil war.

John George, father of John L. George, was born in Burrell township April 10, 1832, and in early life was a farmer, but later became a stonemason, working in Leechburg. He now lives retired. He married Barbara J. Shaffer, daughter of John and Barbara (Sowers) Shaffer, and she passed away in May, 1909, and is buried in Evergreen cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. John George were the parents of the following children: Margaret, wife of James Morrow; John L.; Albert E.; William L.; Isaac E.; Herman M.; Edward E., deceased; and Helfrick K., deceased.

John L. George attended the schools of Bethel and Plum Creek townships, and Leechburg and Elderton Academies, and for nine

years taught school in Armstrong county. For eight terms he was teaching in Gilpin township, and one term in Plum Creek township. In 1882 he began farming. Setting to work to improve his property, he has developed a very fine farm, which he devotes to fruit growing and stock raising, having met with remarkable success in these lines.

On Sept. 13, 1882, Mr. George married Lydia A. Klingensmith, daughter of Peter and Sarah A. (Shuster) Klingensmith. Mr. and Mrs. George have no children of their own, but they reared a nephew, Ivan W. Ellenberger, now a prosperous business man of Zanesville, O. In politics Mr. George is a Democrat, and has served very acceptably as tax collector, school director for six years, during which time he was president of the board, and justice of the peace in Gilpin township for five years. For years he has been a consistent member of the Forks Lutheran Church, and served on the building committees when the new parsonage and churches were erected. He has been a member of the church council for twenty-five years. For twenty-two years he has been a teacher in the Sunday school, and for fourteen of these years was superintendent, being well fitted to instruct the young and present Biblical subjects in the way to impress them upon their minds.

JOHN ALBERT BOYER, senior member of the furniture and undertaking firm of J. A. & W. J. Boyer, of Rural Valley, was born in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, Aug. 13, 1856, son of Noah and Sarah Ann (Patterson) Boyer.

Peter Boyer, his great-grandfather, born in Germany, became a pioneer of Plum Creek township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he secured land which he developed into a good farm. He died there. He had three sons, John, Jacob and George.

John Boyer, son of Peter, was an early settler of Cowanshannock township, locating in the vicinity of Sauster's Mills, where he developed a farm which is now the property of Christopher Shelter, and died upon it. He married Mary Beer, and their children were: Eliza, who married John Peterman; Noah; William; John A.; Sarah, who married A. J. McIntosh; Susanna, who married Christopher Shetter; Clark; Mary Ann; Alice A., who married H. T. Hawkins; and Archibald.

Noah Boyer was born in Cowanshannock township in 1834, and was there reared to manhood's estate, becoming an intelligent farmer. After his marriage he located in

Plum Creek township, where he developed a portion of a farm of eighty-two acres, and died upon his property in 1878, in his forty-fifth year. His wife, Sarah Ann Patterson, was a daughter of John T. and Catherine (Schreckengost) Patterson. Mr. and Mrs. Boyer had six children: John A.; William J.; Josiah J.; Emma, who married William Espey; Robert C.; and Mary C., who is deceased.

John Albert Boyer was brought up on his father's farm and sent to the local schools. Beginning life as a farmer, he followed that occupation on the homestead until 1892, when he came to Rural Valley and established his present business. This is the oldest established house of its kind in Rural Valley, as well as the most reliable.

In 1883 Mr. Boyer married Ida Elizabeth, a daughter of Adam Wagle, of Rural Valley, and they have children as follows: Edwin G.; Emma B., who married Ira Harmon; Josiah W.; Dessie P.; Lawrence W.; and William Paul, the latter being deceased.

Mr. Boyer is a member of the Reformed Church of Rural Valley, of which he was a deacon from 1907 until 1913, when the church disbanded. He was a member of the council of Rural Valley for two years and has also been a school director. His political ideas make him a Progressive, and at the same time he is a strong advocate of Prohibition.

GEORGE HOUSEHOLDER (deceased) was for many years one of the thrifty and well-to-do farmers of Bethel township, Armstrong county, and the farm upon which he made his home for over half a century is still occupied by his widow and two of his sons.

Mr. Householder was born May 24, 1828, in Westmoreland county, Pa., and passed his early life there, coming to Armstrong county with his parents, John and Elizabeth (Serene) Householder, the latter of French descent. After his marriage he settled in Bethel township, Armstrong county, on the farm where he ever afterward made his home, dying there Nov. 4, 1910. The property consists of 146 acres, and is one of the most valuable farms of its size in the county, not only because of its natural resources, which are excellent, but because of the intelligent and thorough cultivation which has developed these resources to the utmost. There are few places in the county that have been kept up better, no detail of the farm work being overlooked that would add to the value or the appearance of the estate.

On Jan. 28, 1858, Mr. Householder married

Katherine Zuver, of Armstrong county, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Claypool) Zuver, the former coming from Mercer county, Pa., and settling in Bethel township, Armstrong county. Mrs. Zuver was born and reared on the Claypool homestead in Bethel township. Her parents were Joseph and Catherine (Ourey) Claypool, her father coming alone to this country from England and settling in what is now Bethel (then Allegheny township, Armstrong Co., Pa., at an early day; he became an important man in that locality. He lived to be eighty-seven years old, his wife dying long before him, when about sixty years old.

In an old history of Armstrong county we find that a blockhouse called the Claypoole blockhouse was built by one James Claypoole near the river bank about eighty rods below Fort Run. It is not known now just when it was built, but it must have been between 1790 and 1796. His wife, Lavina Claypoole, died in the latter year, and was buried a few rods from the graves of the three men killed by the Indians at Bloody run, so called from this unfortunate incident; the Indians had tied a duck to attract the attention of the white men, who were ambushed, and all three fell in the creek.

A family of eleven children was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Householder, eight sons and three daughters, namely: John, who is deceased, married Lizzie Shotts and they had seven children, Howard, Laura, Elmer, Paul, Mary, Frank and Mabel, all living; Margaret is unmarried; William married Matilda McKinney and they have three children, Violet, Henry W. and Roy; George married Florence Grey and had nine children, Bessie, Johnson E. Dale, Catherine, Eddie, Samuel, William, Maud, and two that died in infancy, James and George; Catherine is unmarried; Reuben died when two years old; Samuel married Ellen Boyd and they have five children, Myrtle, Blanch, Arthur, Harry and Godie P.; Thomas J. lives at the old home; Miles married Mrs. Nannie (West) Bowers (they have no children); Elizabeth is next in the family; Joseph Z. is engaged with his brother Thomas in the management of the old farm, where they raise general crops. This family is associated with the Presbyterian Church, the Appleby Manor Memorial Church in Manor township.

S. H. KAMERER, a farmer of Fairview township, Butler Co., Pa., and engaged as an oil producer of Brady's Bend township,

Armstrong county, was born June 25, 1853, a son of Daniel L. Kamerer.

Peter Kamerer, grandfather of S. H. Kamerer, was born in 1788, and died in 1860. He moved from Westmoreland county, Pa., to Armstrong county in the year 1805.

Daniel L. Kamerer, son of Peter, and father of S. H. Kamerer, was born July 23, 1811, and died in 1896 at the home of S. H. Kamerer, aged eighty-five years. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Anna H. Daubenspeck, survived until 1905, when she passed away at the age of ninety-three. They were laid to rest in White Oak cemetery, which is located on a portion of their homestead.

S. H. Kamerer was reared and educated in Butler county, Pa., whither his parents moved from Brady's Bend, Armstrong Co., Pa., his birthplace, when he was two years old. When his father died he began farming for himself, owning 125 acres of land in Fairview township, Butler county, and he is also extensively interested in oil production, leasing 350 acres of land, sixty-five acres of which are in Brady's Bend township, Armstrong county. On the latter property there are three producing wells. His oil business is conducted under the firm name of S. H. Kamerer & Son. The Armstrong county property has not yet been properly developed, but Mr. Kamerer is making arrangements to bring it up to average. The family residence is in Fairview township, Butler county, on the Kittanning road.

In 1882 Mr. Kamerer married Nina Henton, of Erie county, Pa., a daughter of Charles Henton, one of the early settlers of that locality. Mrs. Kamerer's grandfather was a steamboat captain on Lake Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Kamerer have had the following children: Ethel L., Obed G., Edna B., and three who died in infancy. Fraternaly he belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge and encampment, Knights of Pythias and K. O. T. M. Not only is he a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, but he serves as elder. Politically a Republican, he has served as a school director for thirteen years in Fairview township, but aside from this has not entered public life.

O. U. DAVIDSON, proprietor of the marble and granite works at Cowansville, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born at Cowansville, May 24, 1867, son of William and Mary (Crawford) Davidson.

William Davidson was born in Ohio in

1811, and his wife in Pennsylvania in 1824. He was a marble cutter, learning his trade in Scioto county, Ohio. For over fifty years he was engaged in business in various cities and towns, in 1865 settling at Cowansville, Pa., where he established a marble and granite business, to which his son succeeded. His death occurred in 1892, his wife passing away in 1904. William Davidson was a man of strong convictions, and during the war espoused the anti-slavery movement, so that when the Republican party was organized he became one of its enthusiastic members. Although self-educated, he was a well-informed man, and able to follow out a question to its logical end. For some years he served as justice of the peace, and he enjoyed universal respect and confidence. He was one of the pioneers in the marble and granite business in Armstrong county.

O. U. Davidson attended public school at Cowansville, and then at the age of eighteen years went into his father's business, which he successfully continues. It is his pride to turn out nothing but the highest quality of work that can be done, and his business shows the result of this care.

On July 2, 1901, Mr. Davidson was married to Ina Fay Ralston, and five children have been born of this marriage: William Raymond, Allen R., Edgar O., Marion F. and Robert G. Mr. Davidson is a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for fifteen years.

SAMUEL C. BOLE, a veteran of the Civil war, residing at Leechburg, Pa., was born in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, June 16, 1838, son of David and Elizabeth (Shaffer) Bole.

David Bole was one of the early settlers in Allegheny (now Gilpin) township, Armstrong county, where he engaged in farming and worked as a stonemason. His death occurred at Johnstown, Pa., at the age of sixty-four years, and he was interred in the Leechburg cemetery. He married Elizabeth Shaffer, daughter of John Shaffer, and they had ten children, as follows: John, Mary, Fannie, George, James, Harvey, Henry, Isaac, Samuel C. and Margaret.

Samuel C. Bole was reared on the old homestead and attended the township schools. When the Civil war was precipitated he was assisting his father in his farm activities. He had been reared to value the benefits which a united government assured, and when rebel-

lion threatened he was one of the first to decide to enlist to aid in its suppression. He entered Company E, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Capt. J. A. Herren, and served for three years and ten months, his command being attached to the Army of the Potomac. Although he escaped many of the hazards of war he suffered imprisonment, being captured by the Confederate soldiers at Little Washington, Pa., and was confined in two of the terrible military prisons of the South, Libby and Belle Isle, for eight long months. After he returned home from the army he located at Johnstown, Pa., where he embarked in the mercantile business, continuing thus until the fall of 1884, when he came to Leechburg and has occupied the same residence on Main street ever since. Mr. Bole at present extensively interested in the natural gas business, operating on his own account, and at the same time is looking after his real estate interests. He is a well-known and highly respected citizen.

Mr. Bole was married in 1866 to Annie Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, of Johnstown. She died in 1883, survived by three children, Charles D., Bert and George. Mr. Bole was subsequently married (second) to Phebe Parks, daughter of Bratton Parks, and they have three children: Lucie Parks, who resides with her parents; J. Bratton, who is filling a clerical position in the Weirton (W. Va.) steel mill; and Samuel C., who is at home.

Mr. Bole is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican, but has been indifferent to public office. He is one of the oldest residents of Leechburg, and has seen many changes take place in the pleasant town in which he has maintained his home.

EDWARD W. SHOOP, a heater at the plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, of Leechburg, was born in Allegheny (now Gilpin) township, Armstrong county, Dec. 17, 1855, son of David and Catherine Lynch Shoop.

David Shoop was a carpenter by trade, and followed his calling in Allegheny township. Both he and his wife died in 1856, and are buried at the Forks Church in Gilpin township. They had two children, Frank and Edward W.

Edward W. Shoop was reared in Burrell township, there attending public school until eighteen years old. He then spent three years in Colorado and Indian Territory, returning to Pennsylvania in 1883. Until 1886 he was in Pittsburgh, in that year coming to Leech-

burg, where he began working in the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company. In 1893 he became a heater, and still holds that responsible position.

On Oct. 4, 1899, Mr. Shoop married Kate Ulam Truby, daughter of the late Capt. Henry Truby and his wife Elvina (Hill) Truby. In 1906 Mr. Shoop built his beautiful residence, which is the family home. He is a member of the Leechburg lodge of Elks, and the Odd Fellows, and he and his wife have long been members of the First Lutheran Church of Leechburg. Politically he is a Republican, and he served for six years as a member of the borough council of Leechburg, giving his constituents faithful and honorable service.

GOOD. The brothers D. Marshall, John B. and Calvin S. Good, of Wayne township, Armstrong county, are sons of Peter Good and grandsons of Abraham Good. Their great-grandfather Good was a native of Maryland, and his son Abraham was born near Hagerstown, that State, June 3, 1799. About 1832 he located in Indiana county, Pa., where he purchased the farm upon which he spent the remainder of his life. His death occurred Sept. 9, 1855. On June 17, 1818, he married Margaret Burkett, who was born in June, 1802, and died Jan. 31, 1864. They had children born as follows: Christiana, Nov. 26, 1820; Peter, Nov. 24, 1822; Abraham, Oct. 13, 1824; Isaac, Oct. 31, 1826; Eliza, Aug. 16, 1829 (died Oct. 2, 1844); Nancy, June 17, 1832; John, Sept. 17, 1835 (died Oct. 3, 1844); Margaret, Nov. 22, 1837; Samuel, Dec. 6, 1841 (died Sept. 28, 1844); David, Sept. 2, 1844; Sarah, Aug. 28, 1847.

Peter Good, son of Abraham and Margaret Good, was born Nov. 24, 1822, in what is now Blair county, Pa., and when quite a young man settled at Smicksburg, Indiana county. Thence he removed to Armstrong county in 1871, buying the old Kells farm, which is now owned by his sons John B. and D. Marshall Good. There he resided until his death, Jan. 8, 1896. He is buried at Smicksburg. He was a very successful farmer and stock raiser, taking particular interest and pride in good stock, and often took premiums at the county fairs. He was a public-spirited man, interested in the general welfare, and served as school director in both Indiana and Armstrong counties. Mr. Good married Margaret Catherine Marshall, daughter of John and Elizabeth Marshall, born Feb. 1, 1827, died Jan. 7, 1901; she is also buried at Smicksburg, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Good were

the parents of four children: D. Marshall, born July 6, 1863; John B., born Sept. 17, 1865, who lives at Dayton, Armstrong county; Calvin S., born Aug. 16, 1867; and Archie A., born April 20, 1870, who died Feb. 8, 1871.

D. MARSHALL GOOD, son of Peter Good, is a well-known farmer and business man of Wayne township. He was born July 6, 1863, at Smicksburg, Indiana county, began his education in the public schools, and was later a pupil at the Glade Run Academy, in Wayne township. He remained at home with his parents, following farming, and in time he and his brother John B. Good became the owners of the homestead property in Wayne township, which consists of 175 acres of valuable land. Mr. D. Marshall Good resides upon this tract. The brothers are model up-to-date farmers, using the most approved methods and machinery in their agricultural operations. D. Marshall Good is also engaged in the butchering business, selling his beef wholesale at Dayton, Sagamore and Yatesboro. He and his brother John have 215 acres of woodland and carry on the lumbering business in addition to farming. He is a stockholder in the Dayton Fair Association and the Dayton Normal Institute, and in his various connections with the life of the community has shown himself to be a progressive and enterprising citizen, one of the leading residents of his district. He is a member of the Glade Run Presbyterian Church and identified with the Republican party in politics.

On Jan. 3, 1901, Mr. Good married Mary Burns, daughter of W. T. Burns, of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, and they have a family of three children: David D., Avalon C. and Loureigh Burns.

CALVIN S. GOOD, son of Peter Good, was born Aug. 16, 1867, near Smicksburg, Indiana county. He received his education in the common schools and at Glade Run Academy, which latter institution he attended for three terms, and with the exception of a year spent in the West passed his early life on the home place with his father. Upon his return to Pennsylvania he married and commenced farming for himself on one of his father's farms in Wayne township, remaining there until his removal to Dayton, Oct. 22, 1901. He has since been engaged in the livery business in the borough, and also continues to manage the cultivation of his farm, which consists of 110 acres. He has twelve horses for hire, and enjoys a steady patronage. Upon his removal to Dayton he bought the old Dr. Crouch property, and he is also the owner of

other valuable real estate in the borough. Like the members of his family generally, he is an energetic citizen, has served as councilman of the borough, and is a stockholder in the Dayton Fair Association and the Dayton Normal Institute, supporting all worthy local movements. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious connection a member of the Glade Run Presbyterian Church.

On Aug. 23, 1893, Mr. Good was married to Minnie B. Gallagher, daughter of James and Susan (McCoach) Gallagher, and they have two children: Miriam C., born Aug. 26, 1894, who was graduated from the Dayton Normal Institute, where she took the music course; and James P., born April 7, 1902.

The children of James and Susan (McCoach) Gallagher were as follows: James S., who died in 1906 (he was elected sheriff of Armstrong county, 1897, and was a very popular official); Minnie B., Mrs. Calvin S. Good; William E., of Kittanning, who served as deputy sheriff under his brother; Frank E., and Arthur L.

HAMILTON H. SAY, a farmer of Perry township, Armstrong county, was born Oct. 5, 1840, in Parker township, Butler Co., Pa., son of John and Sarah (Fletcher) Say, both natives of Butler county, of English and Irish descent, respectively.

The paternal great-grandfather of Hamilton H. Say, who was born in England, became one of the first settlers at Slippery Rock Butler Co., Pa. His sister, Esther R. Say, became the wife of the Mr. Harris who founded Harrisburg. The Says devoted themselves principally during the early days to agricultural pursuits, and were largely instrumental in forwarding the development of their several communities. They helped very materially to lay the foundation for the prosperity of western Pennsylvania to-day.

John Say, the grandfather, was born at Slippery Rock, where he was reared. After reaching his majority he married Sarah Martin. Locating on a farm of 300 acres in Parker township, Butler Co., Pa., the clearing and development of this large property was his life work, and he died there. He had a family of three sons and one daughter: James, John, William and Fanny (who married Samuel Jack).

John Say, son of John Say, and father of Hamilton H. Say, was born Jan. 26, 1810, in Parker township, Butler Co., Pa., where he spent his entire life, operating 100 acres of

the family homestead, left to him by his father. His death occurred in 1896, and his wife died Oct. 5, 1853. Of their family, six grew to maturity, namely: Hamilton H.; Elizabeth, deceased, wife of John Cannon; Sarah and Annie, who both died unmarried; John T., deceased; and Perry, who resides near West Sunbury.

Benjamin Fletcher, father of Mrs. John Say, was born in Connecticut, and became a pioneer of Parker township, Butler Co., Pa. There he became prominent in several ways, building a grist and saw-mill which he operated until his death. His daughter Sarah married John Say, and they became the parents of Hamilton H. Say.

Hamilton H. Say spent a pleasant boyhood on the family homestead, where he alternated attending district school with working for his father. Thus engaged he learned farming at first hand, and has always devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. His life has been spent in Perry township since 1874, when he bought the fine farm of seventy-seven acres he now occupies and operates.

During the Civil war Mr. Say proved his patriotism by enlisting, Oct. 7, 1861, in Company C, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, with which he served until June, 1864, when he was transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteer Veterans, known as the famous Bucktails or Kane Rifles. Mr. Say was honorably discharged from the service Oct. 6, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Va. He participated in the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mills, and had the misfortune of being captured with his regiment at the latter engagement, June 27, 1862. They were confined in Libby prison and the one on Belle Isle in all for forty days, when they were exchanged after a very unhappy experience. After rejoining his regiment Mr. Say was stricken down with typhoid fever, but recovered in time to participate in the battle of Gettysburg, the Wilderness campaign, and the engagements at Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, and others. He is a member of Craig Post, No. 75, G. A. R., of which he is now commander, and belongs to the Loyal Legion in Butler county, Pa.

On Dec. 15, 1864, Mr. Say was married to Margaret J. Hutcheson, daughter of David and Mary (Porter) Hutcheson, of Perry township. Seven children have been born of this marriage: Warren D.; Sarah, wife of Dr. A. J. Edmonds; Annie, John P.; Charles E.; Edwin G.; and Mabel, deceased. Mr. Say and

his family belong to the First Presbyterian Church of Parker City, which Mr. Say has served as elder since 1865. He has held nearly all of the township offices, always elected on the Republican ticket, as he is a firm adherent to the principles of that party. He has served five years as justice of the peace. In every relation of life Mr. Say has shown himself to be a man of high principles, whose determination has been to live according to the religious faith he professes.

CHARLES MARDORF, at present assessor and tax collector for the borough of Freeport, Armstrong county, was born Dec. 27, 1848, in Melsungen, Hessen-Cassel, Germany. He has been a resident of Freeport for forty-five years.

John Mardorf, his father, was born in 1806 in the same place, and married Catherine Wickman, who was born there in 1807. He was a tanner by trade. He came to America in 1852, the voyage taking six weeks, and the family located in Butler county, Pa., at Butler, where the father followed his trade and died in 1859. The mother died there in 1886. They were members of the German Reformed Church. Their family consisted of seven children: William, a tanner, died in Butler, Pa.; Catherine, deceased, married William Bauers, of Butler; August, deceased, was a cabinet-maker by trade; Elizabeth, widow of Charles Sanders, lives in South Pittsburgh; Teresa, Mrs. Bolander, lives on the South Side, Pittsburgh; Christian, born Jan. 23, 1847, moved to Freeport, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he established himself in the tanning business, having one of the most important industries of the borough in its day, and is now a dealer in hides and tallow at the head of the firm of C. Mardorf & Sons, of Cheswick, Pa.; Charles is at Freeport.

Charles Mardorf had only limited educational privileges and is for the most part self educated. At the age of sixteen years he started to learn the harnessmaker's trade, at which he worked two years. Later he took up the tanner's trade, following that line of work for twenty years. Forty-five years ago, in 1868, he moved to Freeport, Armstrong county. Mr. Mardorf is an intelligent and well informed man, and he is a much respected citizen of the borough where most of his life has been passed. For many years he has been active in politics and public affairs, as a zealous member of the Republican party. In 1889 he served as judge of elections. He was a member of the borough council for fifteen

years, and in 1907 he was elected assessor and appointed tax collector, which offices he has filled continuously since. His long retention in every public trust to which he has been called is sufficient evidence of the satisfactory service he has given to his fellow citizens.

In 1873 Mr. Mardorf married Elizabeth McGinley, of Freeport, daughter of John and Catherine (Gallagher) McGinley, who were from Ireland and came to Freeport at an early day. Mr. McGinley ran a hotel and also engaged in teaming. Mrs. Mardorf died June 18, 1911. She was the mother of five children: John, living at home, who is employed as clerk in the Cornell Coal Company's office; Charles, who died at the age of eight years; Catherine, at home, a stenographer; Edward, who was killed in 1905 on the Pennsylvania railroad at Johnstown, Pa.; and Mary, who is in a convent at Baden, Pa. Mrs. Mardorf and the children are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM D. MORGAN, a farmer of Sugar Creek township, was born in County Down, Ireland, Nov. 4, 1845, son of Hugh Morgan, and grandson of Edward Morgan. The latter, who was of Welsh-Irish descent, died in Ireland.

Hugh Morgan, son of Edward Morgan, was born in County Down, Ireland, where he was reared and sent to school. He married in that county Christina MacMurrey, of Scotch-Irish parentage, daughter of Alexander MacMurrey, now deceased, formerly of Ireland. Twelve children were born of this marriage, all in Ireland, viz.: James A., Edward, Robert, Benjamin, Samuel, Hugh, William, George, two who died in infancy, Nancy and Sarah. Hugh Morgan was a linen weaver by trade, but not finding sufficient work to care for his large family he left Liverpool, England, on Oct. 7, 1854, for the United States, and landed at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7th, having made the trip on a sailing vessel. After landing he worked at Maple furnace in Butler county, Pa., for a period of two years, when he began farming in Parker township, Butler Co., Pa., there remaining until about 1871, when he came to Sugar Creek township, Armstrong Co., Pa. He settled on a partially improved property, and although he was then sixty years old, assisted in the work of further cultivating it. His death occurred on this farm March 13, 1888, when he was aged ninety-four years, and he is buried at Parker, Pa. He died firm in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, of

which he was a member. His wife died at the age of eighty-one years, and they are buried side by side. From the time he cast his first vote Mr. Morgan was a Republican.

William D. Morgan attended school for one term in his native land before the family emigration, but had also been taught at home, for on his first day at school it was found that he could read in the third reader. After coming to the new home his services were required on the farm, and later he worked in the oil fields until his marriage, when he settled on the homestead, which has continued to be his home. He has erected the present farm buildings. About thirty-five acres of the 110-acre farm is in woodland, and on the remainder he carries on general farming, and raises pure bred Percheron horses.

Mr. Morgan married Mary Guiney, who was born in County Down, Ireland, daughter of the late Robert Guiney. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have had the following children: Sadie J., who is at home; George A., who married Annie Herbert; Robert James; Hugh C., who is deceased; Agnes Christina, who married T. A. McGarvey; Mary Eliza, at home; Samuel Blaine, who married Elva King and lives in Sugar Creek township; Joseph, at home; and Frank, also at home.

Fraternally Mr. Morgan is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Alpine Lodge, No. 479, in which he has passed the chairs, and he is a member of the grand lodge. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church. A lifelong Republican, he has been auditor for one term, assessor for nine years and school director for one term, and has proved himself an efficient and capable official.

CHARLES E. MEALS, one of the active workers in the Republican party of Armstrong County, and a responsible citizen of Kittanning, was born in North Buffalo township, this county, April 16, 1872, son of William M. and Lucretia (Jack) Meals, and grandson of Jacob Meals.

Jacob Meals was born in Butler county, Pa., and became a farmer. He married Catherine Varnum, and they had five children: William M.; Mary, wife of a Mr. McCool; John; Lydia, wife of John Hoover, and Enoch H. The parents were members of the German Lutheran Church.

William M. Meals was also a farmer, and lived in Armstrong county. He had eleven children: Madison; Melissa, wife of William A. Long; Jacob T.; Samuel J.; William J.; Albert N.; Catherine E., wife of William Min-

turn; George; Henry D. W.; Annie L., wife of William A. Davidson; and Charles E. The parents of this family also belonged to the German Lutheran Church. The father passed away in 1900, the mother Sept. 7, 1913.

Charles E. Meals attended public school until about sixteen years old. He then entered school at State Line, but leaving in a short time returned home, and took charge of the homestead which he improved to a considerable extent, operating it during the summer, and in the winter he worked in a rolling mill, in the oil fields, at teaming, etc. Mr. Meals continued to divide his time in this way until 1898, when he began teaching school, having prepared himself for this profession in his spare moments. For six years he taught in Armstrong county, and then accepted a position as traveling salesman with a Pittsburgh house, continuing in its employ for a year. In 1908 he moved to East Franklin township, on a place which continued to be his home until June, 1911, when he changed to a valuable farm he had purchased in the same township, about two and a half miles from the city.

From the time he cast his first vote Mr. Meals has been prominent in Republican politics, and in 1904 was elected justice of the peace, serving for five years. In 1905 he was elected county commissioner, and reelected to that office in 1908. On Aug. 22, 1911, he was elected chairman of the Republican county central committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. H. McFarland, and reelected for two-year term in 1912. Mr. Meals is manager of and a stockholder in the Kittanning Telephone Company, and is recognized as a reliable business man.

On Nov. 2, 1904, Mr. Meals was married to Cora V. Miller, daughter of William H. Miller, of East Franklin township. Mr. and Mrs. Meals have two children, Charles G. and Ida V. Mr. Meals is a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge No. 244, Kittanning; Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M.; Pittsburgh Commandery, K. T.; and the Coudersport Consistory; and is also a member of the Odd Fellows at Craigs-ville, Pa., the Order of United American Mechanics, and the Elks at Kittanning.

FRANKLIN J. KIMPEL, farmer and stock raiser of Kittanning township, Armstrong county, at present serving as supervisor, has passed all of his life on the old Kimpel homestead where he now resides. He was born there in 1862, son of John and Anna Catherine (Darbaker) Kimpel.

John Kimpel, the father, was a native of

Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, learned the trade of wheelwright, and married Anna Catherine Darbaker, also of Hessen-Darmstadt. Coming to America in 1853, in a sailing vessel, he landed at New York City, proceeding thence by canal to western Pennsylvania, to Leechburg, Armstrong county. He located first on a farm near Kelly Station, where he lived for four years, and then bought the place of 135 acres now occupied by his son Franklin. He built the house and made many other improvements during his lifetime, the barn and the other substantial buildings which add so much to the value of the property being put up by the present owner. He also embarked in the mercantile business, selling through the country from a wagon for a number of years, and in 1872 he went to Kittanning, where he had a store for five years. His industry and good management brought him success, and his honorable methods won him the respect of all who had dealings with him. He died in 1896, at the age of seventy-six, and his wife lived to the age of eighty. In religious belief he was a Lutheran, in politics a Democrat. He and his wife had a large family, namely: Elizabeth, born in Germany, died there; Conrad (deceased) was a farmer in Kittanning and Burrell townships; Elizabeth (2) married J. A. Woodward; Jacob, who died in 1907, at the age of fifty-nine, learned the baker's trade and later followed farming (he married Alice Rupert and they had two children, Perry C. and Maude P.); Lewis Edward was formerly engaged as a barber and is now a postal clerk at Driftwood, Pa.; Emma C. (deceased) married Fred A. Wood, master mechanic for the Westinghouse Company at Hammond, Ind.; Franklin died in infancy; Franklin J. is mentioned below.

Franklin J. Kimpel received a common school education. He has always lived at home, taking care of his parents in their old age, and improving the farm until it is now one of the most up-to-date places in this locality. He carries on general farming, raises berries and other fruits, and garden stuff, and has been very successful with his Jersey cattle, fine draft horses, O. I. C. hogs and Grey Wyandotte chicks. His intelligent management and well-directed labors have been well repaid, and he is considered one of the most progressive farmers in Kittanning township. He has given some attention to the local government, having served two years on the township school board, and is at present supervisor. In politics he is identified with the Democratic

party. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

On April 7, 1886, Mr. Kimpel married Susanna Hankey, of Kittanning township, who died Nov. 2, 1892. In 1896 he married (second) Martha A. Miller, of Logansport, Pa., whose parents were farming people, formerly of Kittanning township, both now deceased. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah J. Klinglesmith. Mr. Kimpel is the father of the following children: Elvena B., who lives at home, and who has been a teacher in Kittanning township for several years; Elsie F., wife of Edw. Guidel, a mill man and carpenter of Kittanning township (they have one child, Mildred E.); Harry L., a carpenter and contractor, who lives at home; John F. and Grace M., at home.

JAMES D. LOGAN, a farmer of Manor township, Armstrong county, was born Oct. 1, 1838, in Bethel township, this county, son of Thomas and Esther (Hood) Logan, the latter of whom was born in Ireland, but came to the United States when quite young.

Grandfather John Logan was born in Ireland, and came to this country in young manhood, settling at Bakerstown, Allegheny Co., Pa., where he bought a large tract of land.

Thomas Logan, son of John, and father of James D. Logan, was born on the old homestead in Allegheny county. In early life he was a distiller at Bakerstown, continuing in that business ten years, and then came to Armstrong county. Here he bought a large farm, which he operated the balance of his life. The town of Logansport was named after him, and he died there April 13, 1897, and is buried in Manor cemetery. For many years prior to his demise he had been a member of the Presbyterian Church, serving same as elder for several years. His wife died in 1884. They were the parents of five children: William, Thomas, Martha, James D. and John A.

James D. Logan was educated in the local schools of Manor township, an academy, and the Iron City business college at Pittsburgh, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1862. He has devoted most of his active years to farming, with very gratifying results and has also followed his trade of carpenter, having been employed in that capacity at the Ford City plate glass works for twenty years.

In 1863 Mr. Logan was married to Adaline Boney, daughter of James Boney, of Armstrong county. They had five children: Harry W.; Carrie, deceased; Martha, deceased; Oll-free; and Myrtle, wife of E. E. Schaffer.

Myrtle and Martha both died in 1910. Martha was a graduate of Kittanning hospital, and was a trained nurse; she was also a graduate of a New York hospital. Myrtle was also engaged as a nurse for about a year prior to her marriage.

Mr. Logan is a member of Odd Fellows Lodge No. 792, of Brady's Bend, and has passed all the chairs in this lodge. For many years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has served as superintendent of the North Buffalo and Bethel townships Sunday school. When Pennsylvania called for help during the Civil war he enlisted in the 22d Pennsylvania Regiment and went out to defend his state, serving but a short time, however, when his regiment was honorably discharged in 1863.

J. H. AMBROSE, a farmer of East Franklin township, Armstrong county, was born April 7, 1853, in this county, son of Frank and Rebecca (Dougherty) Ambrose.

Benjamin Ambrose, his grandfather, was of German descent. He had a family of seven children. His death occurred many years ago.

Frank Ambrose was born in 1830, in Westmoreland county, Pa., and at an early date his parents brought him to East Franklin township, this county. His wife was born in 1832, in Washington county, Pa. They had a family of ten children, eight of whom are still living. The father died Feb. 2, 1906, the mother in 1888. In political faith Mr. Ambrose was a Republican. He was a man of good common sense, and the common school training he received was well supplemented by his experiences in life.

J. H. Ambrose was the eldest in his parents' family and remained at home with his father, giving him assistance as long as he lived. After attending district school, he took a commercial course in the Iron City Business College of Pittsburgh, and coming home resumed his agricultural duties. The farm once owned by his father is now his property. It is well stocked with good horses and cattle, and he specializes in the production of apples, peaches and grapes, his orchard and grape arbor being in splendid condition.

On March 27, 1901, Mr. Ambrose was married to Ida Florence Miller, daughter of William and Julia Miller. One daughter, Anna Maud, was born to this union, and died Aug. 15, 1911, aged nine years, one month, and ten days. Mr. and Mrs. Miller reside with Mr. Ambrose; he was born in New York State in

1832, and his wife in Clarion county, Pa., in 1840. They are all members of the M. E. Church and in politics believe in the principles of the Republican party.

WILLIAM COCHRAN (deceased), who for a number of years was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Armstrong county, was a veteran of the Civil war, in which he received injuries that caused him to be partially disabled throughout his life. He was born in Indiana county, Pa., Feb. 16, 1840, son of Alexander and Sarah (Strauss) Cochran.

Samuel Strauss, the maternal grandfather of William Cochran, was a pioneer of Indiana county, where he became a property owner and substantial farmer. He suddenly disappeared one day while plowing in his fields, and it is supposed that he was captured and murdered by Indians, as he was never again heard of. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Buckley, afterwards married John Heffelfinger.

Alexander Cochran, father of William Cochran, was a native of Ireland, and when a young man emigrated to the United States. In 1856 he purchased the property where his son William's widow is now living, a tract of 104 acres, and there he continued to be engaged in farming during the remainder of his life, dying in 1872. He married Sarah Strauss, who was born at Shelocta, Indiana Co., Pa., and they became the parents of three children, namely: Rebecca, who married Lewis Wagner, of Indiana county; William; and Lillie, who married Jacob Shank, of Indiana borough.

William Cochran, son of Alexander Cochran, came to Cowanshannock township with his parents in 1856, and was here engaged in farming until Sept. 17, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Col. William Sirwell. At the battle of Stone River, Tenn., he was twice wounded, once in the left side and once in the sciatic nerve of his right foot, the latter wound, which never entirely healed, causing him to be disabled during the rest of his life. On receiving his honorable discharge, on account of disability, he returned to his farming operations, in which he was engaged until his death, which occurred Feb. 21, 1900.

On September 15, 1864, Mr. Cochran was married to Mary J. Henderson, daughter of William and Sarah (Willis) Henderson, natives, respectively, of England and Ireland. Her paternal grandfather was Benjamin Hen-

derson, of England, a pioneer of Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, who cleared up part of a farm and died there in 1857. He was twice married, his first wife being Nancy Rose and his second Susan Anderson. Mrs. Cochran's maternal grandfather was John Willis, of County Derry, Ireland, also a pioneer farmer of Plum Creek township, where he died, being buried in St. Thomas cemetery. His wife was Sarah Minter. There were nine children born to William and Mary J. Cochran, of whom eight grew to maturity: Sarah E., who was the wife of Robert Reynolds; Nancy J., wife of L. A. Grunley; Nathan Alexander; Dillie, the wife of Curtis Bell; Hannah; James E., married and living in Hammond, Ind.; Henderson; and John E., married and living in Hammond, Ind. Nancy, Alexander, Dillie, James and John are living.

Mr. Cochran was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rural Valley, to which his widow also belongs. He was a faithful comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the Odd Fellows, in both of which he had numerous friends, as he had, indeed, wherever his many excellent qualities of mind and heart were known. A Republican in his political views, he served for sixteen years as a supervisor of Cowanshannock township, and gave to his duties the same earnest and conscientious attention that characterized his private activities. Mrs. Cochran, who survives her husband, resides on the old homestead place, which she bought after the death of her father-in-law, at the administrators' sale, her people helping her to purchase it. She is seventy-two years of age, and at this writing (1912) has twenty grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. The family is well known throughout Armstrong county, where its members are held in the highest esteem.

HOMER J. BEATTY, who has served as auditor of Bethel township, Armstrong county, and is one of the substantial farmers of that locality, was born Aug. 5, 1869, on the old Beatty farm in that township, son of Michael and Rebecca J. (Davis) Beatty, both of Armstrong county. His grandfather, James Beatty, was Scotch-Irish, and his grandmother, Catherine (Richards), was of German descent.

Michael Beatty was born Dec. 30, 1835, in what is now Bethel township, and died July 17, 1904. He was a farmer and carpenter. On Oct. 13, 1859, he married Rebecca J. Davis, born Feb. 18, 1837, and they had four chil-

dren, two sons and two daughters: Lizzie, who became the wife of W. F. Logan and died at the age of twenty years; John, born Aug. 20, 1860; Homer J.; and Ida, born Feb. 2, 1862, who died Jan. 8, 1864.

Homer J. Beatty was reared and educated in Bethel township and has become one of the well-to-do farmers of his section. He is a much respected citizen, and his neighbors and friends in the community have shown their confidence in him by electing him to the position of auditor.

On Feb. 14, 1906, Mr. Beatty was married to Carrie I. Spang, born Aug. 12, 1886, and they have one son, Everett Homer, born Jan. 8, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Beatty attend the Methodist Church, in which he is an active worker serving as deacon. Fraternally he is a member of White Rock Lodge, No. 979, I. O. O. F. On political questions he is a Democrat.

The Spang family, to which Mrs. Beatty belongs, is of German origin. Her parents were Amos and Mary Ann (Klingensmith) Spang, the latter a daughter of Joseph and Maria (Klingensmith) Klingensmith (they were not related, though bearing the same name), who resided in Bethel township. They were General Synod Lutherans.

A. J. McMILLEN, one of the leading optometrists of Armstrong county, proprietor of the McMillen Optical Company, No. 127 North McKean street, Kittanning, was born June 20, 1860, in Mahoning township, this county, being a son of Robert and Nancy (Moore) McMillen, and grandson of John McMillen. Mr. McMillen came of Scotch-Irish parentage and is therefore of good hardy stock.

A. J. McMillen attended public school, and later the Philadelphia Optical College, from which he was graduated in 1901. He also took a course of study at the South Bend College, South Bend, Ind. Mr. McMillen began the practice of his profession at Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co., Pa., remaining there for five years. He then located at Newark, Ohio, but after a few months came to Kittanning, arriving here in 1906. Since then he has built up a large and valuable practice, and is an eye specialist of marked ability. His parlors are admirably fitted for all the requirements of his practice, and he gives satisfaction to his many patrons.

In 1884 Mr. McMillen was married to Sarah E. Mohny, daughter of Lewis and Rebecca Mohny. The following children

were born to this marriage: V. Grace, Estella M., Ina P. (deceased), Cora R. and Florence. Mrs. McMillen died Dec. 12, 1894. On Feb. 9, 1905, Mr. McMillen was married (second) to Anna R. Rupert, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Rupert, of Clarion county, Pa. She was educated in the public and high schools of her native county, subsequently entering the Northern Illinois College of Optics, Chicago, from which she was graduated in a course of optical studies in 1905. She then entered the Kansas School of Optometry, at Topeka, Kans., graduating therefrom Jan. 17, 1906. Mrs. McMillen is an expert in her profession, and she and her husband work together very harmoniously, being well equipped for their business. Both have a large following, and thoroughly deserve the success which crowns their expert efforts. Mr. McMillen is a member of the Knights of Malta, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Royal Arcanum, and a past officer in all of the lodges to which he belongs.

J. R. COULTER, farmer and justice of the peace, in South Bend township, Armstrong Co., Pa., is a native of that township, born March 15, 1855, son of Joseph T. and Eliza (Lambing) Coulter.

Samuel Coulter, his grandfather, came to America from Ireland and at an early day settled near Avonmore, in Armstrong county.

Joseph T. Coulter, son of Samuel Coulter, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., in 1822, and died in 1878. He was an excellent farmer and good business man, and at the time of his death owned 300 acres, which by hard labor he had converted into a richly producing farm. He had started out in life a poor boy and it was entirely through his own efforts that he acquired much more than independence. He was an active member of the Democratic party in South Bend township for many years and served in minor offices. Fraternally he was associated with the Masons. In 1847 he married Eliza Lambing, who died in 1896, and they had seven children, J. R. Coulter being the only survivor of the family.

Until he was sixteen years of age J. R. Coulter attended school regularly, and he enjoyed three terms of instruction at the Elder's Ridge Academy. He has been a continuous resident of his township and during his entire mature life has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His productive farm contains 250 acres of finely cultivated land. Having lived among his fellow citizens so long and won their respect and esteem and their confidence

in his integrity and superior judgment, it seems particularly fit that he should fill the office of justice of the peace, to which he was first elected in 1895. Both officially and personally he is a highly regarded and popular citizen of South Bend township.

Mr. Coulter was married Nov. 2, 1882, in Armstrong county, to Laura Miller, who died in 1900. She was a daughter of E. Miller, of Spring Church. Of their eight children there are six survivors: Vinnie M., Joseph T., Rose L., Olive B., Jessie B. and Archer A. The eldest daughter is the wife of F. H. Baker. Mrs. Coulter was a lady of many virtues and will long be remembered by a wide circle of friends. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Elder's Ridge, to which Squire Coulter also belongs. He cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley and declares his present political sympathy to be with the progressive branch of the Democratic party. For many years he has been a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

ROBERT R. CAMPBELL, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Sugar Creek township, is a member of one of the oldest families of his section of Armstrong county. He was born Jan. 20, 1863, on the farm where he now lives, this being part of the property purchased by his grandfather, William Campbell.

William Campbell came to this country from Ireland, and made a permanent home in Armstrong county, Pa. When he settled on his purchase of 440 acres in Washington (now Sugar Creek) township it was all wild, in the woods, and though the Indians were still numerous he never had any trouble with them. The log cabin he built for his first home is still standing, and there he reared his family, which consisted of two sons, John N. and Robert, the latter dying at the age of five years. William Campbell was prominent in the public affairs of his locality, and in politics was associated with the Democratic party. He lived to the age of ninety-four years, dying July 6, 1885, and is buried at Kittanning. His wife, Sarah (Nelson), died Feb. 24, 1869, and is buried in the Kittanning graveyard.

John N. Campbell, son of William, always remained at home with his parents and farmed the place until his retirement, when his son Robert succeeded to its management. He married Nancy Montgomery, who died April 23, 1879, at the age of fifty-three, Mr. Campbell surviving her thirty years. His death occurred in 1909, when he was eighty-one years old. They had a family of four children:

Mattie, Mrs. W. R. Bowser; Robert R.; Maggie, Mrs. Hugh Thompson, and Sadie, Mrs. David Welton.

Robert R. Campbell has spent all his life in the old homestead, and he now owns and cultivates 269 acres of the original tract bought by his grandfather, being one of the most prosperous agriculturists of the locality. He followed stock raising as well as general farming, and has made a success of both lines, devoting all his time and energies to his work. Though a loyal and public spirited citizen, he confines his activities to supporting and encouraging good movements, never aspiring to office himself. In political opinion he is a Democrat.

On April 9, 1895, Mr. Campbell was married to Cora Burk, a native of Armstrong county, daughter of Charles Burk, and they have had eight children, of whom four survive: Carrie, Grace, John and William. Edward, Margaret, Mabel and Viola are deceased.

REV. TERENCE McCABE, priest in charge of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Coraopolis, Allegheny Co., Pa., was born Dec. 1, 1867, in County Cavan, Ireland, son of John and Bridget (Smith) McCabe.

Father McCabe secured his classical and ecclesiastical education in Ireland, and came to the United States in November, 1898. Immediately upon his arrival here he proceeded to Pittsburgh, Pa., to become assistant priest at the Mount Washington Catholic Church. Later he was sent as assistant priest to St. John's Church, in Altoona, Pa., and held the same office at St. John's Church (South Side), Pittsburgh; St. Patrick's Church, Newry, Pa.; St. Patrick's Church, Pittsburgh; and St. Alphonsus Church, Murrinsville, in Butler county, Pa. In June, 1906, he became priest in charge of St. Mary's Church at Freeport, where he remained five and one-half years. He organized the Catholic parochial school in Freeport, and had placed it and the church in a flourishing condition. In December, 1911, Father McCabe was transferred from Freeport, Pa., to Coraopolis, Pa., and has charge of the Catholic Church in that borough at present.

JOHN H. HUSTON, a farmer of Manor township, was born June 15, 1843, in Armstrong county, Pa., son of John P. and Elizabeth (Hindman) Huston.

The paternal great-grandfather was a native of Ireland who settled in Cumberland county,

Pa., at an early period in the history of the State, and there followed farming.

Samuel P. Huston, son of the original Huston in America, was born in Cumberland county, where he too followed farming.

John P. Huston, son of Samuel P., and father of John H., learned the trade of carpenter, and followed that calling several years, but later in life was a farmer. He bought the farm on which his son John H. now resides, in Manor township, in 1848, dying there in 1880; his wife passed away in 1872. They were the parents of eleven children, two of whom died young, the others being: Thomas M., who was a soldier of the Civil war, in Company A, 8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was killed on the first day of the seven days' fight before Richmond; Eliza, who married Jefferson Williams and (second) Joseph Irwin; Rosanna, wife of James Atkinson; Samuel P., who was first in the 25th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later in the 197th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; John H.; William; David H.; Harvey S.; and Mary, wife of Prof. Alexander T. Osmand, president of Grove City (Pa.) College.

John H. Huston was educated in the public schools of Armstrong county, and all his life has been engaged in farming. On June 23, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, Second Six Months' Volunteers of Pennsylvania, and was discharged Jan. 20, 1864. He reenlisted Aug. 11, 1864, in Company A, 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, from which he was discharged July 7, 1865, at Vienna, Va. Returning home, he resumed farming and has since continued that line of work.

On Dec. 29, 1869, Mr. Huston married Mary E. Hindman, daughter of George Hindman. Mr. and Mrs. Huston have two children: George H., who married Nettie Schumaker, and has five children, Elenora, Harold, Ethel, Blanche, and Ruth; and John M. In addition to rearing their own children Mr. and Mrs. Huston adopted a little girl then only a few months old, Margaret Esther Brunton, who has been given the same parental love and care as the two sons. She married Arlo Campbell, and her four children, Alice, Caroline, Hindman and Allison, are loved as grandchildren. Mr. Huston and his family belong to the Presbyterian Church, which he has served as elder for more than forty years. He has also taken an interest in the Sunday school, both as a teacher and superintendent.

JAMES LEES, JR., of Leechburg, Armstrong county, is vice president of the Hyde

Park Foundry & Machine Company, whose plant is conveniently located a short distance above the borough, on the Westmoreland side of the river. His association with that concern alone, in view of its great importance as an industrial asset of the town, would justify his standing as one of the leading citizens of the place, but he has won and kept the good will and friendship of his townsmen in as great a degree on his personal merits. Since his settlement at Leechburg, in 1891, all his interests have been centered here.

Mr. Lees is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., born Jan. 4, 1864, son of James and Anna (Evans) Lees, the latter born at Bilston, Staffordshire, England, daughter of George and Keziah (Chambers) Evans. She is a descendant of Sir Humphrey Jennings, and one of the legal heirs of the Jennings estate. Paternally Mr. Lees is also of English extraction, his grandfather, Charles Lees, having passed all his life in England. He was a farmer at Denton, near Manchester, a freeholder, owning a large property. The family is an old one in the neighborhood.

James Lees, son of Charles, was born and reared in England, coming to the United States after attaining his majority. His first location in this country was at Norristown, Pa. In a short time, however, he went to Allegheny, Pa., where he worked at his trade, blacksmithing. He and his wife now (1913) reside at McKeesport, Pa., he being eighty years old, and she seventy-two years of age. They had children as follows: James, John, Daniel W., Anna E. (wife of E. H. Beale, of Leechburg), and four who are deceased.

James Lees, son of James and Anna (Evans) Lees, is essentially a self-developed man. He attended the Liberty school at Pittsburgh until fourteen years old, then entering the foundry at McKeesport, Pa., where he learned the trade of molder. After eleven years there Mr. Lees spent a few months at East Liverpool, Pa., and one year at Pittsburgh, in March, 1891, coming to Leechburg, where he secured employment in the foundry of the Leechburg Foundry & Machine Company. Remaining four years in this connection, at the end of that time, in company with T. W. McClausland, N. H. Slonaker, George Shaner, and five others who sold their interest to the four mentioned above, he organized what is now the Hyde Park Foundry & Machine Company, one of the most important concerns of its kind in the valley. Mr. McClausland is president, Mr. Lees vice president, and Mr. Slonaker secretary and treas-



James Lees Jr

urer. They started business with a foundry only 60 by 80 feet in dimensions. Now they have a foundry 280 by 80 feet, while their machine shop is 260 by 70 feet, and the pattern shop 80 by 40 feet; there is also a power house, besides offices, etc. The company manufactures all rolling mill machinery. Employment is given to one hundred skilled workmen, and as the demand is constant, a full force is kept busy all the year round. For the first few years Mr. Lees had charge of the foundry, and he ran the first heat. Since 1903, however, he has been the outside man, selling for the company. Toward its progress and steady growth he has contributed his full share, and his value to the plant is recognized and appreciated by all in a position to judge. His best efforts have been given to its development and efficient management, and he well deserves the reputation he bears for competency, and intelligent application to whatever engages his attention. His other important business connections are with the Acme Natural Gas Company, of Leechburg, of which he is president, and with the National Gas Producer Company, of Leechburg, in which he is a stockholder.

With all his business activities, Mr. Lees has also maintained his interest in local affairs to the extent of serving as member of the council. Politically he is a Republican, and socially an Odd Fellow and a Scottish Rite Mason, in the latter connection belonging to Blue Lodge No. 577, F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., of Kittanning; Tancred Commandery, No. 48, K. T., of Pittsburgh, and the Consistory at Coudersport, Pa. He has passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F. The Methodist Church holds his membership, and he has sung bass in the choir for several years. Ever since he was a youth of eighteen, in fact, he has been well known as a church singer, his voice, which is a combination of baritone and a deep, musical bass, being of superior quality and unusual strength, and much appreciated in solo as well as choir singing.

Mr. Lees was married (first) to Flora Roesing, daughter of Florence Roesing. Mrs. Lees died in 1877, leaving one child, Corrinne F., now the wife of Wallace White, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

On Nov. 6, 1889, Mr. Lees married, at East Liverpool, Ohio, Ida B. Maple, and they have had seven children, namely: Harold M., who is deceased; J. Rolland, a student; Walter L.; Charles R.; Kenneth, deceased; Dorothy B., and Virginia M.

Mrs. Ida B. (Maple) Lees is of Revolution-

ary stock, her grandfather, Benjamin Maple, having served in the Revolution, and also in the War of 1812, holding the rank of captain. The Maples are of English descent, and were among the pioneer settlers in Ohio, Benjamin Maple having been a farmer near Salineville, that State. He was married three times, his wife Nancy (Fitzpatrick) being the grandmother of Mrs. Lees. Nancy Fitzpatrick's father, a native of Ireland, came of an old and distinguished family. His people wanted him to enter the priesthood, but he married young and came to America, eventually settling in the neighborhood of Salineville, Ohio.

Larrison Maple, father of Mrs. Lees, was born at Salineville, Ohio, and married Hannah Crist, daughter of Thomas and Matilda (Cashil) Crist, who were of German descent. Thomas Crist was a farmer. Larrison Maple was a river pilot between Pittsburgh and New Orleans before the days of steam navigation on that route. The Crists and Maples were Methodists.

Mrs. Lees has decided talent as an artist, as her work in oil and crayon shows, her faculty for portraiture and her ability to produce a good likeness proving she has the true gift and artistic sense. Had she devoted the necessary time and study to the development of her talent she would no doubt have become a superior worker.

GEORGE K. KLINE, of Kittanning, undertaker and funeral director, now devotes himself entirely to his business interests, though for a number of years he was a practicing dentist. His father, the late Dr. Martin L. Kline, was one of the most successful dentists of the borough until an accident to his right hand made it necessary for him to give up work at his profession, after which he was engaged in the livery and undertaking business until his death.

The Klines have been in this part of Pennsylvania many years. Solomon line, great-grandfather of George K. Kline, was a farmer by occupation. Some years after his marriage he moved from Indiana county, Pa., to Clearfield county, where he bought a tract of land, spending the remainder of his days in its cultivation and improvement.

Martin Kline, son of Solomon, was born in Indiana county, but grew up in Clearfield county, where he resided to the end of his days. He followed the lumber business as well as farming, and was a prosperous and useful citizen. Politically he was a Democrat, and in religious connection a Methodist. He

married Rachel Owen, who was born and reared in Clearfield county, daughter of John Owen, and to them were born twelve children.

Martin Luther Kline, son of Martin and Rachel Kline, was born June 8, 1847, in Clearfield county, Pa., and was there reared on a farm. He received his early education in the common schools of the home neighborhood. When he went to work he followed lumbering on the Susquehanna river for seven years, after which he took up dentistry, studying with his uncle, Dr. Owen, of Kittanning, whose partner he became in 1870. This association lasted three years, at the end of which time he purchased his uncle's interest, practicing alone until 1888. He then took Dr. E. H. Wright into partnership, and by their skillful and conscientious attention to patrons they built up a large patronage, from which Dr. Kline retired after the accident on July 4, 1895, in which he lost the thumb and end of second and third fingers of his right hand, the injury being caused by a giant fire cracker. Selling out his interest in the dental office to Dr. F. L. Gould, he then bought the interest of Mrs. M. E. Finley in the livery stable, which did quite a large business, having twenty-five horses, and he also engaged in undertaking. His son George was in partnership with him, the firm being known as M. L. Kline & Son. Dr. Kline continued his connection therewith until his death, which occurred Jan. 9, 1907. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor and B. P. O. E. and a Democrat in politics, in which, however, he took no active part beyond voting.

On March 14, 1872, Dr. Kline married Martha E. Hamlin, daughter of John Hamlin, of Juniata county, and she survived him a short time, dying in November, 1908. Dr. and Mrs. Kline are buried at Kittanning. They had three children: George K.; Lulela H., who married Walter McEwen, and died in May, 1907; and Beulah Blanche, married to Frederick P. Steele, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

George K. Kline was born at Kittanning Dec. 22, 1872, and there received his common school education. He took a course in dentistry at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1899, after which he followed the practice of his profession for five years at Kittanning. For several years before his father's death he was associated in the undertaking and livery business with him, buying the Heilman interest in the firm of Kerr & Heilman in February, 1904, thus becoming a member of the firm of Kerr & Kline. His father, who

had bought the Mrs. M. E. Finley barn on Market street, near the "Reynolds House," bought Kerr's interest, and about a year and a half after the death of his father George K. Kline sold the same, retaining, however, the undertaking business. Later he purchased the furniture and undertaking establishment of A. T. Vosburg and took a partner, the firm becoming Kline & Campbell. After two years they sold out and engaged in the livery business about one year, until George K. Kline sold his interest to Mr. Campbell. When E. W. Campbell retired from business Mr. Kline opened his present establishment, July 1, 1912. For a period of six years George K. Kline was undertaker for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and as such had charge of the burial of the victims of the Kelly Station disaster. He is now in the undertaking business at No. 152 South Jefferson street. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania Funeral Directors' Association since 1908, and fraternally he holds membership in the B. P. O. Elks, I. O. O. F., Loyal Order of Moose, P. H. C., Foresters, and Tribe of Ben Hur—all at Kittanning. He has belonged to Hose Company No. 3 of the volunteer fire department for twenty-one years, having been a charter member, and is an official of the Kittanning Fair Association, of which he has been a member and director for six years; his fellow officers in that organization are O. N. Wilson, president; Pat. Pheafy, vice president; R. D. Heilman, secretary; John W. Rohrer, treasurer; and Alex. McCollough, all of whom are directors, but Mr. Rohrer. Politically Mr. Kline is a Democrat, but not active in the party, and he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

On Feb. 9, 1898, Mr. Kline married Mollie C. Smith, who was born in Wayne township, this county, Sept. 4, 1872, daughter of Daniel and Lavina Smith, who live on a farm there. Three children have been born to this union: Martin L., who died in January, 1901, when two years old; George H., who attends Kittanning high school, and has a private teacher during the summer months; and Phoebe Lucile, who is attending public school. The family home is at No. 251 North McKean street, Kittanning.

REUBEN R. HOFFMAN, merchant and justice of the peace at Belknap, Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born in Mahoning township, this county, Sept. 28, 1848, son of John and Susan (Smith) Hoffman, and grandson of George Hoffman.

George Hoffman came from Germantown (now part of Philadelphia), where his parents had settled. They were immigrants from the Rhine provinces near Strasburg which had been devastated by the wars waged by Louis XIV of France. George Hoffman settled in what was then called "the Manor," in Westmoreland county, buying about one thousand acres of land, becoming one of the pioneers and heavy landowners in that section. During the years that followed the family passed through all the vicissitudes incident to life in an unsettled region. For some nights after their arrival they continued to sleep in the wagons which had transported them from their other home, until a little log cabin was erected. George Hoffman was twice married, both wives being members of the Good family. To his first marriage were born four children: Henry, Jacob, George and Sarah. His second wife bore him nine children: Reuben, John, Polly and Hannah (twins), Fannie, Mrs. Parker, Leah, and two daughters who married brothers by the name of Saddler.

John Hoffman, son of George, and father of Reuben R. Hoffman, was born in Westmoreland county. By trade he was a stonemason, and he held one of the contracts for the construction of the Pennsylvania canal in his section, in the carrying out of which his time and attention were occupied for some time. He had a remarkable experience which he never forgot, making a trip to New Orleans by boat and walking back the entire distance. Those sturdy pioneers were made of sterner material than their descendants, for he accomplished what would be almost impossible to his grandsons, without any serious inconvenience. The great development of steam power had not progressed far in those days, and water craft were propelled by the current of the stream, guided by oars, the boats being sold at the termination of the trip downstream. Those that manned the oars on these trips were destined to retrace their way home by walking, following the banks of streams and narrow paths through the wilderness. Their lives were endangered by Indians and wild beasts. Four men composed the party with which John Hoffman returned to Pennsylvania, his brother Reuben, Thomas Jones and another man whose name is forgotten accompanying him. During the night a fire was kept up, and at least one man stood guard. One night when they were in Arkansas Jones fell asleep while on guard, and Reuben Hoffman awoke to find the fire low and the camp closely surrounded by wolves, their eyes glar-

ing like balls of fire, seemingly prepared for a rush on the helpless men. He awakened the rest, and all, securing firebrands, charged at the wolves, driving them into the dense forest. Jones was relieved from further guard duty. In 1840 Mr. Hoffman purchased a farm in Mahoning township, this county, dying upon it in 1908, when he had attained the extreme old age of ninety-three years. His remains are interred at Eddyville cemetery. His wife died in 1873, aged fifty-three years. They had the following children: Jessie, deceased; Reuben R.; George; Henry J.; Jackson J.; Daniel M.; M. Turney; D. Miles; Catherine, deceased; Lucy, deceased; Mary E., deceased; and Sarah E., deceased. Mr. Hoffman was possessed of strong characteristics, and stood very high in the community that was his home for so many useful years.

Reuben R. Hoffman, son of John Hoffman, went to school in his district, and attended Glade Run Academy for five terms. Following this he taught school ten terms, in Jefferson and Armstrong counties. Entering upon a mercantile life, he clerked until he gained a thorough practical knowledge of the business, when he established himself at Edenburg, Clarion Co., Pa., as a merchant. After a year he moved to Eddyville, where he conducted a similar business for three years. In 1873 he located at Belknap, in Wayne township, since which time he has been the leading factor of his community. He put up all his buildings, has a very good stand, and his store is fully stocked with a full and varied line of merchandise, which he offers at prices as low as is consistent with their uniformly good quality. He also owned a farm of 130 acres in the vicinity of Belknap, which he sold to W. J. Alcorn. Having owned this property for twenty years he developed it considerably, and disposed of it at a good price. Mr. Hoffman deals in general merchandise and supplies a wide territory contiguous to Belknap, as well as the people in this town. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been the nominee of his party for several county offices, but as this is a strong Republican district he was not elected. He has served as a trustee of the Kittanning Academy, while for a number of years he was school director of the independent district of Wayne township. For twenty years he was postmaster at Belknap, continuing until the office was discontinued in 1909, mail being sent out from Echo. The shipping point is Dayton. Mr. Hoffman is a member of the Concord Presbyterian Church, which he served as elder for many years. He has

been supervisor and clerk of Wayne township, and is a man of influence.

In 1876 Mr. Hoffman was married to Martha Thom, daughter of Craig Thom. They have no children. Mr. Hoffman is now serving his second term as justice of the peace.

WILLIAM A. SHUSTER, superintendent of the works of the Pittsburgh Shovel Company, at Leechburg, Pa., was born at New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa., Sept. 25, 1865, son of James H. Shuster.

Malachi Shuster, the grandfather of William Shuster, and the first of the family to settle at New Brighton, Pa., was one of the early wheelwrights there and was a well-known man. He died when aged sixty-five years. He had four daughters and the following sons: Lowrey, George, William and James H.

James H. Shuster, father of William A. Shuster, was born at New Brighton, Pa., July 29, 1832. He learned the wheelwright's trade with his father and followed the same until he moved to Beaver Falls, Pa., where he was placed in charge of the forging department of a large cutlery factory. He remained there for some years and then accepted a position with the shovel works, after which he retired. In politics he is a Republican, and he has served Beaver Falls in several official positions, in 1904 being elected a justice of the peace, in which office he continues. Mr. Shuster is one of the leading members of the Methodist Protestant Church at Beaver Falls. He married Clorinda Miller, and they have the following children: Emma, Ida, Ella, Blanche, Sarah, James Henry, Jr., John T. and William A. Mr. Shuster served three years, three months, nineteen days as a soldier in the Civil war, a member of Company M, 7th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and during this time participated in many important battles which engaged the attention of the Army of the Potomac.

William A. Shuster attended the public schools at New Brighton until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he began to learn the shovel manufacturing business in the H. M. Myers shovel works at Beaver Falls, where he was employed fourteen years, becoming an experienced and reliable shovel maker. He then went to Hyde Park, in Westmoreland county, where he was employed as a foreman for two and a half years in the sheet mill. When the Pittsburgh Shovel Works were completed, in February, 1901, Mr. Shuster was secured as superintendent. The com-

pany purchased the old Mesta foundry and machine shops at Leechburg, and owns five acres of land, three acres of which are covered with the buildings needed for the plant in the manufacture of shovels. The company is well financed, H. P. Goff, of Pittsburgh, being its president. Employment is given to from fifty-five to sixty men, and every known kind of shovel is manufactured, this being one of the largest plants of the kind in the country. It is equipped with all the latest improvements in the way of machinery and is one of the important industrial establishments of Armstrong county. Mr. Shuster makes all his own patterns for the great variety of work done there.

On Oct. 20, 1887, Mr. Shuster was married to Kate Mary Lloyd, daughter of D. D. Lloyd, once a well-known merchant at Apollo, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Shuster have the following children: Paul H., Norman L., David H., Alvin and Clare. The family belongs to the Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Shuster is a Republican, and at the present time is serving a four-years' term as councilman. He is a Knight of Pythias, an Elk, a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the local fire company.

PETER TURNEY AMMOND, proprietor of the tannery at Rural Valley, burgess and veteran of the Civil war, was born Oct. 14, 1847, in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of Henry M. and Susannah (Turney) Ammond.

Henry M. Ammond, father of Peter T. Ammond, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and came to Armstrong county about 1840, establishing himself in business here as a shoemaker, following the trade more or less up to 1860. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company C, 103d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served eighteen months, being taken a prisoner at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., and sent to Libby and Andersonville prisons, where he was confined for some time. He was eventually exchanged at City Point, and was finally discharged on account of disability at Fairmont, Va., hospital. On the completion of his military service Mr. Ammond spent some time in Cowanshannock township, and in about 1883 or 1884 went to Michigan, where he passed away at the age of seventy-seven years. He married Susannah Turney, daughter of Peter Turney, of German descent, who was a pioneer of Cowanshannock township, clearing up a farm in the vicinity of Yatesboro. His wife

was Barbara Baird. The children born to Henry M. and Susannah (Turney) Ammond were six in number, as follows: Peter T.; John F.; Alexander; Jeremiah; Henry, and Rebecca, who married a Mr. Campbell.

Peter Turney Ammond, son of Henry M. Ammond, was reared in Armstrong county, and secured his education in the public schools of Rural Valley, which he attended until he was twelve years old. At that time he commenced serving an apprenticeship to the tanner's trade, but when only a lad of seventeen years, in the fall of 1864, enlisted in Company K, 104th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served eight months, taking part in the siege of Petersburg and numerous other engagements. On his return to the pursuits of peace Mr. Ammond resumed his trade, which he followed at different places until 1877, when he became a permanent resident of Rural Valley. At this time he is the proprietor of the tannery in which he served his apprenticeship, and is considered one of his locality's substantial and enterprising citizens. In political matters a Republican, he is serving his second term as burgess, and under the newly constituted law will have served eight years when his term expires. He has proved as able an official as he has been a business man, and the conscientious manner in which he discharges the duties of his office has won him the confidence of his fellow citizens. Mr. Ammond is a popular comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a past commander of Anderson Fleming Post, No. 449. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Ammond has been twice married, his first wife being Morrilla Armstrong, daughter of James Armstrong, of Armstrong township, Indiana county. By her he had two children: Laura, the wife of C. T. Schreckengost; and Mary, residing at home. Mr. Ammond's second marriage was to Letitia, third daughter of John and Margaret McLaughlin. Mrs. Ammond was first married to Thomas Templeton, who lived only about six months afterward, dying very suddenly.

WILLIAM F. TITTLE, associated with the business interests of Kittanning and Armstrong county, although now a resident of Rayburn township, was born Nov. 10, 1847, at Brady's Bend, this county, son of James K. and Elizabeth (Jackson) Tittle.

Peter Tittle, his great-grandfather, served as a soldier during the Revolutionary war, be-

ing a member of Cap. John McClelland's company of rangers from 1778 to 1783.

James Tittle, son of Peter, was one of the pioneers of Westmoreland county, Pa., becoming a prosperous farmer of his locality, owning large tracts of land. Nine children were born to him: Jeremiah, John Johnson, Jonathan, James K., Washington, Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, William F. and Elizabeth (who married a Mr. McKee).

James K. Tittle was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1812, and was a farmer and tanner. He served several years as justice of the peace. His family consisted of four children: Richard J., who was a soldier during the Civil war, serving in Company I, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and died at Camp Wood, Ky., in 1862; Alexander, who died young; Anna Elizabeth, who married Alexander Hood, who is now deceased; and William F. The parents of these children were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

William F. Tittle was educated in the public schools of Rayburn township and Kittanning. In young manhood he worked on the homestead farm, but subsequently was interested in a lumber and sawmill business for a number of years. He was also engaged extensively in the production and development of natural gas, being very successful along this line. Later on he resumed farming, and is thus engaged at present in Rayburn township. He has served his township as school director, auditor and supervisor. While he was serving in the latter office through his influence Rayburn township built its first mile of State aid brick road.

In 1872 Mr. Tittle married Margaret Jane Hunter, daughter of George Hunter, and four children were born to them, of whom Alice is the wife of Edwin Croyle; Anna Bell is the wife of Harry Spear; James K. is deceased. Mrs. Tittle died in 1879. In 1881 Mr. Tittle married Sarah C. Hawk, daughter of Samuel Hawk, and she died Sept. 18, 1891, the mother of three children: Della, wife of Joseph Lambing; William F.; and Ida, deceased.

H. B. TOWNSEND, a farmer of Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, was born April 9, 1856, in that township, son of A. K. and Mary Jane (Gamble) Townsend. The first of the Townsend family of whom anything definite is known was once a heavy landowner in England, but lost all his property through speculation.

Isaac Townsend, his son, was born in England about 1760, and on account of his father's losses came to the Colonies about 1775. He settled in what was then Westmoreland county, Pa., but is now Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pa., where he bought 400 acres from George Wolf, for which he paid seventy-five cents per acre. This property has been developed into the most valuable land in the county. A many-sided man, he could do almost anything to which he bent his mind, and became extremely prominent in his locality, where he was called upon to settle numerous disputes among his neighbors, for his authority and level judgment were never questioned. After the organization of the Democratic party he adhered to its principles, and was elected on its ticket as auditor, assessor and road supervisor of his township. Although reared a Quaker, after marriage he became a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he was elder for many years. In 1780 he married Rachel King, who was of German extraction, and they had ten children: John, Henry, Isaac, Robert, Joseph, William, Polly, Susan, and two that died in infancy unnamed. Mr. Townsend passed away in 1847, after a life of usefulness and Christian living.

Henry Townsend was born on the home farm of Isaac Townsend about 1795, and during his earlier years drilled salt wells and manufactured salt, later on in life devoting himself to agricultural pursuits. Politically he held the same faith as his father, and supported the principles of the Democratic party. The Lutheran Church had in him a devout member. On Feb. 2, 1829, Henry Townsend married Catherine Ulam, by whom he had ten children.

A. K. Townsend attended the old subscription school in the district where he was born in December, 1826, on the old Townsend homestead. In addition to the educational training he obtained in this primitive school, Mr. Townsend secured information upon varied subjects by reading, and kept himself well informed upon all the leading topics of interest of his time. He became the owner of 400 acres of choice farm land, which he operated profitably. A Jacksonian Democrat, he was a great admirer of Andrew Jackson. Elder's Ridge Presbyterian Church held his membership, and received his generous support of both time and money. On Nov. 6, 1851, Mr. Townsend married Mary J. Gamble, and ten children were born of this union,

eight of whom survive, H. B. Townsend being the third child in the order of birth.

Daniel Ulam, from whom Mr. Townsend is descended through his grandmother, was born in eastern Pennsylvania about 1745, in 1805 moving to Westmoreland county, where he bought and farmed a large tract of land. He was a Democrat. His religious faith made him a member of the Lutheran Church, which he served faithfully and conscientiously. In 1775 he married, and his family consisted of eight children. His death occurred in 1815, his widow surviving until 1839.

Catherine Ulam carried Henry Townsend, and one of their children was A. K. Townsend, the father of H. B. Townsend, who thus traces his ancestry back through two prominent families on his father's side, the Townsends and Ulams, and through the Gambles on the mother's side.

H. B. Townsend attended district school until eighteen years old, when he left school to devote all his attention to farming, remaining with his father until he was twenty-seven years old, when he married. Following his marriage he rented a farm for two years, and then bought 100 acres of the home place, upon which he resided for eight years. The succeeding two years he spent on the Tanner farm, but in 1893 he bought and moved upon 252 acres two miles east of Avonmore, which has continued to be his home. Mr. Townsend is a good general farmer, understanding thoroughly the work in hand, and believing in scientific methods. His land has been brought into a fine state of development, and he reaps banner crops from his fertile acres. His premises all show that a good manager is at the helm, and his stock is of good quality. Such farms as that owned by Mr. Townsend indicate very forcibly the change which modern inventions and ideas have wrought in agriculture.

Mr. Townsend was united in marriage with Jennie Fairman, and they have the following children: Margaretta, Myrna, Cloyd, Julia, Glade, Ruth, Gertrude and Kenneth.

The church at Avonmore owned by the Presbyterian denomination was erected through the instrumentality of Mr. Townsend and several other members, and he continues to give it his loyal support. For the past few years he has been one of its trustees, and he is a man of importance in the organization as he is in his community. A strong Democrat, he is very active in the interests of his party, although not one who seeks political preferment.

FRANK STULL, merchant, who is engaged in business at Bagdad, in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, Pa., was born at that place Feb. 25, 1855, son of Andrew Jackson Stull and a grandson of John Stull.

The paternal great-grandfather was of German parentage. He came from Lancaster county, Pa., to Armstrong county and in 1820 located where the town of Bagdad now stands, being a pioneer of that place. By trade he was a shoemaker. His burial was in Pleasant View cemetery, in Westmoreland county, near Leechburg.

John Stull, son of the settler, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1790, and accompanied his father to western Pennsylvania. He was also a shoemaker, and it is said he worked at his trade until he was ninety years of age, and lived to within fifteen days of being one hundred years old. When the old canal was in course of construction by the State he assisted in this work for some time. He married Elizabeth Allshouse, who died when aged eighty-eight years, ten months, eleven days, and both were buried in the old Forks Church cemetery, in Gilpin township. Mrs. Stull was born in Lancaster county. They had the following children: Solomon; Daniel; Samuel; Andrew Jackson; Betsey, who married Philip Walters; Catherine, who married Samuel Kistler; and Mary, who married Robert Lucas.

Andrew Jackson Stull, father of Frank Stull and son of John Stull, was born at Bagdad, Pa., Feb. 1, 1833, and died Nov. 10, 1904. His wife was Margaret Shuster, born July 4, 1832, died Feb. 28, 1903. Their children were as follows: Albert, who is deceased; Frank; John, who resides at Bagdad; Andrew Jackson, Jr., who is deceased; Wesley; Frederick, who is deceased; Henry; Ida, who married Benjamin Brothers; and Elizabeth, now deceased, who was the wife of Jacob Lynch.

Andrew Jackson Stull spent his entire life at Bagdad, obtaining his schooling there and later entering the mercantile business. He was the first general merchant at the place and conducted his business for a number of years before he retired, his death occurring some years afterward. He and wife were members of the Forks Church and are buried in the cemetery there.

Frank Stull attended school in Gilpin township during boyhood, and afterward was employed in the coal mines, for about thirty years followed this dangerous work. After quitting the mines he operated a livery stable at Leechburg for two years and then returned

to mining for a short time, but since 1896 has had charge of the store at Bagdad, for the Stull, Hill, Coulter Company, and is recognized as an able business man.

On April 15, 1879, Mr. Stull was married to Agnes Kidd, who died March 15, 1881, their only child, Grace then eleven months old dying on the same day. On Oct. 27, 1887, Mr. Stull was married (second) to Emma Morcom, and they have two sons, Howard M and Frank H., aged respectively twenty-one and nineteen years. In politics Mr. Stull is a Republican, and while residing at Leechburg he served in the office of constable, and in 1909 was elected a member of the school board of Gilpin township. He belongs to but one secret organization, the Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Hebron Lutheran Church at Leechburg, and has been a church member since he was fifteen years of age.

MARION HARKLEROAD, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Cowanshannock township, was born in Plum Creek township, Armstrong Co., Pa., Sept. 5, 1846, son of George A. and Susan (Martin) Harkleroad.

Christopher Harkleroad, the paternal grandfather of Marion Harkleroad, came from Bedford county, Pa., to Armstrong county in the early thirties, and settled in Plum Creek township, where he was engaged in farming up to the time of his demise, which was caused by his being thrown from a horse which he was riding. He married Mary Smouse, and their children who grew to maturity were: Sophia, who married Garrett Thomas; Rebecca, who married George Rearick; Susan, who married Jonathan Yount; Lavina, who married John Rearick; Mary Ann, who married Herman Rearick; Barbara, who married David Kirkpatrick; Elizabeth, who married Henry Kirbs; George A.; William, and Philip.

Jonathan Martin, the maternal grandfather of Marion Harkleroad, was a pioneer of Indiana county, where he spent all of his life.

George A. Harkleroad, son of Christopher Harkleroad, and father of Marion Harkleroad, was born in Bedford county, Pa., in 1817, and came to Armstrong county with his parents when still a youth. He settled with the family in Plum Creek township, but prior to 1850 purchased a farm in Cowanshannock township, which is still operated by his heirs. Later he purchased the farm now owned and occupied by Marion Harkleroad, which, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared and

improved, and there he spent the remainder of his life, passing away in 1892 at the age of seventy-five years. He and his wife had the following children: Mary, who married Daniel Beltz; Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of Henry Wampler; William; Nancy, who married James Ritchey; Marion; Jane, who married James Garbrant; Elizabeth, who married Casper Reefer; George A., Jr.; Christopher; and Susan, deceased, who was the wife of Henderson Harkleroad.

Marion Harkleroad, son of George A. Harkleroad, was reared to manhood in Cowanshannock township, and received his education in the common schools. On completing his studies he followed lumbering for fifteen years in Indiana and Clearfield counties, but since 1879 he has lived on the old homestead and devoted his attention to farming. Mr. Harkleroad uses modern ideas and methods in his work, and his property gives evidence of the presence of thrift and good management, while his skill as a farmer and stockman has never been questioned.

In 1874 Mr. Harkleroad was married to Mary C. Smail, daughter of John and Margaret (Lohr) Smail, of Plum Creek township. Four children have been born to this union: Francis; Sarah E., who married Charles Lauster; Daniel W.; and Howard C. Mr. Harkleroad's political principles are those of the Democratic party. With his wife and children he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ISAAC FENNELL, who has been engaged in farming in Bethel township for many years, is a veteran of the Civil war, and he has been as useful and honorable a citizen of his home community as he was of his country in the days of that crisis. He was born Aug. 21, 1840, in Westmoreland county, Pa., son of Abraham and Katherine (Nunnemacher) Fennell.

Abraham Fennell was born on Loyalhanna creek, near New Salem, Westmoreland county, and died about 1843. His wife died in 1865, aged about seventy-five years. They were members of the Lutheran Church. They had a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters: Jacob, a farmer of Kittanning township; Margaret, who married David Shiery; Daniel, a farmer of Washington township; Susan, wife of Jacob Nunnemacher; Abraham, a farmer of West Franklin township (he was a soldier in the Civil war); Elizabeth, who married William Schaeffer; George, a farmer and coal miner in Manor

township, who married Mary Keeler; Catherine, who married George Iseman and lived in Manor township (both are deceased); Isaac, and two who died in infancy. George and Isaac are the only survivors.

Isaac Fennell passed his early youth in North Buffalo township, and was educated in public school there. In February, 1864, he enlisted for service in the Union army, joining Company I, 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served over eighteen months, receiving his honorable discharge in September, 1865. He took part in all of the great battles of 1864 in which his command was engaged, being present at Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Cumberland Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Pulaski, Nashville, and other engagements. After the war he worked at coal mines and stone quarries until about 1888, when he engaged in farming in Bethel township, Armstrong county, settling at his present home one mile above Kelly Station.

On May 31, 1865, Mr. Fennell married Mary McElfresh, of Bethel township, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Keibler) McElfresh, of that township, and she died in 1867. She was a member of the Methodist Church. Ellen, the first child of this union, born April 4, 1866, married Peter Miller and has six children; Ida, born March 10, 1867, married William Miller, of Bethel township, brother of her sister's husband, and has had three children, two of whom survive, Carl, a school teacher, and Verna, who is attending school at Ford City. In December, 1870, Mr. Fennell married (second) Nancy Keibler, who like himself was born in Westmoreland county, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Piper) Keibler, and they have had three children, namely: Laura B., married Lyman Bowser, a farmer of Manor township, Armstrong county, and they have six children; John N., a coal miner, now (1912) thirty-nine years old, is unmarried; Charles W., a blacksmith and machinist for the coal company, married Eva Dickey, who died July 4, 1910, leaving five children, of whom the eldest daughter Ora, is married to Arthur Klingensmith, the others being Austin, Leona, Florence and Smith. Mr. Fennell, the father, is a member of the Baptist Church.

HOMER HOWARD SHOEMAKER, dealer in general merchandise at Deanville, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born in Madison township, this county, May 26, 1866, son of

Joseph B. and Margaret A. (Ferguson) Shoemaker.

George Shoemaker, his greater-grandfather, with six brothers, John, Solomon, Adam, Simon, Samuel and Daniel, emigrated from Germany to America prior to 1770, and first settled in Loudoun county, Va. In 1798 or 1800 George Shoemaker settled at Cochran Mills, in what is now Burrell township, Armstrong county. His wife was Margaret Miller, and their children were: Isaac; John; Peter; Daniel; George; Jesse; Joseph; Catherine, Mrs. Blogher; Margaret, Mrs. Hind; and Hannah, Mrs. Uncapher. Of these,

Peter Shoemaker was the grandfather of Homer H. He settled in what is now Mahoning township, Armstrong county, near Oakland, 1824, having purchased 200 acres of land from his cousin Philip Shoemaker, who had settled there in 1814. He cleared and improved this property, and became a prominent and successful man of affairs. His death occurred in 1872. He married Sarah Ringer, who bore him twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity: Isaac, William, Peter, Jesse, Joseph B., George, Mary (who married Thomas Montgomery), Catherine (who married Samuel Young), Margaret and Sarah.

Joseph B. Shoemaker was born on the old homestead in Mahoning township July 31, 1839, and there was reared to manhood. He settled in Madison township in 1864, owning a tract of land of about 160 acres there, which he cleared and improved. He died there March 13, 1890, in his sixty-first year. He was a prominent farmer of his day, and his farm was considered the most valuable in Madison township. He owned the first combined reaper and mower brought to that township. In early life Mr. Shoemaker was a member of the German Baptist Church, but later he became a member of the Free Baptist Church at Deanville, of which he was a deacon for many years. He held various township offices, was a Republican in political sentiment, and an advocate of prohibition. He married Margaret A. Ferguson, whose death occurred May 19, 1912. They reared a family of seven children, as follows: Carrie, wife of F. E. Claypoole; Homer H.; Ora A.; Junie F., wife of Adam Shindledecker; Bertha G., wife of John Shindledecker; Mervin L.; and Claude C.

Homer H. Shoemaker was brought up on the old homestead and received his schooling in the local common schools. He studied music and was a teacher of vocal music for sixteen years in western Pennsylvania. On

Aug. 20, 1902, he embarked in the general merchandise business at Deanville, in which he has since continued with marked success. He is industrious, hardworking, and courteous in all his dealings and he has won success by his own efforts. On April 2, 1912, he bought the property known as the Myers Heirs farm, which bounds part of Deanville, and in the summer of that year built the first round barn in Armstrong county.

On Dec. 25, 1894, Mr. Shoemaker was married to Alice M., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Gohwen) Shoemaker, of Clarion county, Pa., and they have two children, Carl M. and Paul A. Mr. Shoemaker has served as school director of Madison township for twelve years. He is a member of the Free Baptist Church of Deanville, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school since 1908. He is a strong Prohibitionist.

The maternal grandfather of Homer H. Shoemaker was Samuel Ferguson, a native of Ireland. He was a pioneer of what is now Mahoning township, Armstrong county, and cleared and improved the farm now owned by Joseph Ferguson. His death occurred there.

MATHIAS P. BOWSER, late of Boggs township, Armstrong county, died June 3, 1909, on the farm there which he had owned and operated for many years, and which is now carried on by his son Harvey P. Bowser.

This Bowser family has been settled in Boggs township for almost a century. Peter and Sarah (Russel) Bowser, parents of Mathias P. Bowser, came to this region from east of the mountains and first located in Franklin township, Armstrong county. They obtained a tract of land which they soon traded for 200 acres in Boggs township, and there they erected log buildings and made a permanent home. Mr. Bowser farmed the remainder of his life there. He and his wife had a large family of children, born as follows: Elizabeth, Aug. 30, 1811; Mary, Aug. 14, 1813; Martha, Nov. 3, 1815; John, Oct. 27, 1816; Mathias P., Jan. 17, 1819; Jennet, Dec. 11, 1821; Sally, March 3, 1825; Margaret, March 21, 1826; Laban, July 16, 1828; Jeremiah, Feb. 6, 1832.

Mathias P. Bowser was born in Pennsylvania, but it is not certain whether his birthplace was east of the mountains or in Armstrong county, where he was reared. He was trained to farm work from the time his services were of any use, and in young manhood began farming on his own account. He also ran a sawmill. He owned and lived upon

fifty acres of his father's old place, thence moving to the place where Robert Walker now lives, above Mosgrove, and later to a farm at Pine Furnace, which he had been cultivating for twelve years at the time he entered the Union service during the Civil war. He had formerly been captain of a company of State militia whose camp or training ground was at or near what is now Snyderville, filling that position until the company's time expired and it gave up training. In 1862 he joined the 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three years as a member of Companies I and B, receiving an honorable discharge in March, 1865. He was captured and paroled. Returning home from the army he lived a few years more on his property at Pine Furnace, in April, 1870, removing to the place in Boggs township where he ever afterward made his home. He bought 120 acres, partly cleared, on which stood an old log barn and a small house, and in the course of his residence here improved the land in every respect, and as prosperity enabled him erected modern buildings. He also owned a sixty-acre tract above, known as the John Baum place. He became one of the most respected men in his neighborhood, serving his fellow citizens in various township offices, was an influential member of the Democratic party in his locality, and in religious connection was a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

On April 10, 1844, Mr. Bowser married Sarah Ann Baum, who was born March 26, 1826, daughter of John Baum, and eleven children were born to them, as follows: Wilson L., March 31, 1845; Ross Mechlin, Dec. 8, 1847; Harvey Peter, Dec. 5, 1849; Dewitt Clinton, Dec. 23, 1851 (died in 1853); Hetty Williams, July 23, 1853; Templeton B., Oct. 9, 1855; Sarah Jane, May 23, 1857; Madison Monroe, Feb. 14, 1860 (died aged fifty-three years); McClellan G., April 5, 1862; James Neal, Jan. 20, 1866; Rebecca P., May 15, 1867.

HARVEY PETER BOWSER, son of Mathias P. Bowser, was born Dec. 5, 1849. After his father gave up active work the care of the home place devolved upon him, and he has continued to live there, his mother, who is now in her eighty-ninth year, making her home with him.

GEORGE HECHLER, farmer and oil producer, residing on his farm of fifty acres situated in Brady's Bend township, one mile east of Kaylor, Armstrong county, was born

in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Oct. 14, 1837.

In his native land George Hechler had eight full years of schooling. He started for the United States when twenty-seven years of age. At that time crossing the Atlantic ocean meant a long voyage and Mr. Hechler was on the water for forty-three days before he landed at the city of New York. He found work there and for three months was employed in the largest hotel in the city, which was then located at No. 381 Fourth street. In February, 1865, he came to Brady's Bend, Pa., and on March 29, 1865, began work with pick and shovel for Gust Uhl, his wages being \$1.65 per day. He was afterward employed for about three months in unloading coal at the rolling mills, and then went to work in the blast furnace, where he remained until that plant closed down in 1873. From there he made his way to Chicora, where he helped to build large oil tanks, his wages being then \$2.50 per day. He was a man of business enterprise, as was shown by his renting and operating coal banks in Donegal township, near Chicora. For eight years he followed teaming, and after that for six years was engaged in buying oil wells. He helped to drill eight dry holes in Brady's Bend township. Mr. Hechler continued as an independent dealer in oil until he had to sell for fifty-one cents a barrel, when he retired from the business and bought his present fine farm, which he has enjoyed improving. He erected the present comfortable residence and set out a fruit orchard. He has also one oil well and one gas well on the place. Mr. Hechler has built up his present fortune from a very small beginning, as he had but six dollars in gold and less than two dollars in paper money when he reached Brady's Bend.

On Sept. 5, 1865, Mr. Hechler was married to Elizabeth Lieabac, who was also born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and they have had the following children: Adam, Lizzie, Mary, Annie, Maggie, Louisa, Lizzie (2), George, Henry, Emma, Lewis and Carl, all of whom are living except the first Lizzie and Louisa. They also have an adopted son, William. The family belong to the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Hechler is a Republican, and for seven terms, or fourteen years, he served in the office of overseer of the poor.

WILLIAM HARRISON MOORE, JR., general merchant and postmaster at Mosgrove Armstrong county, where he does a thriving business, belongs to a family of German origin which has long been settled in Pennsylvania.

Archibald Moore, his grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, and died around the year 1850, when about forty years of age. By occupation he was a farmer and riverman. His wife, Katie (Sipes), a native of Franklin township, Armstrong county, died in 1867, at the age of sixty-three years. She, too, was of a family of German descent which settled in Pennsylvania, being a daughter of John Sipes, who followed farming all his life. To Archibald and Katie (Sipes) Moore were born eight children: Sarah, William H., Harriet, Jonathan (deceased), John (deceased), Catherine (deceased), Adeline (deceased), and Ellis B. (of Ironton, Ohio).

William Harrison Moore, Sr., son of Archibald Moore, was born July 4, 1836, in East Franklin township, and was engaged in river work during the greater part of his active life. He is a man respected by his fellow citizens, and has held some of the minor township offices, giving satisfactory service. He has always been a Republican in political connection. He now makes his home with his son William H. Moore, Jr. In 1861 he was married at Kittanning to Hannah N. Whitehead, who was born Sept. 10, 1839, at Greensburg, Pa., daughter of Daniel and Anna (Schrim) Whitehead. Her father, who was a cooper, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and died in 1879, when over seventy years of age. His father was a farmer. Mrs. Anna (Schrim) Whitehead was also born in Westmoreland county, and was one of the five children of Jacob Schrim and his wife, whose maiden name was Norgan; Mr. Schrim was a school teacher and farmer. His children were Shepherd, Katie, Amanda, Anna (Mrs. Whitehead) and ———. Mrs. Whitehead died in 1887, at the age of sixty-seven. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore: Manzela, Nov. 26, 1861; William H., April 7, 1864; John, Nov. 16, 1866; one unnamed, 1869 (died when ten days old); Chambers, Jan. 12, 1870; Samuel C., July 2, 1872; Mary Jane, Jan. 10, 1874; Elmer Jeremiah, March 11, 1876; Marvin, June 22, 1880. The parents reside at Mosgrove with their son William H. Moore, Jr.

William Harrison Moore, Jr., was born April 7, 1864, in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, and received his education in the local common schools. Commencing on his own account when he reached his majority, he was married at the age of twenty-two and then located at Cowanshannock, in Rayburn township, where he followed mining for a period of six years. He then became freight

and ticket agent for the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company at Cowanshannock, being also appointed postmaster, in which capacity he served over two years. Then he served another three years in and about the mines in various capacities, until May 15, 1898, at which time he hired as clerk in the general store of C. E. Butler, at Mosgrove. There he served faithfully for one year, again going back to the mine as a miner for three years, after which he hired as clerk in the general store for Mrs. Annie Butler, at Mosgrove, remaining until May 1, 1903. He was then elected by the U. M. W. of A. as checkweighman at the mines of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, at Mosgrove, and held that position until Oct. 5, 1905, again engaging in the store business as clerk for Mrs. Annie Butler, until Jan. 15, 1906. At that time the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company bought Mrs. Butler's store, and from then until Nov. 27, 1911, he continued as clerk in the company store, on that date becoming its owner. Mr. Moore has built up the business creditably during his management and ownership, and he enjoys a large trade in all lines of merchandise, also dealing in meats. For the last five years he has been postmaster at Mosgrove, having been appointed Nov. 3, 1908. He has made a substantial position for himself in the community by his upright methods and progressive policy.

On Jan. 3, 1886, Mr. Moore married Martha Malisa Tarr, who was born July 8, 1866, in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, daughter of John Tarr, an old resident of that district, and the following children have been born to them: The eldest, born Dec. 20, 1886, died in infancy, unnamed; Clarence J., born Feb. 20, 1888, is operator at the Mosgrove station for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Dora May, born June 1, 1890, died May 22, 1909, aged nineteen years; Lossie May, born Aug. 29, 1892, is clerking in her father's store; Anna died when nine months old; Etta Florence, born July 9, 1897, clerks in her father's store; Dewey W., born Oct. 3, 1899, is attending school; Vernie was born Feb. 16, 1900; Belva, July 3, 1902; Frank, March 31, 1906; Harold, Aug. 5, 1907; Elizabeth, June 19, 1909.

JOHN A. PATTON, late of East Franklin township, a farmer and dealer in stock, was born June 10, 1844, in Armstrong county, son of William and Martha (Foster) Patton.

The Patton family originated in Ireland, but the date of the arrival here of the first ancestor in America is not known.

William Patton was born in Pennsylvania in 1796, and his wife was born in the same State Jan. 27, 1805, on Bear creek, this county. The father moved from Westmoreland county, Pa., to Armstrong county in 1825, and here married. He bought his land for five dollars per acre, cleared it off, and developed the fine farm owned by his son John A. The parents passed through the incidents and hardships relative to farm life at that time, but succeeded beyond their expectations, and reared a creditable family. Both worked to make a home, the wife helping her husband roll the logs he hewed, and to build the log cabin in which they lived until it was replaced by a frame house later on. There were eleven children in the family, seven daughters and four sons, only one of whom survives, a daughter. At his death, on March 5, 1876, the father owned 200 acres of land. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Cowansville, as was his wife. A great student of the Bible, he read it almost constantly, and enjoyed discussing the Scriptures. In politics he was a Republican. The maternal great-grandfather, John Foster, secured his title to land in Armstrong county from the government. Mrs. Patton died Aug. 5, 1874.

John A. Patton lived with his parents, and received a common school education. When he was eighteen years old he took charge of his father's farm, to which he succeeded upon the latter's death. He became one of the leading farmers of East Franklin township, and his transactions in buying and selling horses were large, Mr. Patton meeting with well-merited success in this line. Perhaps he was one of the best judges of horses in Armstrong county, for he was recognized as an expert, his services being called into question many times. He and his son had their homes near together, their beautiful places in a valley of the old hills of western Pennsylvania being among the most desirable in Armstrong county. John A. Patton died March 4, 1913.

On Sept. 18, 1872, Mr. Patton was married, in East Franklin township, to Susan Ambrose, daughter of John and Elizabeth Ambrose. John Ambrose was an old settler of this county. Married twice, he had twelve children by his first wife and one by his second. Mrs. Patton was the fifth child born to her parents. Her ancestors on the maternal side came from Germany. John Ambrose was a member and elder of the Union Presbyterian Church of Cowansville for forty-five years, and for many years served it as trustee. When he died he was the owner of 260 acres

of land. In politics he was a Republican. "Uncle" Kellen Ambrose, the great-uncle of Mrs. Patton, was a major in the war of 1812. Isaac Simpson, her maternal grandfather, was also in that war.

Mr. and Mrs. Patton became the parents of the following children: William Charles, born Oct. 16, 1873; Elizabeth A., born Sept. 29, 1875, who married Robert Noble, of Armstrong county; and Mattie E., born May 24, 1879.

WILLIAM M. MOORE, of New Bethlehem, Pa., has been engaged as a painter throughout his active years, and since 1902 has also been in the mercantile business, dealing in groceries, paints and wall-paper. Mr. Moore was born Sept. 20, 1835, in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, son of Nathan and Margaret (Jamison) Moore.

William Moore, the grandfather, was born in 1779 in County Derry, Ireland, and coming to the United States in 1820 settled in what was then Armstrong (now Clarion) county, Pa., between Greenville and Clarion, at what was then known as the "Riley Settlement." Purchasing land in the wilderness, he cleared and improved a farm, to the cultivation of which he devoted his active years. His death occurred Dec. 5, 1867, at Corsica, Jefferson Co., Pa., when he was eighty-eight years old. He married Mary Downs, like himself a native of County Derry, Ireland, and they were the parents of six children: Nathan; John; James; Jennie, who married William McMillen; Nancy, who married Robert McMillen; and Elizabeth. All of this family are now deceased.

Nathan Moore, father of William M. Moore, was born Feb. 9, 1805, in County Derry, Ireland, and came to Armstrong county with his parents in 1820. In early manhood he settled in Plum Creek township, this county, and engaged in farming. In 1837 he moved to Porter township, Clarion Co., Pa., where he leased a small farm, and there he lived for thirteen years, farming and shoe-making in 1850 moving to New Bethlehem. In 1858 he located at Oakland, in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, where he passed the remainder of his long life, dying Nov. 17, 1886, at the age of eighty-one years. He was twice married. His first wife, Margaret, daughter of Archibald and Jane (Lower) Jamison, was born in what was then Armstrong (now Clarion) county, Pa.; her parents were pioneers of Armstrong county, and her father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Five children were born to this union: William M.; Eliza J., who married Samuel Reese; James; John, and Robert—all deceased but William M. and John. The mother of these died in April, 1844, and Mr. Moore subsequently married Frances Rarick, by whom he had the following children: Henry W., deceased; Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of Martin Cramer; David P., deceased; Joseph B., deceased; Lavina M., who married J. C. Moore; and Sarah, who married G. B. Cline.

William M. Moore passed his youth in Armstrong and Clarion counties, and obtained his education in the common schools of Porter township and New Bethlehem. He learned the trade of painter, which he was following when the Civil war broke out, at that time being in Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill. On March 27, 1862, he entered the service, becoming a member of Company G, 1st Illinois Cavalry, with which he was connected until honorably discharged at St. Louis, Mo., as corporal, July 14, 1862. He reenlisted Oct. 7, 1862, in Company L, 14th Illinois Cavalry, becoming first sergeant when he joined that command, and was promoted to second lieutenant July 22, 1864, to rank from Nov. 14, 1863. He took part in the battles of Knoxville, (Tenn.), Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Decatur, Atlanta, Duck River, Franklin, Columbia, Nashville, and a number of minor engagements, and received his discharge at Pulaski, Tenn., July 31, 1865.

On his return from the war Mr. Moore settled at New Bethlehem, Pa., where he has since resided. In 1866 he engaged in the painting business, in which he has established a lucrative trade, having the highest reputation for thorough workmanship and keeping abreast of the advances made in his line. In 1902 he entered the mercantile business, carrying a large stock of groceries, and a comprehensive line of paints, wall-papers and other commodities of the kind. His enterprise and good management have brought him into the ranks of the most successful men of his town, where he is highly esteemed for his ability and integrity.

On Jan. 22, 1867, Mr. Moore was married to Lucetta Conger, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Hetrick) Conger, of New Bethlehem, and they had a family of six children: Laura C., now the wife of William Gathers; Eliza, married to Ezra Judson Grinder; Emma, married to George Wagner; Horace A., who married Gertrude Hosey; Ralph, who married Sybilla Lawson (he served ten months

in the Spanish-American war as a member of Company A, 14th Pennsylvania Volunteers); and John B., who died Dec. 29, 1912. Mrs. Moore died Aug. 4, 1911, after a happy married life of forty-four years.

Mr. Moore is an Odd Fellow, belonging to New Bethlehem Lodge, No. 725, and a Mason, in the latter connection holding membership in New Bethlehem Lodge, No. 522, F. & A. M., of which he has been secretary for more than a quarter of a century; he is also a past master. By virtue of his army service he belongs to the G. A. R., Col. William Lemon Post, No. 260. He is a Republican in politics and a Baptist in religion, being a member of the church at New Bethlehem, of which he has been a deacon since 1869.

SAMUEL T. SHOFF, mine foreman, of Leechburg, was born in Clearfield county, Pa., Feb. 12, 1863, son of Christopher C. and Elizabeth (Stitt) Shoff.

Samuel Shoff, his grandfather, came from Germany, settling in Clearfield county, Pa., where he followed farming, becoming the owner of several farms. As his sons started out in life he gave each one a farm, thus assisting them in establishing themselves. His children were: Christopher C., Robert Absalom, James Susanna, Rebecca, Isabella, Elizabeth, Hannah, Sarah, and A. C.

Christopher C. Shoff was born in Clearfield county, Pa., in 1839, and adopted farming as his life work. He is now living retired on his farm in Bigler township, Clearfield county. His wife is a daughter of Thomas Stitt. Mr. and Mrs. Shoff had children as follows: George, who died in infancy; Samuel T.; Jay F. and Willis D., of Leechburg; Luther E., at home; James, of Leechburg; Lena, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Emma of Leechburg, married to Andrew Caldwell.

Samuel T. Shoff attended the local schools of his native county, and began his life work on the farm. Later he went into the lumber woods, working there for fifteen years. He then entered the coal mines in Clearfield county, whence he went to Saltsburg, Indiana Co., Pa., to work in the old Fairbanks mine. In 1893 he came to Leechburg to take charge of Kirkpatrick's mine, now owned by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Mr. Shoff has thirty-one men under him at the mine, and is a very efficient man.

In 1888 Mr. Shoff married Bessie E. Marks, daughter of George and Mary Marks, of Center county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Shoff have no children. He is a member of the Odd

Fellows, belonging to the local lodge and to the encampment; and is a Mason, in this connection holding membership in Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., of Kittanning; and Tancred Commandery, No. 48, K. T., of Pittsburgh. He is very well known fraternally. In politics he is a Republican, and he has served in the council of Leechburg for seven years. The Lutheran Church of Leechburg holds his membership, and he is on the church council.

FOSTER. The Foster family is one of Irish extraction originally, although for several generations its members have played an important part in the history of Pennsylvania, to which the founder came before the organization of Armstrong county. The family is a large one, its representatives being found in various localities, and they all are worthy of the sturdy stock from which they spring.

Thomas Foster was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and coming to America with his family settled in what is now Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa. Here he spent the remainder of his life. His children were: David; William; Joshua; John; Margaret, Mrs. Alcorn; Catherine, who married Joseph Stockdill; Mary, who died unmarried; and Martha, who married George Stockdill.

Joshua Foster, son of Thomas, and father of Joshua, was born in Donegal, Ireland, and was brought to America by his parents when six years old, arriving here in 1822. He married Margaret Stockdill, born in Ireland July 24, 1818, and they settled upon a farm at what is now Snydersville, Wayne township. Mr. Foster built a comfortable residence upon this property, dying there July 19, 1890, his widow surviving until July 27, 1891, and both are interred in the old Episcopal burial grounds in Wayne township, near Echo. They had children as follows: Catherine, born March 1, 1841, died in infancy; Thomas was born March 27, 1842; Rebecca J., born Jan. 10, 1844, married Robert Stuart; George, born March 27, 1845, died Aug. 18, 1866; David was born Dec. 31, 1847; Joshua was born Aug. 28, 1852; Joseph Clark, born Sept. 2, 1857, died Sept. 14, 1902.

David Foster, son of the above mentioned Joshua, married Elizabeth McKinley. He is now living retired at Kittanning. His family consisted of children as follows: Albert, Edward, Bertha, Jennie, Bella and Rebecca.

JOSHUA FOSTER, son of Joshua Foster, was reared to agricultural pursuits, and has always

lived upon the homestead which is now his property. He owns 150 acres of valuable farm land, on which he has one gas well; the land is underlaid with soft coal, which is very valuable.

Mr. Foster married Margaret A. Williamson, daughter of Hugh Williamson, of Boggs township, this county, and the following children have been born to them: Florence; Hannah R., who died in 1907, aged twenty-two years; Sadie, who died at the age of two years, nine months, twelve days; and Ira, who is at home, assisting his father on the farm.

Mr. Foster is a Democrat. He belongs to the Episcopal Church, which he is serving as vestryman. For years he has been one of the leading agriculturists and reliable citizens of his township.

ANDREW S. FOSTER, merchant and postmaster at Echo, Pa., was born May 16, 1882, in Cowanshannock township, this county, son of Thomas and Mary Jane (Stuart) Foster, grandson of Joshua Foster, and great-grandson of Thomas Foster.

Thomas Foster, father of Andrew S. Foster, was born at the Foster homestead in Wayne township March 27, 1842, and was reared upon this property. For some years he farmed in Wayne township, but later purchased property in Cowanshannock township, where he died Aug. 3, 1903. He was one of the well-known men of his period and locality. His wife was a daughter of William Stuart, of Wayne township. Thomas and Mary Jane (Stuart) Foster had the following children: Anna R., who married George M. Evans, and resides at New Kensington, Pa.; Margaret M., who married Fulton Adams, and also lives at New Kensington; William T., who is married to Margaret Bowser, living on the old homestead; Andrew S.; Emma L., who married Oliver L. Beck, a merchant of New Kensington; Patterson, who died at the age of seven years; and Clark, who died when six months old. The widowed mother of this family resides at New Kensington.

Andrew S. Foster attended public school in his native township and Rural Valley high school, following which he took a course at Slippery Rock Normal School, to fit himself for the profession of teaching. For two terms he proved his ability in this line, one in Cowanshannock township, and the other in Valley township. For the following seven years he was engaged in oil well drilling. He then spent eighteen months at Pittsburgh, in the insurance business, and on June 1, 1911, came to Echo. Buying out H. M. Bowser's general

store, he has since conducted it with profit to himself and accommodation to the people of Echo, for he carries a full and varied line of goods, priced moderately so as to meet the demands of his customers. On Oct. 2, 1911, he received his appointment as postmaster.

Mr. Foster married Florence A. Miller, daughter of William Miller, of Wayne township. Two children, Floyd W. and Verna P., have been born of this marriage. Mr. Foster is a Republican. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and fraternally is connected with the Odd Fellows (Lodge No. 738, of Dayton), the Eagles (at the same place, charter member), and the Elks (at Kittanning, Pennsylvania).

PERRY McCUEN RAMSEY, jeweler and agent for custom-made clothing at Parkers Landing, was born Nov. 30, 1847, in Donegal township, Butler Co., Pa., son of George S. and Eliza (Bain) Ramsey, natives of Carlisle and Gettysburg, Pa., respectively.

James Ramsey, paternal grandfather of Perry M. Ramsey, came to Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, prior to 1820, and for many years worked at tailoring, being very proficient at his trade. He continued to reside in that township until his death, which occurred at the extreme old age of ninety-six years.

George S. Ramsey, son of James Ramsey, and father of Perry M. Ramsey, was reared to manhood in Sugar Creek township, but after attaining his majority he went to Donegal township, Butler county. Having become an English and German scholar, he divided his time between teaching in the winter and farming in the summer. He gained a widespread and honestly earned reputation for integrity and efficiency, and at the time of his early demise, when only forty-one years old, he was auditor of Butler county. George S. Ramsey and his wife had a family of five children: William B., John S. (deceased), James H. (deceased), George W. and Perry M.

John Bain, maternal grandfather of Perry M. Ramsey, was numbered among the sturdy pioneers of Madison township, Armstrong county, coming here from Gettysburg. He cleared off and developed a fine farming property, which continued to be his home until his death. His wife was Charity Saunders, and one of their children, Eliza, married George S. Ramsey and became the mother of Perry M. Ramsey.

Perry McCuen Ramsey was reared through

a normal boyhood to maturity on the old Bain homestead, and attended the Madison township district schools. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade. The fall of 1869 marked his arrival at Parkers Landing. Here he secured employment with Roberts & Black, at Tank building, remaining with them until the spring of 1870, when he went to Kellersburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., continuing to work at his trade there for a year. Returning to Parkers Landing, he became associated with his brother, William B. Ramsey, a coal dealer, remaining with him from 1873 to 1880. In the latter year he formed a new partnership, as member of the firm of Kirkbride & Ramsey, and handled flour and all kinds of feed for a year. Mr. Ramsey then bought out his partner, and continued alone for a year, when he sold the business and embarked in the grocery trade. Until 1887 he continued to operate his grocery, then selling it and going into a teaming enterprise, which engrossed his attention until the fall of 1893, when he went to Findlay, Ohio. For four years he was employed in that city as clerk and cashier in a wholesale and retail dry goods store. Returning once more to Parkers Landing, he interested himself in several lines until 1900, when he embarked in the custom-made clothing business, which he has built up to large proportions. On April 11, 1911, responding to a well defined demand, he added a jewelry department which he has found profitable, and he has since put in a line of kodaks, and has a laundry and dry cleaning agency.

The first wife of Mr. Ramsey was Lottie Jane, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Rhodes) Myers, of Deanville, Armstrong Co., Pa. By this marriage he had two daughters: Mary G., wife of Elliott A. McGinnis, of Scio, Ohio; and Lottie J., wife of George Leary, of Findlay, Ohio. Mr. Ramsey was married second to Louisa P., daughter of Adam and Barbara (Byers) Thane, of Parkers Landing, both natives of Germany. Three children were born of this marriage: Lida, wife of Dean W. Parker, of Toledo, Ohio; Perry M., deceased, and Amy, wife of Henry L. Ewald. Mr. Ramsey's third marriage was to Harriet Yockey, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Myers) Yockey, of Worthington, Pa. Two children were born of this union, Anna Vivian and Knerr, the latter deceased. Mr. Ramsey has eleven grandchildren and one great-grandchild, all living. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey are members of the First Methodist Church of Parker City. Politically he is a Republican.

He is a good business man and excellent citizen, and has many warm personal friends in the community where his interests have been centered for so many years. While not seeking for public honors, Mr. Ramsey represented the Second ward in the city council for six years, during the eighties, and in November, 1913, was again elected to represent that ward in the council. Though sixty-six years old he is remarkably well preserved and as active as ever.

FRANCIS FURLONG is a highly respected citizen of Mahoning township, Armstrong county, where he has resided for forty years, and he has lived on his present farm since 1890. He is a native of the county, born May 22, 1845, in Red Bank township, son of John and Susanna (Abel) Furlong, and is of Irish and German descent. His parents were both born in Philadelphia. They settled in Red Bank township prior to 1830, and purchasing a farm of 133 acres cleared and improved the greater part of it. John Furlong died there Jan. 6, 1871, at the age of seventy-four years. He and his wife had a family of seven children: Reuben, who is deceased; James, deceased; Edward; William, deceased; John; Emeline E., wife of Isaac Brocious, and Francis.

Francis Furlong was reared on the paternal farm in Red Bank township, where he lived until 1872. He had the common school advantages afforded in the neighborhood, and was trained to farm work from boyhood, also following teaming. In 1872 he came to Mahoning township, where in 1890 he purchased and moved to the place he has since occupied, having a tract of 129 acres which is a credit to its owner and to the district in which it is situated. He is recognized by his neighbors and fellow citizens generally as a trustworthy man, and has been called upon to fill various local offices, having served several terms as school director and done his duties faithfully in other positions of trust in the township. He is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry in Madison township, and is an esteemed member of the Baptist Church at Oakland, which he has served as trustee for several years.

Mr. Furlong was married March 18, 1869, to Margaret Cathcart, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Reed) Cathcart, of Mahoning township, and granddaughter of Robert Cathcart, who settled in what is now Mahoning township in 1805, being probably the first settler there. Five children have been born to Mr.

and Mrs. Furlong: Ross, who married Clara Pence; Charlie E., who married Onie Willison; Elsie, married to Clarence Shumaker; Boyd, married to Sadie Sharrar, and Gertrude, married to C. F. Willison.

HUGH F. ISEMAN, dairyman and farmer of Manor township, was born Dec. 27, 1866, at Kittanning, Pa., son of Jacob and Sarah (Gallaher) Iseman.

After a course in the Manor district school, Hugh F. Iseman attended school at Kittanning, and until he was twenty-two years old worked on his father's farm. He then spent six years in the employ of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, at Ford City. Leaving this concern Mr. Iseman resumed farming, and in 1908 branched out in the dairy business, furnishing milk at Ford City. He has built up a large and prosperous business, owing to the quality of his product and his straightforward methods.

In 1907 Mr. Iseman was married to Kate Wilson, daughter of Isaac Wilson, of Kittanning. Mrs. Iseman is a musician of considerable talent, and has studied to some purpose both instrumental and vocal music. For four years she was musical instructor in the Kittanning public schools in which she taught altogether seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Iseman have three children: Hugh Wilson, Robert Earl and Lois Irene. Mr. and Mrs. Iseman are consistent members of Emanuel Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Iseman has been secretary and treasurer for more than fifteen years. In addition he served for several years as superintendent of the Sunday school. Besides looking after his personal affairs Mr. Iseman finds time to take an interest in public matters, serving his township as supervisor. He is a member of the Independent Americans.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS WALKER, a prominent attorney at law and one of the distinguished citizens of Kittanning, was born at Sykesville, Jefferson Co., Pa., Dec. 14, 1879, a son of Frederick and Christina (Zuffall) Walker.

Frederick Walker was born in Germany, and came to the United States with his parents in 1847. A settlement was made in Jefferson county, Pa., where father and son engaged in agricultural pursuits, the latter also working at his trade of carpenter. Frederick Walker became the father of eleven children: Pauline R.; Mary C., wife of A. L. George; Henry W.; George F.; Barbara C., wife of William J. Hess; James I.; John, deceased;



G. A. Walker

Gustavus A.; Clarence H.; Effie R., wife of Orren D. Couch; and Emma, who died in infancy.

Gustavus Adolphus Walker first attended public school in Jefferson county. He prepared for college at the Kittanning Academy, following which he entered Washington and Jefferson College, and remained nearly three years. Returning to Kittanning, he began the study of law with ex-Judge Calvin Rayburn, of that place, and was admitted to the Armstrong county bar in May, 1903. Since that time he has been engaged in active practice here, and connected with some very important litigation.

On May 23, 1906, Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Mary F. Swan, daughter of John M. Swan, of Wickboro, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of three children: Edith R., Charles F. and Mary A. Mr. Walker belongs to the Reformed Church, and is one of its most liberal supporters.

HENRY NESBIT MILLER, a retired railroad man, living in the borough of Freeport, Armstrong county, was born Feb. 6, 1835, in Young township, Indiana Co., Pa., son of Michael Miller, a native of Lancaster county, Pa., born August 28, 1806. His father was born Dec. 24, 1775. The Miller family is of German descent and has been settled in Pennsylvania for over a century.

Michael Miller, father of Henry N. Miller, grew up in Lancaster county, receiving his education in the common schools, and there married Christian Burns, of Scotland, who came with her parents to America when three years old, the family finally settling in Young township, Indiana Co., Pa. Her father, Thomas Burns, was a farmer; he and his wife and all their family died in Indiana county. Michael Miller learned the trade of shoemaker and followed it for a number of years, but farming was his principal occupation. He lived in Conemaugh township, and retired some years before his death, which occurred in Indiana county July 24, 1891. His wife died Oct. 19, 1883. Mr. Miller was originally an old-line Whig and later a Republican. He and his wife were members of the U. P. Church. They had the following children: Henry Nesbit; Robert Burns, deceased, who was a carpenter and farmer; Ann Elizabeth, who married John Lowman (both are deceased); Graham, at one time a railroad man, who was injured on the road and afterward worked in a store in Allegheny, Pa., where he died; Mary Jane, who died unmar-

ried; Harvey, a farmer, living on the old place in Indiana county, Pa.; Margaret, who died unmarried; and two who died young.

Henry N. Miller received most of his education at the common schools, attending the Jacksonville Academy for four summer terms, between 1850 and 1860. He taught eleven terms of school in his native county. In April, 1863, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as a laborer, at Blairsville, Pa., and in the fall of that year was made conductor on a construction train, being thus employed until July 4, 1864. He was on the subdivision at Saltsburg, Pa., in 1864, worked between Kiskiminetas Junction and Saltsburg, with headquarters at Apollo, Pa., and later was transferred to Blairsville, having charge of the first section on the Indiana branch. Subsequently he was made yard foreman, and on March 1, 1874, was promoted to the supervision of Division 19, with headquarters at Freeport, in this capacity having charge of all the track from Kiskiminetas Junction to the west end of the division. While holding that position he built, in 1887, 1888 and 1890, twenty-two miles of the second track on the West Pennsylvania railroad east of Allegheny. Mr. Miller retired in 1902, after serving the Pennsylvania Company forty-two years in all. He owned a farm in Conemaugh township, Indiana county, but has sold the surface, reserving the coal.

Mr. Miller was married at Blairsville, Pa., April 2, 1861, to Frances C. Nesbit, of Indiana county, a daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Nesbit. Her father was a farmer in Indiana county; only two of his family are now living, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Martha McMeans, the latter of Homestead, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had four children: Martin E. went to work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company May 1, 1875, as clerk, and later was operator at different places, agent at Freeport for many years, and now lives at home with his parents because of poor health (he is a member of the I. O. O. F.); Thomas went to work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as bookkeeper and later as conductor, and is now with the Park Mills Company at Pittsburgh, Pa. (he married in September, 1885, Mary Johnson, and they have two children, Mary and Thomas R.); Wilbert H., a fireman, lives at home; Jessie A. is at home.

Mr. Miller served as member of the Freeport council three years, was on the school board for six years, and is now a member of the poor board. He votes the Republican ticket. For many years he has been an Elder

in the U. P. Church at Freeport, and active in church work. The poems which appear below were written by him, and the one first given was read July 30, 1912, at the installation of the present pastor of his church. Mr. Miller has composed a number of verses and takes considerable pleasure in writing rhymes and other productions. During the panic year of 1908 he wrote about twenty poems, long and short, which were published in the town paper. Some of the old railroad men there have requested him to gather his verses into a volume for publication. A number of his poems are on the Sabbath school lessons and similar subjects, the longest containing about two hundred and seventy-five lines. Though in his eightieth year he is well preserved, has good eyesight and an excellent memory.

With hearts sincere we welcome you,
This very eve as here we meet,
And trust to you we'll each be true
With Christian tempers pure and sweet.
As a pastor and a teacher
With success may you be crowned,
And may your efforts as a preacher
Show in doctrine that you are sound.
And may God's Spirit guide your thoughts
In all your sermon preparations,
So that your mind may be confined
To scripture facts, not speculations.
And while you labor in this field,
May all our members do their part
To help your teachings good fruit yield
And blessings bring to each one's heart.

We trust each member day by day
In earnestness will pray for you,
That ev'rything you do or say
May help us better work to do.
Then with assurance we can rest
Through Spirit guidance from above
That all our labors will be blest
And we'll increase in faith and love.
We trust that all, both young and old
In unity may work together
In such a way as to unfold
Our Christian treatment of each other.
Let Spirit guidance be our rule
In all departments of church work
So that our zeal may never cool
And cause us in the rear to lurk.
To do good work should be our aim
In all church work in ev'ry line,
Doing all in our Savior's name
In detail at the proper time.

July 30, 1912.

If but two days you work a week,
It's better than no work at all;
Cut down your own expenses, too,
In all details, however small.
Because you can't get in full time
Don't kick; keep cool; don't be profane;
For that will only make things worse,
Your record blacken, stain your name.
In household lines stop ev'ry leak
In all details of food supplies;
The luxuries cut out complete,
The cut in cost will you surprise.
At supper time eat mush and milk—
The best of food in winter weather;
Don't purchase suits as fine as silk,
Let patches hold old suits together.
With plainest food and raiment, too,
You'll find you can contented be;
You'll find your health will not decline
From doctor bills you will be free.
A penny saved, the Scotchmen say,
Is just as good as one hard-earned.
In many ways a man can save
When common sense he once has learned.
A patch on patch is no disgrace.
Provided all is neat and clean;
Such will not change good looks a bit,
Nor turn fat flesh to that of lean.
Jan. 17, 1908.

THE ROBIN

Those charming birds we call the robin
This spring did promptly come to hand,
With songs as sweet as heretofore,
In solos thrilling, simply grand.
They skip about from day to day
Among the branches of the trees,
And in their habits they display
No discontent but perfect ease.
Their aptness in the search of food
On grassy lawns, from day to day,
Is demonstrated by their actions
Which so acutely they display.
They manifest expertness rare
As to location of a nest;
Among the branches of the trees
They never fail to find the best.
And when it's time to build the nest,
They clearly show they understand
The outs and ins of nest construction
In all details completely planned.
And while the building's going on
They cheer us with their morning song.
As work progresses day by day,
No strikes occur to cause delay.
No architect doth them direct
How they the structure should erect;

By instinct guided no mistake
Occurs in efforts that they make.
If poor frail man was just as wise
Methinks we could at once surmise
That labor troubles would decline
And disappear in course of time;
That common sense would rule the house
And judgment wise assert its power.

March, 1910.

ALVIN LEONARD GEORGE, proprietor of the George restaurants in Kittanning, and a business man of more than usual ability, was born Feb. 8, 1862, in Armstrong county, Pa., son of William and Margaret (Dible) George, and grandson of Leonard George.

Leonard George moved to Armstrong county from Westmoreland county, this State, and became a prosperous farmer. He and his excellent wife became the parents of twelve children who grew up to do them credit.

William George, like his father, was a farmer of Armstrong county and a well-known man. His family consisted of the following children: John, Edward, Howard, Mary (wife of Andrew Metzler), Malinda (wife of W. F. Stitt), Della (wife of Joseph Spahr), Alvin L., and one who died in infancy.

Alvin Leonard George was educated in the country schools of his district, and was brought up in the wholesome atmosphere of the farm. Until 1891 he remained with his father, and then began business for himself. Realizing the opening for a restaurant in Kittanning, he established himself in a small way in that line, and soon found that it would be necessary to enlarge his field of operation. At present he owns and operates three thoroughly modern restaurants. These cafes are well equipped with all appliances, and the cuisine is such as to command a steady patronage. Mr. George gives them all his personal supervision, and they would be considered high-grade in any location.

Mr. George has served six years as a member of the city council, and is a man widely known and universally liked, for he is pleasant in manner and genial in disposition. Any worthy movement tending toward the general uplift of Kittanning finds in him an ardent supporter, for he takes great pride in civic progress. Fraternally he affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, Elks, Eagles, and other similar organizations. His religious home is in the Presbyterian Church.

On June 30, 1887, Mr. George married Mary Walker, daughter of Frederick Walker, of

Jefferson county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. George have five living children: William, Pauline, Margaret, Alvin and Mary. Etta died at the age of six years.

GEORGE W. CLARK, a highly respected citizen of Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong Co., Pa., who lives on his farm there now somewhat retired from active life, was born in that township Dec. 16, 1844, son of Henry B. and Lena Clark.

John Clark, his grandfather, was born in County Derry, Ireland, and after coming to America took part in the war of 1812, later settling in Pennsylvania.

Henry B. Clark, son of John, was born in Pennsylvania, and lived in Allegheny county until he was eighteen years of age. Then he came to Armstrong county, where he purchased the farm of 200 acres in Kiskiminetas township on which he lived until his death, meantime adding fifty-three acres to his original tract. He carried on general farming and also raised horses, cattle and sheep. Both he and wife were members of the Lutheran Church, in which he was an elder for many years. His death occurred in 1885, his widow surviving until 1895. Of their twelve children four sons and four daughters are yet living, George W. being the eldest of these.

George W. Clark obtained his education in the district schools of Armstrong county, attending during the winter sessions until he was seventeen years of age and for one year longer helping his father on the home farm. Then he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for two years at Kittanning and afterward in York and Juniata counties. In the fall of 1866 he came to Armstrong county and in 1867 built a blacksmith shop at Spring Church, for the next twenty-four years engaging there in work at his trade. Mr. Clark became a leading citizen of the place, served as tax collector for several years, was township supervisor for one year, and for six years was overseer of the poor.

Mr. Clark was married Sept. 21, 1869, at Apollo, Pa., to Margaret Remaley, who died in 1906, and he has since made his home with a daughter, near Spring Church. Five children were born to the above marriage, three of whom are living, namely: Nora Ann, who is the wife of Edwin Stanton Jackson; William Henry; and Jennie, deceased Jan. 29, 1913, who was the wife of R. M. Reed. Mr. Clark and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

SAMUEL YINGST, tax collector and farmer of Gilpin township, was born there Aug. 29, 1849, a son of Samuel and Christina (Klingensmith) Yingst. His paternal grandfather came from Germany, settling at what is now Bagdad, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he died, as did his wife, and they are buried in the cemetery at Freeport, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Yingst was born in Bagdad, and moved to that part of Allegheny township now known as Gilpin, farming until his death, which occurred July 31, 1850, when he was fifty-five years, four months, twenty-seven days old. His wife died Feb. 16, 1885, aged sixty-five years, eleven months, eighteen days. Their children were: Catherine, who married Joseph Low (who served in Company M, 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery), and (second) Robison Bowser; David, who died in 1908, aged fifty-seven years; Mary A., who married Anthony Altman and (second) his brother William; Henry E., who married Mary Hust, and lives in Totonto, Ohio; Christina, who married John Welsh; and Samuel. After the death of Mr. Yingst his widow married (second) Joseph Lessig, and they had one son, Zachariah, now living in Gilpin township.

Samuel Yingst, Jr., attended public school in his native township, and when eighteen years old began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1902, in various places, although his permanent residence was near the Forks Church. During ten years of this period he took contracts in Leechburg and the surrounding country, building houses, barns and coal tipples, doing a large business. He is also engaged in the flour and feed business at Forks Church, being one of the best known men of Gilpin township.

On June 1, 1871, Mr. Yingst was married to Sarah A. Bowman, daughter of George and Sarah (Turney) Bowman, and the following children have been born of this marriage: Clara B. married William Fair; George E., who married Laura Myers, lives at Leechburg; Sarah E. married Jonathan Myers; Harry T., who married Verna Hawk, lives at New Kensington; J. Philip lives in Dravosburg, Pa.; Effie G. is married to Lyal Phillips and living at New Kensington; William D. is braking on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mr. Yingst is a Democrat. In 1909 he was elected tax collector of Gilpin township, and reelected in 1913, for four years. He is a member of the Lutheran Forks Church, having joined when eighteen years old, and is

very prominent in its work, having served as deacon for twelve years and trustee nine years. When the new church edifice was built he served on two building committees, giving the church the benefit of his practical experience. Mr. Yingst gives his services as janitor and sexton of the church he loves so dearly. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows and the State Grange.

The Yingst family holds annual reunions, and Mr. Yingst is very much interested in these gatherings and active in promoting them, having been president of the association from the beginning.

WILLIAM R. THOMPSON, a farmer of Cowanshannock township, is a son of James and Jane (Neely) Thompson.

James Thompson and his wife were both natives of County Donegal, Ireland, came to the United States, and were married in Philadelphia, Pa. Prior to 1847 they came to Armstrong county, Pa., settling in Cowanshannock township, where they bought a tract of fifty acres on which they lived for three years. At the expiration of that period they were able to buy 120 acres of land which they improved to some extent, and there the father died Feb. 5, 1882, aged seventy-one years. They had the following children: John B. married Leanna Lukehart; Mary A. married Albert McHenry; Sarah J. married Miles Rearick; William R. is mentioned below; Elizabeth was next in the family; Nancy M. married Clark G. Marshall; Clara C. married David McNutt.

William R. Thompson was brought up on the homestead, where he lived for fifty-two years, and was educated in the local schools, attending what is known as the Barnara district school. His life work has been farming and he has made a success of his efforts, owning the old homestead of 120 acres, thirty-five acres adjoining, and the farm of ninety-five acres on which he has resided since 1906. This latter property is very valuable, and since taking possession of it he has made some very substantial improvements, including a handsome two-story residence which he built in 1906, and a bank barn that compares favorably with the best in the township, which he put up in 1907.

On Feb. 25, 1892, Mr. Thompson was married to Clara J. Moore, daughter of Israel and Susan (Tetterhoff) Moore, of Rayne township, Indiana county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have one living son, James M. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

A Republican in politics, as was his father, Mr. Thompson takes a public-spirited interest in local and national affairs. An excellent farmer, good business man and conscientious official, Mr. Thompson is an ideal citizen and one who commands the confidence of all who know him.

DAVID EHRHEART WOLF, farmer of Bethel township, living at Center Valley, is a well-known citizen of his section of Armstrong county, where he has served in various public capacities which have brought him into contact with the residents of the locality. He is a son of Samuel B. Wolf, and grandson of Jacob Wolf, who was of German descent.

Samuel B. Wolf was born in Armstrong county July 26, 1825, and died March 5, 1907. He followed the blacksmith's trade. His wife, Maria (Wareham), was born in Armstrong county Feb. 22, 1830, and died in November, 1901. She, too, was of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf had a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters; four of the sons still survive.

David Ehrheart Wolf was born July 25, 1851, in Center Valley, Armstrong county, in what was then Allegheny (now Bethel) township, and received the name Ehrheart in honor of one of the early ministers of the neighborhood. He learned his father's trade, blacksmithing, which he has followed to some extent, but he is at present engaged in farming, in which he has met with success. He is also an undertaker, and acts as health officer for Parks, Gilpin and Bethel townships, giving highly satisfactory service to the community in this responsible office. He has been tax collector for Bethel township for a period of seven years, and was clerk for the jury commissioner for nine years, his long continuance in office being the best evidence of his efficient work. Politically he has always been a Republican. He belongs to the Lutheran Church, and fraternally is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to White Rock Lodge, No. 979, in which he has passed all the chairs, and to Encampment No. 244, Kittanning.

Mr. Wolf's first marriage was to Martha J. Beattie, daughter of Samuel W. and Mary (Mott) Beattie. She died in 1883, the mother of four children, namely: Guy Smith, who is now engaged as a steamboat man; Lottie O., who married T. S. Weaver and died in September, 1911, the mother of four children, two deceased in infancy, and Philip and Sherman, living; Murnice R., who was drowned May

25, 1901; and Myrtle M. Mrs. Sims, of Chicago, Ill. In 1890 Mr. Wolf married (second) Eva Smith, of Armstrong county, daughter of Peter A. and Sarah Smith, and they have had one child, Lola, now the wife of Clyde A. Crail, of Center Valley, who has one son, Robert.

J. A. DAVIS, an enterprising farmer of Madison township, Armstrong county, has a property of eighty-six acres located on the road between Kellersburg and Widnoon.

Andrew Jackson Davis, his father, was born and reared in Westmoreland county, Pa. When a young man of twenty years he came to Armstrong county, engaging in ore mining and farming in Madison township. During the Civil war he entered the Union army as a member of Company C, 8th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and had a severe army experience, being wounded while in the service and taken prisoner. He was confined in both Libby and Andersonville prisons, but was finally exchanged. Returning to Armstrong county he was engaged in farming in Madison township until his retirement, and he now makes his home at Rimerton. He is a Republican, but has not been active in politics, and holds membership in the G. A. R. Mr. Davis was married in Madison township, to Elizabeth Early, daughter of John Early, of that township, and they had the following children, all born in Armstrong county; J. E., who lives at Templeton, this county; Margaret J., wife of John Koffman, living at Sherrett, this county; J. A., mentioned below; William, who was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as watchman at Wahls station; R. W., a street car man, residing at Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. M., of Pittsburgh, an employee of the Standard Oil Company; C. H., of Height Station, Pa., a tea salesman; H. G., of Pittsburgh, a salesman for the Standard Oil Company; C. L., of Allegheny, Pa., an employee of the Pittsburgh Transformer Company; Pearl May, wife of James McElroy, living at Franklin, Pa.; and A. J., Jr., who died in infancy. The mother of these died in April, 1881, and is buried at Sherrett, Pa. She was a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Davis was subsequently married (second) to Lima Greek, of Sherrett, daughter of Daniel Greek, an old settler of Washington township. Nine children were born to this marriage, viz.: Reed, employed at Vandergrift, Pa.; George, Christ and Roy, also at Vandergrift; and Sarah, Dewey, Frank, Verna and Crissie, all at home.

J. A. Davis was born Aug. 21, 1868, one mile north of Mahoning, in Madison township. He passed his early life in Washington township, remaining there until nineteen years old. He received a common school education. In his youth and early manhood Mr. Davis was engaged at farm work, and then was employed for a time as a section hand on the railroad. After this for a while he worked in the Twenty-ninth street rolling mill, at Pittsburgh, after which he was engaged as a coal miner for twelve years. His next work was with the Standard Oil Company, in whose employ he continued for five years, two and a half years of which period he spent at Allegheny and Pittsburgh. He has since been engaged in farming in Madison township, Armstrong county. His first property here consisted of thirty-seven and a half acres, which he sold, buying his present farm from the D. O. Callen family. It was well improved when he acquired the ownership, but he has continued to make changes and develop its resources, having all but about fifteen acres of woodland and pasture under cultivation. He does general farming and within the last few years has been giving considerable attention to stock raising. For the last three years he has owned the fine stallion Rustique, a thoroughbred Percheron, now six years old. Mr. Davis is thoroughly alive to the progress of his community, and is always willing to lend his influence to its progressive movements. He is a member of the Madison Bell Telephone Company, of Tidal, and belongs to the Madison Grange. He is a prominent member of the M. E. Church of Widnoon, which he is serving as trustee and steward, and he held the office of supervisor of roads in Madison township for two years. Politically he is a Progressive Republican.

On Dec. 1, 1892, Mr. Davis was married to Laura Gray, who was born and reared in Madison township, daughter of George and Elizabeth Gray, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have no children.

JACOB P. KAMMERDIENER, farmer and miller of Boggs township, Armstrong county, is a man whose industry and enterprise have brought him notable success. Commencing life for himself with no special advantages, he has made the most of his opportunities and circumstances, has added to his property and widened his interests, and is now one of the substantial residents of his locality.

Mr. Kammerdiener was born Dec. 2, 1849, in Wayne township, this county, son of John

Philip and Catherine (Breitenbach) Kammerdiener. His grandfather, George Peter Kammerdiener, came to America about 1811 with his wife and three sons, Jacob, John Philip and John. The family first lived at Sinking Valley, in Huntingdon county, Pa., thence moving to Dayton, Armstrong county, and later settling on the farm in Wayne township where Jacob P. Kammerdiener was born, the grandfather obtaining 1,200 acres in one tract, for which he paid about two dollars an acre. Building a log house and log barn he set himself industriously to work on the improvement of the place, where he lived the rest of his days. He was a Lutheran in religious connection, and helped to build the log church known as the Jerusalem church. He died Jan. 12, 1849, aged sixty-nine years; his wife, Anna Gertrude (Breitenbach), died Dec. 6, 1855, aged seventy-seven years.

John Philip Kammerdiener, father of Jacob P. Kammerdiener, was born at Kindheim, Germany. After the family settled on the farm in Wayne township he always lived there, and he greatly improved the property in his time, replacing the original log buildings with modern structures and developing the land to a profitable state of fertility. He lived to the age of ninety-three years, dying July 15, 1907. In religion Mr. Kammerdiener was a Lutheran and served his church officially for many years. He was a Republican in political opinion, but never cared for public life or official honors. His wife, Catherine (Breitenbach), like himself a native of Kindheim, Germany, is still living on the old homestead, now aged eighty-two years; she was born June 6, 1832. Twelve children were born to this worthy couple: Louise, Jacob P., Elizabeth, Phoebe, Rebecca, George (deceased), Philip, Peter, Catherine, Anna (deceased), Henry M. (deceased) and Martha (deceased).

Jacob P. Kammerdiener lived on the family homestead in Wayne township until he was thirty-three years old, at which time he married and began farming for himself. After his marriage he settled in Boggs township, buying 101 acres where he now lives. There was not even a house on this land, and he built a dwelling and began the work of cultivation, which he has since continued with most gratifying results. As he prospered he added seventy-two acres to his original purchase, and he has devoted himself to general farming and allied interests, finding congenial employment in the different branches of work he has undertaken. He raises fullbred Short-horn cattle, Berkshire hogs and grade horses,

owns an interest in a threshing outfit, and owns and operates a chopping mill which has proved to be a great convenience in the locality. In addition to looking after his private affairs Mr. Kammerdiener has found time to take an active part in public matters in his district. The first office to which he was elected was that of assessor, and he has since been chosen school director, supervisor (serving four years) and judge of election (two years). In politics he associates with the Republican party.

In 1882 Mr. Kammerdiener married Sarah J. Houser, who was born May 20, 1856, in Boggs township, daughter of Henry and Ester (Zimmerman) Houser, and they are the parents of three children, born as follows: Mary L., March 22, 1884; Margaret S., Nov. 21, 1888; and James A., Oct. 7, 1893. All live at home.

H. D. SMITH, justice of the peace and general merchant of East Franklin township, was born in Armstrong county, Oct. 17, 1869, son of L. H. and Anna (Weaver) Smith.

L. H. Smith was born in Pennsylvania, as was his wife. They are still living, residing in North Buffalo township, this county.

H. D. Smith grew up at home, attending school in the district. When he was twenty-two years old he left the farm, and worked for William McHaddon, a huckster in North Buffalo township, driving a team for four years. On Jan. 6, 1896, he embarked in business for himself as a general merchant, buying all kinds of country produce, which he ships to Kittanning. His business is a large one, and shows a healthy increase annually.

On Oct. 17, 1895, Mr. Smith was married, in North Buffalo township, to Anna Reed, who was born March 6, 1874, daughter of Robert Reed, a well-known resident of Armstrong county. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, three of whom survive: Zella R., born June 3, 1897; Leanora, born Sept. 22, 1900; and Harry Edwin, born May 5, 1908. Both daughters have graduated from school and have received a good musical education.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their children belong to the Presbyterian Church. In political belief he is a Republican. Over ten years ago he was first elected justice of the peace, and has been successively reelected since, the last time in November, 1911. The litigation with which he is concerned is generally of such a nature that by the exercise of considerable tact and plain common sense he is able to in-

duce the contestants to adjust matters without carrying them further. Because of his special fitness for this office his neighbors desire him to serve them, and appreciate his efforts in their behalf. His acquaintanceship is large, and he numbers many friends among those with whom he has had dealings, whether of a business or official nature.

JOHN W. MCINTIRE, of Wayne township, Armstrong county, is engaged in farming and stock raising, having a fine place three miles west of the borough of Dayton. He has passed all his life in this district, having been born Jan. 23, 1858, at the old McIntire homestead near Echo, in Wayne township.

John McIntire, his grandfather, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a farmer by occupation. He removed to Armstrong county from Westmoreland county, Pa., and settled near Echo, purchasing a large farm to the cultivation of which he devoted the remainder of his life. His children were: John, who became a Methodist minister; Daniel S., father of John W. McIntire; Alexander, who died in Kansas; Altman, who died in Adams county, Ohio; Mary A., who married George McIntire, and died at Echo; and Catherine, who married John Wilson, and died in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

Daniel S. McIntire, son of John McIntire, was born in Westmoreland county, near Latrobe, and came to Armstrong county with his parents. He followed farming in Wayne township throughout his active years, dying in 1893. He married Martha Lias, daughter of Peter Lias, and to this union were born the following children: Elsie J., born Feb. 27, 1856, who died April 8, 1857; John W., born Jan. 23, 1858; Martin L., born Sept. 21, 1860; Emma R., born Feb. 5, 1863, who married Turney A. Troutman; Mary Ellen, born July 12, 1867, who died Dec. 26, 1877; and William D., born Jan. 23, 1871, who is living on the old homestead. The mother of this family died Dec. 10, 1878.

John W. McIntire began his education in the public schools of the home locality and later attended Dayton Union Academy. He was reared to farming from boyhood, and has followed it continuously, though for three winters during his young manhood he worked in the lumber woods in Elk county, Pa. He then devoted his time to general farming on the old homestead until his removal to his present home, in 1890, this being the old Martin Lias farm; before the latter's day it was the homestead of Peter Lias. It consists of

115 acres located about midway between Dayton and Echo, and is under excellent cultivation. Mr. McIntire has made a specialty of the breeding of registered Jersey cattle, Shropshire sheep and Poland China swine, as well as Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rock poultry, in the latter connection dealing extensively in eggs. He is a conscientious, reliable man, and has the confidence and respect of all who have had dealings with him. Though not identified with any political party, voting independently, he has been quite active in local politics and government, having served his township as auditor and tax collector.

On March 7, 1883, Mr. McIntire married Mary A. Schrecongost, daughter of John Henry and Sarah (Kline) Schrecongost, of Echo, Pa., and to them have been born six children: Blanche B., born March 21, 1884, is now the wife of A. A. Schrecongost; Ina Alice, born Feb. 7, 1887, is at home; Clair D., born Sept. 26, 1891, at home; Charles R., born March 26, 1883, died in infancy; Herbert F., born April 25, 1894, and Miles M., born May 24, 1897, are at home.

Mr. McIntire is a prominent member of the M. E. Church at Echo and has always taken an active part in church work and enterprises. He is a local minister of his denomination, and for several years was very active in that capacity. He has served his church as class leader, trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school, still holding the latter office, which he has filled for many years.

WILLIAM A. NOBLE, business man of Freeport, Armstrong county, was born Oct. 11, 1864, in Sharpsburg, Pa., son of Louis Henry Noble and the oldest of his twelve children.

Louis Henry Noble learned the carpenter's trade early in life, following it until his retirement several years ago. He is now living in Sharpsburg, and is over seventy-one years old. His wife is aged over sixty-seven years. They are consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church.

William A. Noble attended the common schools until he was fifteen years old, when he began working as a packer in the glass works of Tibby Brothers, in his native city. Later he was a packer in a furniture house, and then for eight years he and his father conducted a feed business in Sharpsburg, under the firm name of L. H. Noble & Son. In 1900 this connection was severed, and Mr. Noble established himself at Freeport, where he handles hay, straw, grain, feed and

salt, both wholesale and retail. During the time he has been connected with the business interests of Freeport Mr. Noble has proved himself a man worthy of confidence, and has built up a large trade. He is a Democrat politically, although his business cares have kept him from active participation in public affairs. His religious connections are with the Catholic Church, of which he has been a member since childhood.

JAMES M. McMILLEN, a well-known and highly respected farmer of Mahoning township, Armstrong county, was born in Porter township, Clarion Co., Pa., Feb. 9, 1850, son of Robert and Nancy (Moore) McMillen.

John McMillen, his paternal grandfather, was born April 4, 1757, and died Dec. 7, 1837. His wife, Jane Calhoon, was born Sept. 22, 1773, and died March 18, 1850. They were the parents of ten children: Mary married John Cochran; Jeannette married Richard Beatty; Nancy married John Girts; John married Sarah Maxwell; William married Jane Moore; Margaret married Harmon Girts; Martha married Joseph Watterson; Robert married Nancy Moore; Wilson married Mary Maxwell; Elizabeth C. married Isaac McMillan (no relation).

Robert McMillen, son of John, was born Aug. 22, 1811. In early manhood he came from Westmoreland county to Clarion county, and settled on a tract of 400 acres, near New Bethlehem, now owned by the Canton Hollow Brick & Tile Company. He aided his parents in clearing up a part of this tract, and in 1851 sold it to William Henry, and removed to Mahoning township, where he located on the farm now owned by his son James M. This farm comprised fifty-two acres of land, and is on the hill about one and a half miles south of New Bethlehem, on the road from there to Putneyville. Here his death occurred Sept. 7, 1884. Mr. McMillen married Nancy Moore, who was born Feb. 2, 1819, in County Derry, Ireland, and died June 24, 1896. She was the daughter of William Moore, born in 1779, in County Derry, Ireland, who died Dec. 5, 1867, aged eighty-eight years. Mr. Moore was an early settler of what is now Clarion county, and was a farmer by occupation. His wife was Mary Downs, born in 1782, died in 1832.

Robert McMillen and his wife, Nancy, were the parents of ten children, viz.: William, deceased; Elizabeth Jane, deceased wife of John A. Humphreys; Lovina, deceased wife

of Jacob Philips; Amos M., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; John C., who married Margaret Cox, and both are deceased (they had one daughter, Lillian P., of Pittsburgh, Pa.); Lucinda, deceased; James M., on the homestead; Craig H., deceased; Mary C., wife of George McDonald; and Adoniram J. of Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

James M. McMillen grew up on the homestead which has always been his home. He obtained his education in the local schools of Mahoning township and worked at the carpenter's trade with his brother Amos M. for twenty years. After the death of his father he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the homestead, and has since been engaged in farming there. He is progressive and up-to-date in his methods and on his farm has successfully grown the strawberry and other small fruits, in addition to the regular farm crops. Mr. McMillen is a member of New Bethlehem Lodge, No. 725, I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a Republican. He has served as assessor of Mahoning township for four years.

WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, farmer, residing in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he is serving in the office of tax collector, was born on the old family homestead in that township Oct. 2, 1857, son of James R., grandson of William and great-grandson of Archibald Marshall.

William Marshall is the first ancestor of this line of which there is record.

Archibald Marshall, fourth son of William Marshall, married Margaret Wilson, and they had children as follows: Catherine, William, Joseph, John, Margaret, Archibald, James and Samuel.

William Marshall, first-born son of Archibald Marshall, was born Sept. 25, 1790, and about 1814 located on the farm in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., now owned by his grandson, William L. Marshall. He was a well-read man for his day and taught school for a time, engaged also in farming, and evidently was one of the leading men in his district. His first marriage, on March 23, 1815, was to Isabella Russell, of Westmoreland county, who died March 30, 1831. In May, 1832, Mr. Marshall married Isabella Clyde for his second wife. He died in 1853, survived by children born to both marriages. By the first union his five children were: James R., Margaret, Archibald A., Mary and Isabella. By the second union there were four children: Jane, who married John Stewart;

and John, William and Thomas, all of whom died young.

James R. Marshall, son of William and Isabella (Russell) Marshall, was born on his father's farm in Wayne township Jan. 10, 1818. As soon as he could safely handle tools he learned the carpenter's trade, but followed carpentering only a short time, finding it more profitable to operate the home farm, which he continued to do throughout his active life. He was a man of more than the average ability, although he had comparatively few educational opportunities, and his gifts and high character were recognized by his fellow citizens. For many years a large portion of his time was taken up with the duties of administering and settling up estates. He served acceptably in numerous public offices, being a school director, township supervisor and assessor and overseer of the poor, and in 1882 was one of the board of directors of the Dayton A. & M. Association. For many years he was an elder in the Glade Run Presbyterian Church and took much interest in the Sunday school, serving as its superintendent twenty-one years. A useful man in every way, his influence was beneficially felt and his death, which occurred Jan. 13, 1905, was regretted, although he had outlived many of his contemporaries.

James R. Marshall was married Dec. 8, 1842, to Margaret J. Marshall, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Marshall, born Feb. 11, 1817. They became parents of four children, namely: Amos W., who was born April 14, 1844, attended Glade Run Academy, and married Ellen E. McGaughey; George A., born Sept. 11, 1845, died March 22, 1855; Calvin, born Dec. 1, 1848, died Feb. 28, 1852; and William Lewis is the youngest.

William Lewis Marshall attended the country schools in boyhood and the summer terms at Glade Run Academy in 1875-76-77, as well as one winter term, after which he turned his attention to farming, the management of the home farm falling on his shoulders. He owns the old Marshall farm of 135 acres, in Wayne township, and continued to operate it until 1910, when he moved to his present home nearer Dayton, Pa. He is well known all through Armstrong and adjoining counties, his business as agent for the Pine Creek Insurance Company calling him to many points, and during the twelve years of this connection he has not only done a large amount of insurance business but has made hosts of personal friends. Politically he is a Democrat, and for

the last six years has been serving in the office of tax collector.

On Oct. 14, 1879, Mr. Marshall was married to Sadie E. Beck, a daughter of Daniel Beck, deceased, late of Wayne township and formerly of Clarion county, Pa. They have had eight children, namely: Nancy Margaret; Oscar Reed, who resides in Illinois; James Walter, who left the home farm in December, 1912, and moved to Illinois, where he is now engaged in farming; Rosella, who is the wife of Charles Shaffer, residing at Dayton; John C., who lives in Illinois; Ira, who died at the age of seven months; Alice H., and Nellie. Mr. Marshall and family belong to the Glade Run Presbyterian Church.

AMOS MERCER McMILLEN, a carpenter, who has been a resident of Armstrong county, Pa., for sixty-three years, was born March 17, 1843, in what is now Porter township, Clarion county, about one mile northwest of New Bethlehem, in a log house on the farm then owned by his father, Robert McMillen.

John McMillen, grandfather of Amos M., was born April 4, 1757, and his death occurred Dec. 7, 1837, in his eighty-first year. His wife, Jane (Calhoon), was born Sept. 22, 1773, and died March 18, 1850. They had ten children: Mary married John Cochran; Jeanette married Richard Beatty; Nancy married John Girt; John married Sarah Maxwell; William married Jane Moore; Margaret married Harmon Girts; Martha married Joseph Watterson; Robert is mentioned below; Wilson married Mary Helen Maxwell; Betsey C. married Isaac McMillen.

Robert McMillen, son of John, was born Aug. 22, 1811. He came from Westmoreland county to Clarion county in early manhood, and settled on a tract of 400 acres near New Bethlehem, now owned by the Canton Hollow Brick & Tile Company. He aided his parents in clearing up a part of this tract, and in 1851 sold it to William Henry, removing to Mahoning township, where he located on the farm now owned by his son James Moore McMillen. This farm comprised fifty-two acres, and is on the hill about one and a half miles south of New Bethlehem, on the road from there to Putneyville. Here his death occurred Sept. 7, 1884. Mr. McMillen married Nancy Moore, who was born Feb. 2, 1819, in County Derry, Ireland, and died June 24, 1896. She was the daughter of William Moore, born in 1779, in County Derry, Ireland, who died Dec. 5, 1867, aged eighty-eight

years. Mr. Moore was an early settler of what is now Clarion county, and was a farmer by occupation. His wife was Mary Downs, born in 1782, died in 1832.

Robert McMillen and his wife, Nancy, were the parents of ten children, viz.: William, deceased; Elizabeth Jane, deceased wife of John A. Humphreys; Lovina, deceased wife of Jacob Philips; Amos M.; John C., deceased; Lucinda Downs, deceased; James Moore on the homestead; Craig H., deceased; Mary C., wife of George McDonnell, of Ford City, Pa., and Adoniram J., of Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

Amos M. McMillen was but eight years old when his father moved to Mahoning township. Until he was married he lived on the farm assisting his father, and attending the common schools of the locality. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed since 1865. He has been a manufacturer of frame timber, and a builder of barns, houses, etc. When timber was harder to get he built balloon barns, after which he turned his attention entirely to the erection of dwellings, and he has put up some of the best buildings in New Bethlehem and vicinity. His work is exceedingly well done and he gives general satisfaction to all by whom he has been employed. Mr. McMillen has been a resident of South Bethlehem since 1875, and spent his entire life in this vicinity, with the exception of the years from April, 1907, to October, 1910, when he lived in Canton, Ohio. Here he was a ruling elder in the Calvary Presbyterian Church. In 1868 he built a house just across the Red Bank creek where he lived until May 10, 1875, when he moved to South Bethlehem to the house in which he now lives, this house being the fourth dwelling built in that plot of lots. The town of South Bethlehem has steadily grown until it now has a population of five hundred inhabitants, with three schools and an election house. The largest flouring mill in Armstrong county is located here, with a daily capacity of 125 barrels, and there is an electric plant which supplies light to the two boroughs.

Mr. McMillen married Dec. 24, 1868. Mary C., daughter of John and Caroline (Keller) Heasley, of Kellersburg, Madison township, Armstrong Co., Pa., and granddaughter of Henry and Mary (Reihard) Heasley, pioneers of Madison township. On the maternal side she is a granddaughter of Nicholas and Catherine Keller, natives of Germany, and also pioneers of Madison township. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McMillen, seven of whom survive: Oriola M. married Dona Buzzard, and lives in Hoboken,

Allegheny Co., Pa.; Henry H. is deceased; Clarence C. married Ada Ansell, and lives in Pasadena, Cal.; Martha Iva Pearl married Charles R. Kumpf, and lives in Canton, Ohio; Ada Blanche married John D. Beck, and lives in Summerville, Jefferson Co., Pa.; Mateer E. married Elsie Yeany and lives in Canton, Ohio; Lillie M. married John D. Traister, and lives at home (her husband died Feb. 3, 1907); Robert Fern married Lucy Stevens and lives in Canton, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. McMillen are members of the New Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder for upward of twenty-six years. He became a member about forty years ago, and was a Sunday school teacher the greater part of the time. For about twenty-seven years he was a ruling elder, being ordained in 1885. Upon his return from Canton, where he was ruling elder also, he was reelected in the New Bethlehem Church at the first congregational meeting held after his return to New Bethlehem, and he attended many meetings of the Clarion Presbytery, as representative of his church.

Fraternally Mr. McMillen is a member of New Bethlehem Lodge, No. 725, I. O. O. F., having been initiated Oct. 17, 1870, and has been a past officer of his lodge at least thirty years. He has represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge at the following places: Allentown, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Erie, Pa. He is also an honorary member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. Mr. McMillen is deeply interested in all town affairs and has served as school director and assessor of South Bethlehem several terms. Politically he is a Republican and a strong advocate of temperance. Mr. McMillen's home is one of the finest in South Bethlehem, showing excellent taste and judgment.

S. A. LAMBING, a resident of Kiskiminetas township, was born April 2, 1870, in Maysville, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of Adam and Mary (Ashbaugh) Lambing.

Adam Lambing was born in Pennsylvania, and died in this State Dec. 28, 1894. His widow, also a native of Pennsylvania, now eighty-six years old, makes her home with her son. She and her husband had three children, two of whom survive; S. A. and Mrs. T. C. Almes, who has two children.

S. A. Lambing attended the common schools of his district until his nineteenth year, and then worked on a farm for the succeeding two years. He then obtained employment on

the Pennsylvania railroad and worked for the company seventeen and a half years, being assistant section foreman during about twelve years of that period. In 1891 he purchased two and three quarters acres of land on which there was a house, but later disposed of it, and in 1907 bought 110 square rods, on which he has his home at present. The residence is a comfortable one, and there is also a store on the premises. In the same year that he purchased his lot, he bought out the general store of C. A. Shirly, and has conducted it ever since. In 1907 Mr. Lambing was appointed postmaster at Maysville, now Long Run, and is the present incumbent of the office. The Lutheran Church holds his membership. Mr. Lambing is a cousin of Father Andrew A. Lambing, mentioned elsewhere in this history.

WILLIAM L. BUCHANAN, postmaster at Sagamore, Armstrong county, was born in South Mahoning township, Indiana Co., Pa., June 3, 1881, son of Andrew S. and Leah A. (Rishel) Buchanan, both also natives of Indiana county.

William P. Buchanan, his grandfather, was a native of Huntingdon county, Pa., coming of Scotch-Irish descent. He was among the pioneers of Indiana county, settling in what is now South Mahoning township, where he cleared and improved a farm of ninety-six acres. He built and operated a gristmill, continuing to run it for many years, and died on his property at an advanced age. His wife was Rebecca Spencer, and their children were as follows: Andrew S.; Jackson; Taylor; Jennie, who married Thompson Stumpf; and Samuel G.

The maternal grandfather, Lewis Rishel, was a pioneer of Canoe township, Indiana Co., Pa., where he opened up a farm and made many improvements upon his land. During the Civil war he entered the service of his country, belonging to an Indiana county regiment, but he never returned, and is supposed to have been killed at Stone River.

Andrew S. Buchanan, son of William P. Buchanan and father of William L. Buchanan, prior to and after the Civil war was a teacher in the public schools of Indiana county. He was a soldier in the Civil war, as a member of Company A, 161st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged before his term of service had expired owing to disability on account of sickness. He and his wife had the following children: Olive, who married Theodore Peterman; Charles W.; William L.; Earl, and Nettie.

William L. Buchanan was brought up in Indiana county, where he attended the common schools and Covode Academy, from which he was graduated in 1902. Later he attended the Indiana Normal School for three terms, and taught school in South Mahoning township three years. For one year he was principal of the Cherry Tree borough public school, and for one year was assistant public school principal at Pittsburgh. At this time he took up the study of civil engineering, but when a year later he was elected principal of the Sagamore public schools, he served during the term of 1908 in that capacity. On July 20, 1909, he was appointed postmaster at Sagamore, which office he still holds.

In June, 1907, Mr. Buchanan was married to Dora E., daughter of William and Mary Shepherd, of Cherry Tree, Pa., and they have one daughter, Mildred M. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows, Knights of Malta and Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a Democrat, and has given his party faithful service.

MILES W. HETRICK, who follows the occupation of farming in Madison township, is a son of George L. and Elizabeth (Truitt) Hetrick.

Jacob Hetrick, his grandfather, was a native of Germany, and settled in what is now Mahoning township, Armstrong county, upon his arrival in this country. He cleared a farm here and lived here all his life. Children as follows were born to Jacob Hetrick and his wife: George L., Abram, Kuntz, Jeremiah, Moses, Mary (married Jacob Blake) and Sarah (married William Blake).

George L. Hetrick was born in Mahoning township, where he grew to manhood. He followed farming as his life occupation, clearing several farms with the assistance of his sons. While on a visit to Butler county, Pa., he died there, passing away at the age of eighty-six years. His wife Elizabeth was a daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Williams) Truitt, pioneers of Madison township. Nine children grew to maturity, viz.: Labannah, deceased; Augustus; Matilda, married to James Buzzard; Anderson D.; Miles W.; Lydia, married to John Balsiger; Margaret, married to Amos M. Willison; George, and J. Hetrick.

Miles W. Hetrick grew to manhood in Madison township on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools of the locality. He has always followed farming as an occupation and has been successful,

having owned and occupied his farm of eighty-seven acres since 1872. He is persevering and painstaking, and his energetic efforts have won him good results. He has a fine farm and is one of the prominent farmers of his township.

In 1871 Mr. Hetrick married Mary, daughter of Gottlieb and Hannah (Hurst) Keller, of Kellersburg, and by her he has had nine children, as follows: Lawrence Otto; Bertram; Della, who married Jacob Williams; Eva, who married E. R. Mobley; Clyde, who married M. B. Bish; Charles A.; Margaret, who married Harry Sherrieb; Marie and Harold K., at home. Mr. Hetrick is a public-spirited citizen, taking a great interest in all public affairs of his township. He has held various local offices in Madison township, including that of assessor for two terms. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious connection is a member of the Lutheran Church.

EDWARD E. RITCHEY, one of the representative men of Armstrong county, and a man universally respected because of his industrious habits and perseverance, was born at Templeton, this county, Sept. 18, 1875, son of Joseph and Margaret (Gould) Ritchey, and grandson of William Ritchey. William Ritchey was born and reared in Clarion county, Pa., and was a soldier during the war of 1812.

Joseph Ritchey, son of William, was a carpenter and miner. He had two brothers, John and James, who were both soldiers during the Civil war. James was captured and died at Andersonville prison. Joseph Ritchey was exempt from service because of services rendered taking care of his father. Joseph Ritchey and his wife had nine children, five of whom died in infancy, the others being: William; Minerva, wife of Daniel Bechtel; Minnie, wife of C. N. Bayne; and Edward E. The father of this family died in March, 1905. He was a member of what is known as the old Brethren in Christ Church.

Edward E. Ritchey attended public school at Templeton, and the Hall institute at Sharon, Pa. He then taught school at Templeton for five years, following which he was a high school teacher at Parkers Landing, Pa., for three years. For the next two years he was principal of the Clairton schools. Mr. Ritchey then located at Wickboro, and for six months was employed in the insurance business. He then became connected with the Carnegie Gas Company as writer of leases for the company, his territory including West-

moreland county, Clarion county and Armstrong county. In 1906 he embarked in the mercantile business at Wickboro, and has developed it into a prosperous concern. In February, 1909, he was elected burgess of Wickboro, Pa., and still holds that office. He is an Odd Fellow, a Forester and a member of the Loyal Order of Moose.

In 1900 Mr. Ritchey was married to Jessie F. Wolfe, daughter of Gilbert J. Wolfe, of Kittanning. They have three children: Morgan J., Margaret J. and Coburn S. Mr. Ritchey is a member of the Lutheran Church (general synod), and is an elder in the church to which he belongs and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is deeply interested in religious work.

DAVID A. GOLDMAN, proprietor of the "Park Hotel" at Ford City, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born in 1874 in Germany, son of Meyer and Anna Goldman.

Mr. Goldman secured his education in the excellent public schools and Königsberg College in Germany, coming to the United States in 1888. For a time he was at Charlevoix, Pa., going from there to Huntington, W. Va., and then to Kittanning, Pa., arriving in the latter city in 1893. In 1900 he came to Ford City, in 1902 building the "Commercial Hotel," a fine brick structure, and also the adjoining buildings, which comprise one of the handsomest business blocks in the place. For about five years Mr. Goldman personally conducted the hotel he had built and opened, but in 1907 he sold, and in 1911 purchased the "Park Hotel," which he is still conducting. This hostelry is located in a three-story brick building, 80 by 60 feet, elegantly furnished and well equipped with all modern conveniences to make it a first-class hotel in every respect. In 1900 Mr. Goldman was engaged in a wholesale liquor business, but disposed of this interest. In 1907 he bought the Heilman distillery in Manor township, which he is now operating. In 1909 Mr. Goldman was appointed justice of the peace, to fill the vacancy left by Justice Nelson, and in 1910 was elected to that office for a term of five years. However, in March, 1911, he resigned. For one year he served as a member of Ford City council.

On Aug. 13, 1897, Mr. Goldman married Anna Grieb, daughter of Lewis Grieb of Kittanning, Pa., and two children have been born to them, Lewis and Catherine. Mr. Goldman belongs to the order of Eagles at Ford City.

JOHN RALPH LEISTER, the leading photographer of Kittanning, was born Jan. 5, 1882, in Manor township, Armstrong county, and is a son of John E. and Hannah (O'Brien) Leister. His father is of German descent and his mother Irish, the father being American born and the mother coming from Ireland when she was but eight years old.

John E. Leister, the father, was born in 1844 in North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, and was a laborer (miner) by occupation. He and his wife have had five children, three living and two who died in infancy. Those living are: John R.; William H., who married Margaret Schreckengost, and has three children: William Ward, Hannah and Martha; and Joseph A., who married Anna French and has one child, Yola.

John R. Leister was educated in the public schools of Kittanning and began the labors of life as a glass polisher in the Wickboro Mirror Works, meanwhile taking up the study of photography. He worked with C. S. Hornstrom and on June 26, 1903, bought the studio of C. C. Shadle, on Market street, Kittanning, where he is now located.

Mr. Leister is not only an artist in every sense of the word, but is also a musician of note, being a member of the Musicians' Union of the United States and one of the leaders in the musical circles of Kittanning and the county. His photographic work ranks with that of the operators in the larger cities, and when he has gained in years and experience he will be classed among the leaders of the photographic art in America.

On April 16, 1912, Mr. Leister married Esther M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Donnelly, and they have one child, John Ralph, at this writing ten months old.

JOHN A. SAXMAN, farmer and fireman, of Wayne township, and one of the representative men of his section of Armstrong county, was born at his present home Aug. 24, 1870, son of John Saxman.

Frederick Soxman (for so the name was spelled originally), his grandfather, came from Germany, and settling in Armstrong county, Pa., in what is now Wayne township, bought what is now the Gallagher farm. His death occurred here, and his remains were buried in the township that was his adopted home. His children were: Henry, Fred, Christopher, Sophia, Barbara, Nancy and John.

John Saxman, father of John A. Saxman, was born in Wayne township, and was a farmer until his death, which occurred at Day-

ton in 1894. He bought the old Funk farm of 106 acres in Wayne township, now owned by his son John A., on which he put up a fine residence. On Nov. 17, 1868, he married Catherine Kline, daughter of George Kline, and they had the following children: John A.; Henry H., who died young; Lizzie E., who died young; James G., who died young; Ida M., wife of J. P. Silvis, of Clarion county, Pa.; and Charles A., born May 25, 1883, living at Sagamore, this county. John Saxman is buried at Echo.

John A. Saxman attended the local school, and helped his father on the farm, remaining with him until twenty-four years old. In 1895 he opened a lime quarry on his farm and still burns lime, selling it in his own district. This is one of the largest lime quarries in this section, and its product is recognized as being second to none. In addition he is an engineer in the Dayton Coal Company's mines. In every respect he is a thorough-going, reliable man, well and favorably known all over the county.

On March 30, 1893, Mr. Saxman married Laura B. Ralston, daughter of Albert and Julia (McCandless) Ralston, of Butler county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Saxman have children as follows: Mary P., Dorothy M., a daughter that died in infancy, James A., Charles F. and Catherine. A staunch Republican, Mr. Saxman has served several times as judge of election. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, Dayton Camp. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

ROBERT W. McCUTCHEON, ticket, freight and express agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Ford City, Armstrong county, was born March 28, 1858, in Westmoreland county, Pa., son of James and Elizabeth (Wylie) McCutcheon.

James McCutcheon was born, reared and educated in Westmoreland county, where he devoted himself to farming all his life. His death occurred in 1901, his wife passing away about 1871. They had five children: Andrew H.; Robert W.; Isabella, who died young; Alice, who married H. G. Steel; and John Newton, who was drowned in the Allegheny river in 1876.

Robert W. McCutcheon was educated in the public schools of Westmoreland county, and even in boyhood began earning his living by assisting his father on the farm. When fifteen years old he was apprenticed to learn telegraphy, and after becoming proficient

served as telegraph operator for two years. Following this he was made agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Kelly Station, Armstrong county, remaining there for six years, when he was transferred to Ross-ton. There he served in the same capacity for two years, when he was put in charge at Ford City, in 1888. At that time Ford City was but a hamlet, and the new agent was one of its first settlers, but the railroad company knew that it was bound to grow, and desired to have a man whom they could trust in charge of their interests at what has since become so important a traffic junction. Having spent his life in railroad work, Mr. McCutcheon understands its duties thoroughly, and he is one of the most trusted and valuable men in his line with the Pennsylvania Company. He has a good staff of assistants, whose work he carefully supervises, and the affairs of Ford City station are in excellent condition.

In 1881 Mr. McCutcheon married Bertha Kelly, daughter of Hamilton Kelly, of Kelly Station, Pa. Five children have been born of this marriage: Claud H., Jessie T., Robert W., Jr., Paul K. and Dorothy E. Mr. McCutcheon belongs to Kittanning Blue Lodge, No. 244, F. & A. M., Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., also of Kittanning, and Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, K. T. For many years he has been prominently identified with the Presbyterian Church, and for several years has been elder of the Ford City church of that denomination.

THOMPSON C. KERR, a veteran of the Civil war, now residing at Apollo, was born April 24, 1843, at the old home place where his father was also born, and where he died, a farm in Armstrong county, Pa.

The paternal grandfather came from the North of Ireland to America at an early day, and after spending a short time in Philadelphia located in Armstrong county, where he bought 500 acres of land. The maternal grandmother came from Scotland.

Mr. Kerr's father inherited 172 acres of his father's property, on which he resided until his death. During his earlier days the father was a blacksmith, but devoted all of his time to farming later on in life. Politically he was a Democrat, the only one of his family to vote that ticket. His wife died firm in the Baptist faith, in 1881. She bore her husband ten children, all now dead but Thompson C.

Thompson C. Kerr attended public school until he was sixteen years old, and resided with his father until his enlistment in Com-

pany E, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served two years and ten months, receiving his honorable discharge June 27, 1865. Being a musician in the ranks, he did not participate actively in many of the engagements of his regiment. This company was recruited by Rev. I. A. Pierce, but lacking a sufficient quota was consolidated with another company, and mustered into the 139th Regiment, which was placed in the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Army Corps.

Returning to Armstrong county, Mr. Kerr became a laborer in the oil fields. On June 30, 1872, he married in this county, Mary Elizabeth Coulter, a daughter of Alexander Coulter. Mrs. Kerr's paternal grandfather came from the North of Scotland. Eight children were born of this marriage, all of whom survive except one: Blanche A., Edsila A., Everett T., Roy C., Glenn M., Leah Ruth (died Aug. 4, 1890), Frank O., and Edna Irene. Mr. Kerr belongs to the G. A. R. He and his wife early joined the Lutheran Church, in the faith of which she died Aug. 25, 1911, having been a true Christian woman all her useful life. Politically Mr. Kerr is a Democrat.

SAMUEL J. McELWAIN, a farmer of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born on his present farm Dec. 11, 1867, son of John Rankin and Martha Jane (McElwain) McElwain.

John McElwain, his grandfather, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1832, settling in Armstrong county, Pa., where he bought 300 acres of land which he cleared and improved. There he made his home until death claimed him, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. He married a Miss Rankin, and they had the following children who grew to maturity: Andrew; Belle, who married William Cook; Margaret, who married Samuel McCorkle; and John R.

John Rankin McElwain was born in Ireland. He succeeded to the homestead, where he spent the greater part of his life, dying upon that property when seventy-seven years old. His first marriage was to a Miss White, and they had two children, Margaret and John, both of whom are deceased. His second wife was a daughter of James and Esther (Otterman) McElwain, natives of County Donegal, Ireland, and Germany, respectively. Mrs. McElwain was born after her parents had come to Armstrong county. There were three children by the second marriage of John R. McElwain: Joseph E., who is deceased; Samuel

J.; and Jennie, who is the wife of William A. Walker.

Samuel J. McElwain was reared to maturity on the homestead where he has always lived, and his educational training was secured in the district schools. He has made farming his life work and his success proves that he was wise in so doing. His property is a valuable one, and he takes pride in keeping it in excellent condition.

On Nov. 22, 1898, Samuel J. McElwain married Tillie Beck, a daughter of Simon and Margaret (Kline) Beck, of Wayne township. Mr. McElwain is a member of Kittanning Lodge, No. 244, F. & A. M., and the B. P. O. Elks at the same borough. Politically, he is a Republican, but his tastes have not led him into public life.

JAMES G. AMBROSE, contractor and builder of Rural Valley, Armstrong county, is a young business man who has shown ambition and enterprise which should insure him a prosperous career. He was born Feb. 14, 1880, in Cowanshannock township, near Rural Valley, son of Joseph R. Ambrose, and grandson of Mathew Ambrose. The latter was an early settler in what is now East Franklin township, Armstrong county, and was killed when a young man. His widow moved out to Illinois, where she passed the remainder of her life. Their children were John, Frank and Joseph R.

Joseph R. Ambrose, son of Mathew, was born in East Franklin township, and there followed farming for some years. Removing to Cowanshannock township in 1874, he settled one mile west of Rural Valley, and farmed there until ten years before his death. He then made his home in the town of Rural Valley, where he died Jan. 16, 1910, at the age of seventy years. He is buried at that place. Mr. Ambrose married Margaret A. Dougherty, daughter of Robert Dougherty, who was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and they became the parents of the following children: Thomas H.; Benjamin F.; Samuel E.; Grant W.; Margaret J., who died Nov. 15, 1907; Laura K., married to G. L. Stewart, D. D. S., of Rural Valley; and James G. The mother of this family died Dec. 5, 1897, and was buried at the West Glade Run Church in East Franklin township.

James G. Ambrose attended the public schools of the home locality in his youth and then learned the carpenter's trade. He has followed that work continuously, and has supplemented his practical experience by taking a

course in the International Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pa., which he found materially helpful. Besides jobbing work he has erected several residences, including the Presbyterian parsonage at Rural Valley, and his most important recent contract was for the new public school building in that borough, which he commenced in May, 1911, finishing it in October of that year. It is an up-to-date structure, equipped with the most approved modern appliances, and is a distinctive improvement to Rural Valley. He built his own fine residence in the fall of 1908.

On March 11, 1903, Mr. Ambrose married Ethyl J. Huber, daughter of Dr. C. H. Huber, of Rural Valley, and they have had a family of three children: Blaine E., who died in infancy; Joseph Raymond; and Charles Huber.

Mr. Ambrose is a Republican and has taken considerable interest in the success of the party in his section, serving as district committeeman. In religion he is a Presbyterian and at present is one of the trustees of his church. He is one of the most respected young citizens of his community.

WILLIAM I. BARR was born and reared upon the farm in West Franklin township, Armstrong county, where he now resides, and is a member of one of the old families of this section of Pennsylvania.

James Barr, his great-grandfather, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1749, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Prior to 1773 he settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., and he began to aid the cause of the Colonists at the opening of the Revolutionary struggle, in the organization of what was then called the Associated Battalions or bodies of Associators raised not only for the defense of the frontier but also to protect the whole state and assist the country. He was a member of the constitutional convention held in the State in 1776 which framed the first constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. From 1787 to 1790 he was a member of the General Assembly of the State. In 1790 he was appointed associate judge of Westmoreland county. He was one of the first settlers of Appleby Manor, in Manor township, in 1791, and later moved to West Franklin township, where he died in 1820 at the age of seventy-one. He married Mary Wallace, and their children were: Jean, who married John McDonald; James, Jr., who married Nancy Stephenson; Peggy, Mrs. Chambers; William, who married Peggy Kerr; Thomas, who married Mary McDowell; David, who married

Betsey Titus; Betsey, who married James Hill; Ibbie; Mrs. Vonosdill; and Mary.

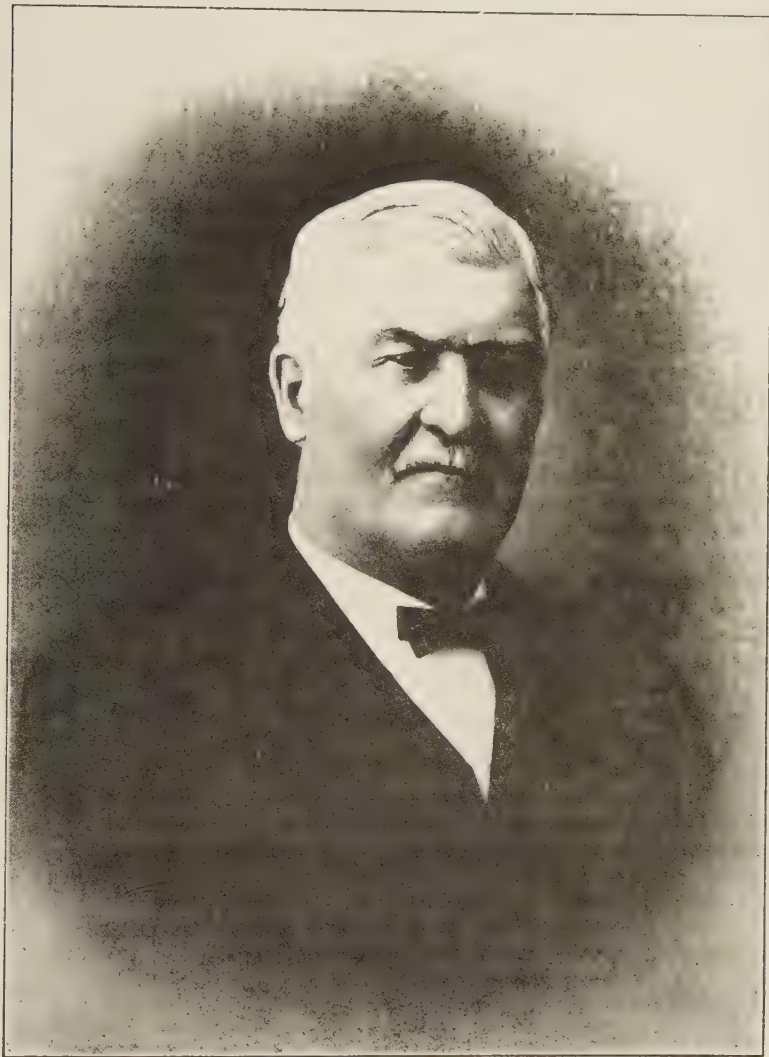
James Barr, Jr., son of James and Mary (Wallace) Barr, was assessed as a schoolmaster in Buffalo township in 1806-07. He laid out the town of Worthington in 1829, and died Aug. 15, 1832, at the age of fifty-one years, as the result of an accident. To him and his wife Nancy (Stephenson) were born six children: James; Nancy, who married James B. McKee; David; Margaret, who married Samuel Scott; Jane, and Johanna.

David Barr, son of James, Jr., was born Sept. 20, 1825, in West Franklin township, and learned the trade of millwright, which he followed off and on until 1890. He was also interested in farming, and in 1864 purchased the farm of 128 acres now owned and occupied by his son William I. Barr. There he resided until his death, which occurred Oct. 21, 1893. His wife, Eleanor M. Clark, was a daughter of Robert and Sally (Wykoff) Clark, pioneers of Crawford county, and they had three children, two of whom grew to maturity, Robert C. and William I., the former now a resident of Texas.

William I. Barr was born May 25, 1864, in the house where he now makes his home. He was educated in the common schools of the locality and learned the trade of stationary engineer. However, he has been principally engaged in farming, and he has proved himself one of the progressive agriculturists of his section, having conducted his farm successfully along modern lines.

On July 20, 1893, Mr. Barr married Annetta L. Armstrong, daughter of John and Jane (Hindman) Armstrong, of East Franklin township, and to them have been born six children: Nellie J., John D., Joanna M., James I., Frank H. and Gladys M. Mr. and Mrs. Barr are members of the Presbyterian Church of Worthington. Politically he is a Republican.

CAPT. ANDREW IVORY, SR., was born at Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., May 31, 1825. His parents were Francis Joseph Ivory and Mary (Parsons) Ivory. He was named for his grandfather, who was a silk weaver in the city of Dublin. His father came to this country in 1812 and followed his trade as a jeweler and watchmaker in and about Pittsburgh until his death, in 1854. His mother, who was of English and French descent, was born near Chambersburg, Pa., and lived until 1862. Their family comprised four daughters and one son, the subject of this sketch. Most of Andrew's life, until he



Andrew Loory

reached his majority, was spent in Pittsburgh. He worked for men in business and in shops, and all of his earnings were needed to assist in supporting the family. In 1846 he concluded to choose the life of a farmer, and made his purpose known to Caleb Lee, who was the owner of 1,100 acres of land known as the "White Oak Levels," lying near Hulton and Oakmont, in Allegheny county. He was employed, and later became a tenant of Mr. Lee on one of his best farms. He cleared forty acres of heavily timbered land and fenced and cultivated it. In July, 1848, he married Catherine (Schroeder) Rigby, and thus formed a union which continued for more than fifty-six years. Mrs. Ivory's father, John Henry Schroeder, came from the city of Amsterdam, Holland, to this country, and was a son of the well-known historical family of that name. Her mother was born in York county, Pa. In the spring of 1857 he purchased a farm near White Rock station, in Armstrong county, and removed to that place, known as the "Forks" section of this county. He was a very strong, active, energetic man, at his work early and late, and soon made his labor count in the appearance of the farm and its products and made many friends. One incident of his thrift may be noted: During the year of the blighting frost, which killed the wheat throughout this county, his crop was so advanced as to not be injured, and he garnered over 225 bushels in his harvest that year. Instead of speculating on his neighbors' misfortune, nearly all of his wheat crop was loaned out to them for seed, and returned the next year bushel for bushel.

In politics he was a Whig and Republican, and a strong supporter of the candidacy and administration of President Lincoln. He was a pronounced and radical Unionist. When the war of the Rebellion broke out his family consisted of wife and six children, the youngest an infant and the eldest less than thirteen years. His loyalty and duty to country and his affection and duty to family caused him great anxiety, and he was sorely tried, for it seemed almost cruel to leave his helpless little family. The country's call and patriotism prevailed, and committing all to God's care, one September morning in 1861, he left the loved ones and hastened to join the Army of the Potomac, enlisting in Capt. S. M. Jackson's company, "G," 11th P. R. V. C., then at Camp Pierpont, on the Potomac. The history of that regiment is his history for many months subsequent. In the

"On to Richmond" movement those brave boys realized all that war means. At the seven days' fight his regiment was captured, and he with others suffered the horrors of Libby and Belle Isle. He often referred to this time as "While I was boarding with Jeff Davis." His family did not know whether he was living or dead. At this period, in July, 1862, his mother died, while he was a prisoner. He was finally exchanged, and again in active service at the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, where he was slightly injured and almost lost his life. Here he was elected from the ranks to be second lieutenant of the company, and owing to the disability of the captain and first lieutenant he acted as—and was always so called thereafter—captain, until the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was severely wounded in the right leg while at the head of Company G, charging the enemy; he was so disabled that in June of the following year he was honorably discharged after being promoted to and receiving a commission as first lieutenant of his company. His commissions were issued to him by Pennsylvania's great war governor, Andrew G. Curtin, who knew him personally.

At the time he was wounded Captain Ivory realized that the charge on the enemy's works would not succeed. He had led forty-six men of Company G into the battle and only seven remained, the others either killed or wounded. At the time he enlisted, George Jack, son of Andrew Jack, who was a near neighbor, went with him and entered the same company, and they were messmates. By reason of being at the time in the hospital George had not been captured in the seven days' battle. Both were wounded at the same time, while crossing a railroad at Fredericksburg, and had fallen in the ditch below the level of the tracks and lay side by side. The Captain spoke to George, who was moaning greatly with pain, and asked him where he was wounded: George, pointing to his left leg, said his knee was shattered; the Captain then told him that they must get back out of that place, as there were no supports coming up and they were bound to be captured, and that he had all of "Jeff Davis'" boarding that he wanted; George said he could not go and on being urged that it was the only hope of safety said he was not able to do so. Soon afterward he was captured, his leg amputated and he was taken to Richmond, where he died nine days later.

Maj. John Hill, of the same regiment, was also wounded at the same time in the arm,

and was nearby, and seeing the Captain crawling back went to him and said, "Captain, if you must go back I'll help you all I can," and took hold of his arm, saying, "I have one good arm left." They went a few paces only when a minie ball passed through his head, and with a moan of "Oh my!" he sank to the ground dead. But the Captain was determined not to be captured again, and though suffering intense pain and weak through loss of blood, he persisted until he had crawled back nearly a mile, and by this brave action and foresight no doubt saved his life. He was taken to Washington (D. C.) hospital, where he had the good fortune to be attended by a surgeon of superior ability, who was able to save his limb from amputation. Here he had the pleasure of frequently seeing and shaking the hand of the famous and loved President Abraham Lincoln.

There was great joy over the home coming. In 1864 he sold the farm and in 1865 purchased another near Slate Lick, in this county, where he lived until 1884. He then retired from the farm and lived in Kittanning. In 1889 he moved to Clarion, Pa., and in 1893 moved to Oakmont, where he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, July 27, 1898, and she lived until Jan. 1, 1903. When Mrs. Ivory's death broke up their happy home, he soon after returned to Kittanning, where he lived with his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Keener, until his death, May 9, 1908. He was buried beside his wife in the cemetery at Oakmont, in sight of the farm where they began their long happy married life together. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was a ruling elder for several years. He was a member of the G. A. R.

It may be truthfully recorded of Capt. Andrew Ivory that he was loyal to family, to friends, to country and to God, and was ever ready and willing to serve these to the best of his knowledge and ability. His honesty and integrity of character were as genuine as it is possible to find in humanity, and their children and those who knew them revere and honor their memory and rejoice in the unceasing influence of their lives. The following named children survive these parents: Alfred L. Ivory, Esq., of Kittanning, Pa., who married Harriett E. Morrison, daughter of William B. Morrison, of Slate Lick, Armstrong Co., Pa.; Mary Ann, intermarried with Jacob Frantz Keener, of Kittanning, Pa., who was born and raised near Slate Lick, Pa.; Andrew E. Ivory, who married Mary E. Larkins, since deceased, and

who again married, his present wife being Georgia E. Steele, who was born and raised near Monterey; Francis Joseph Ivory, who married Dora E. Hodges; Robert B. Ivory, Esq., who was married to Mary E. Galbreath, of Winfield township, Butler county, and who died in October, 1913 (the three brothers last named are residents of Pittsburgh, Pa.); and Ella Jane, intermarried with Alfred C. Gray, of Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Ivory, who had been previously married, brought her little daughter, Amelia Savilla Rigby, with her into the home, and she too became one of Captain Ivory's family. Before the war she was married to J. Wade McLaughlin, of Unity Station, Allegheny Co., Pa., where she still resides. These children above named have been and are recognized and respected as among the best citizens and useful members of society in the respective places where they reside. They are a long-lived, industrious and honorable race of people, lovers of home, worshippers of God, and loyal and true to the duties of life and their native land.

GEORGE W. FLEMING, a resident of Madison township, Armstrong county, where he is engaged in farming and operates a coal bank, owns part of the family homestead upon which his father settled upon his removal into this region. Mr. Fleming was born Aug. 26, 1865, in Oil Creek township, Venango Co., Pa., whence his parents came to Madison township, Armstrong county, when he was three years old. His grandfather, Samuel Fleming, lived in that county, where he was an early settler, cleared land and engaged in farming. His family of six children was reared in that county, and he is buried there.

Hamilton Fleming, father of George W. Fleming, received a good education for his day in Venango county, and after his marriage lived there as a farmer for some years, in Oil Creek township. He had a tract of about one hundred acres. Removing from there to Armstrong county, he became the owner of a 160-acre farm in Madison township, most of which was cleared he and his sons continuing the work of preparing the land for cultivation.

He not only improved his own property, but also took an active interest in the development of the neighborhood and local government, serving once as school director. He died on his farm at the age of eighty-one years, and is buried in the Tidal cemetery. He was a life-long member of the Baptist Church and a Democrat in politics. In Venango county he married Rosanna Holmes, a native of Oil

Creek township, daughter of Samuel Holmes, of that county, and she preceded him to the grave, dying at the age of seventy-one years. She, too, is buried in the Tidal cemetery. They had the following children: Emma, who is married to Samuel Early, of Reynoldsville, Pa.; L. H., a resident of Venango county, Pa.; Alice, wife of John Dillon, of Oswego, N. Y.; Charles, who married Agnes Wyley and makes his home at Kittanning; George W.; Grace, wife of O. H. Morgan, of McKeesport, Pa.; Blanch Bell, born in Madison township, Armstrong county, now the wife of S. J. White, of Goheenville, this county; Edith, born in Madison township, now deceased; and Pearl, born in Madison township, wife of Nick McGorty, of Chickasaw, Armstrong Co., Pa.

George W. Fleming was reared on the home farm in Madison township, and received a good common school education, attending at Rimer. After he began to support himself he returned to Venango county, where he was employed at dressing tools and drilling oil wells, remaining three years. He came back because of the illness of his father, and has since resided on the home place, which was divided among the three sons after the father's death, the portion of George W. Fleming comprising forty-two acres, the part on which the dwellings and other buildings were located. This property is a mile northwest of Rimerton. It contains about two acres of timber-land. Mr. Fleming carries on general farming and also operates a coal bank, and by industry and systematic attention to detail he is making his work profitable. He is a substantial and respected citizen, and has won high standing among his neighbors by upright living and fair dealing. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men at Tidal, holds membership in the M. E. Church, and is a Democrat on political questions. He has never held any public office.

On March, 1, 1883, Mr. Fleming married Eva Seybert, who was born at Seyberts Landing, Armstrong county, daughter of the late Reuben Seybert, of Brady's Bend township. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have had two children, both of whom are deceased.

DAVID A. ZIMMERMAN belongs to the third generation of his family in Boggs township, Armstrong county, where he was born Aug. 9, 1849, on the old homestead. His grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Zimmerman, came hither from east of the mountains, and acquired a large tract upon which they settled, though it was then all in the

woods. Mr. Zimmerman built a log cabin and entered upon the customary life of the pioneer, living and dying in this place.

John Zimmerman, son of Abraham, was born in Boggs township, and lived and died there. He became a farmer, cultivating a tract of 100 acres. He was quite prominent in his day, serving as justice of the peace and in various other local offices, associated with the Republican party in politics and was a member of the U. P. Church. He married Sarah Bowser, who is also deceased, and they had the following children: Rosanna, David A., Jerry, Jane, Peter, Malissa, John and Samuel.

David A. Zimmerman grew to manhood in Boggs township. When he left home to begin life on his own account he engaged in teaming, being employed for five years by Thomas Barnes, of Parker, this county, at the end of that time settling in Boggs township, where he has since continued to reside. He came to his present place over twenty-six years ago, and has been successfully engaged in general farming. He is a most esteemed resident of his vicinity, and a creditable member of a family which has long been noted for thrift and high character. In politics he united with the Republican party.

On Oct. 5, 1880, Mr. Zimmerman married Margaret Bartley, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Bartley, and they have had seven children: Alice Malissa married Bartin Aikens and died leaving no children; Anna, twin of Alice, married Ide Fox and has four children, Gertrude, Howard, Wilmer and Margaret; Elizabeth, Mrs. Heilman, has two children, Harold and Edna; Della died when eight years old; Ida is unmarried; Arthur and Mark are at home.

JOSEPH SOMERVILLE, a retired farmer living on a tract of forty-five acres situated two miles southeast of Kaylor, Pa., in Brady's Bend township, Armstrong county, was born on that farm June 30, 1847, son of James Somerville and a grandson of James Somerville.

James Somerville, the grandfather, was born in County Down, Ireland, not far from Belfast, and was nineteen years of age when he came to the United States and settled near Worthington, Pa., where he claimed 400 acres. In the meanwhile he became lonely and went to Westmoreland county to marry Sarah Scott. While he was absent from his land another prospector came along and quietly settled on 200 acres of the tract, and thus James Somerville found but 200 unoccupied acres awaiting

him when he returned. This he improved and lived on until he was fifty years old. He died when aged about ninety years, and was buried in the Presbyterian Church cemetery in Franklin township, of which church he was a member.

James Somerville, son of James, was born in Franklin township, Armstrong Co., Pa., Oct. 4, 1804. He learned the making of hats, but later on decided to become a millwright and worked as such for a number of years, and then settled down as a farmer on the present home farm in Brady's Bend township, which, before it was divided, contained 200 acres. His death occurred when he was aged fifty-seven years, seven months, twenty-five days, and he was buried in the cemetery of the Reformed Church in Sugar Creek township. In 1839 he was married to Tina Milliron, daughter of Jacob Milliron, who owned 400 acres of land, a store and a distillery. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Somerville: Sarah, who is unmarried; William, deceased; James, deceased; Mary, a widow; Joseph, and John.

Joseph Somerville received his schooling in Brady's Bend township and then learned the carpenter's trade and worked in the oil fields in Butler, Clarion and Venango counties. Since then he has continued to live on his present farm, which he has owned since he was twenty-one years of age, the land being divided after the death of the father, May 29, 1862. Oil has never been developed on this place. With the exception of fifteen acres in timber and pasture it is all under cultivation. In politics Mr. Somerville is a Democrat. He is a member of the Associate Presbyterian Church.

JACKSON THOMAS, of Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, was born Feb. 29, 1844, son of Garrett and Sophia (Harkelroad) Thomas, the former of whom was of English extraction and the latter of German origin. His grandfather was John Thomas, and his grandmother's maiden name was Mackin. Christopher Harkelroad, the maternal grandfather, died Oct. 11, 1848, aged fifty-nine years, two months; his wife, Mary, born in June, 1792, died Nov. 10, 1879, aged eighty-six years, five months.

To Garrett and Sophia (Harkelroad) Thomas were born six children, namely: John, who died in infancy; Mary Jane, who married Finny Templeton, a farmer of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county; Margaret, who died in infancy; William, a farmer of Plum

Creek township, who was twice married, his wives being sisters, named Parker; Jackson; and Rebecca, deceased.

Jackson Thomas passed his early life on the old homestead in Plum Creek township and received his education at Squiversburg. He is now engaged in farming in Plum Creek township, where he has passed all his life.

On Jan. 4, 1871, Mr. Thomas married Rebecca Jewart, daughter of William and Marjorie (Patterson) Jewart, of Armstrong county, who had five children. Twelve children, six sons and six daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, one son and one daughter dying in infancy; William, a farmer of Plum Creek township, married Carrie Nelson, and has two daughters, Mary Edna and Marjorie; Anna married Harvey Calhoun, a merchant of Gastown, Armstrong county, and has two daughters, Virginia R. and Marguerite S.; Harvey married Gertrude Venatti and has two sons, Harry Jackson and Wilbert Dale; Albert, a farmer at Cochran Mills, Armstrong county, married Ida Woodside, and they have two sons, Charles Edgar and George Jackson; Margaret married Morris Timblin, a farmer in Plum Creek township, and they have three daughters, R. Fries, Thyra Luella and Vera Laru; Maud is the wife of Silas Miller, a farmer of Plum Creek township, and has three children, Kenneth, Rebecca and an infant son; Marjorie married Lee Miller, also of Plum Creek township, and has three children, Mary Helen, Jacob Edgar and Lucila May; Mellon, a farmer of Plum Creek township, married Blanche Miller and has three children, Mildred Gale, Lawrence Miller and Vernon Clare; Emma lives at home; James Jackson, born in March, 1895, on the old family homestead in Plum Creek township, lives there with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and their family attend the Reformed Church.

Mrs. Thomas's parents were of Irish and German descent, respectively. Her mother was a native of Cowanshannock township.

FREDERICK W. MEYERS, farmer and merchant, residing at Idaho, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born Oct. 19, 1862, at Sodom, Allegheny Co., Pa., son of Frederick and Ernestina (Hartman) Meyers.

Frederick Meyers and his wife were born in Germany, and they came to America on a slow-going old sailing vessel which consumed six weeks in making a voyage that the rapid steamers of the present day accomplish in one. Locating near Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Meyers engaged in farming and gardening until his

death, which occurred Jan. 9, 1871. His wife survived him but little over a year, dying in October, 1872. Four children were thus made orphans; Frederick W. was the youngest of the family.

After his sixteenth year Frederick W. Meyers never attended school. After working six or seven years as clerk in a grocery store at Pittsburgh he went into the grocery business, with which he was connected for thirteen years. A period of business depression then came upon the country and he lost all, but started again after paying his bills. In 1896 he embarked in a grocery business at Pittsburgh which he continued for five years. In 1901 he purchased a farm of 130 acres in the village of Idaho, and has made his home on that property. In 1911 he opened up a mercantile business in the village, which enterprise is proving successful.

On Oct. 19, 1886, at Pittsburgh, Mr. Meyers was married to Margaret E. Finch, daughter of the late M. L. Finch, who prior to his death in 1870 was a distiller at Pittsburgh. During the Civil war Mr. Finch served three years in the Union army as a member of Company B, 28th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The mother of Mrs. Meyers died in 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers have had four children, the two survivors being: Ray A., born Dec. 25, 1892; and L. C., born June 28, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has always been an interested and liberal-minded citizen, and independent as regards his political support.

JOSHUA MYERS, proprietor of the meat market at Putneyville, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born at Old Pike Furnace, Clarion county, Nov. 21, 1862.

John Myers, his grandfather, died in Clarion county. He married a Miss Richey, and among their children was a son, Jacob R.

Jacob R. Myers was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and came to Clarion county prior to the Civil war. They settled in 1854 at Buffalo Furnace, Armstrong county, where he engaged in the manufacture of charcoal, and later of coke, continuing in that business in this and Clarion counties for several years. From that industry he went to work at mining and later in 1879 located permanently in Wayne township, where he followed farming and died. He married Martha Blake, daughter of James Blake, of eastern Pennsylvania, and their children who grew to maturity were: Henry; John; Joshua; William; Emeline, who married S. J. Keener; Sadie, who married

S. J. Keener; Charles; Martha, who married Charles Hinkley; and Jacob B. By a former marriage Mr. Myers had two sons, James and Samuel.

Joshua Myers received his education in the common schools in Armstrong county, where he was brought up. At the age of fourteen he worked at the mines, and followed that vocation off and on for twenty years. He then worked at the carpenter's trade for ten years, and in 1910 embarked in the butcher business at Putneyville, in which he still continues. He is honest, conscientious and obliging, and does a good business.

On Jan. 29, 1889, Mr. Myers married Ellen, daughter of Samuel and Salome (Reitz) Nolf, of Westmoreland county, and they are the parents of seven children, as follows: Edgar H.; Hazel; Mabel; Arthur; Iva; Wilda, and Mildred. Mr. Myers is a follower of the Republican party. He owns a good home, and is a very desirable citizen of his community.

RAPHAEL STEARNS SMULLIN, fire insurance agent, of Putneyville, was born in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, March 1, 1847, son of Absalom and Mary Ellen (Putney) Smullin.

William Smullin, the first settler in America of this branch of the family, was a native of the North of Ireland, and became a pioneer of what is now Mahoning township, where he owned a farm of 400 acres. Here he worked and improved his land until it became a fine homestead, and it is now owned by Craig Snyder. His wife was Catherine McNutt, and their children were: Absalom, Margaret (married James T. Putney), Jane, Catherine, Monroe, Charlotte, William and Fletcher.

Absalom Smullin, son of William, was reared on the old homestead and soon after attaining his majority purchased forty acres of land from his father, and forty-five acres from W. R. Hamilton, which he cleared and farmed until he reached the age of about forty. Then he embarked in the mercantile business at Putneyville, as a member of the firm of G. S. Putney & Co., with which he was connected for nearly a quarter of a century, when he retired from active business life.

Mr. Smullin married Mary Ellen Putney, daughter of David Putney (a native of Connecticut, and the founder of Putneyville, where he settled in 1833) and his wife Lavina Stevenson. Mrs. Smullin and three of their children died of typhoid fever in 1885, and Mr. Smullin broke up housekeeping soon after and went to Marionville, Forest Co., Pa., where he

worked as clerk in the store of his son-in-law for a short time. Then he removed to Tennessee, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. Children as follows were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smullin: Adolphus M.; S. Florella; Annetta, deceased wife of William W. Wann; Emory B., deceased; Kitty Belle, who married Charles Leech; Mary Olive, deceased; Lillie May, who married Burley Ladell; William Putney; Novella, deceased, and Raphael S.

Raphael S. Smullin was brought up in Mahoning township, this county, and received his higher education in Dayton Academy and Allegheny College. He commenced his business career in the oil field of Venango county, Pa., and in the Parker oil district, where he spent three years, and he spent the next few years engaged in the fire insurance business at Putneyville. This he followed until 1880, when he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and engaged in the same business for three years. He was then appointed captain of the police there and held that position for four years. At this time he went to Lincoln, Neb., where he remained fifteen years, six of which were spent in the insurance business, and the remaining nine years he engaged in the grocery business. His health failing, he sold out his grocery and came East, locating at Ravenna, Ohio, where he had charge of a gang of men in the handle department of the sadiron works one year. His wife's death occurred there and in 1903 he returned to Putneyville, where he has since been the representative of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

In 1877 Mr. Smullin married Jennie A. Warren, daughter of Benajah Warren, of Georgeville, Indiana Co., Pa. They had one son, Claude C., a painter of Joliet, Ill. Mr. Smullin is a member of the Woodman of the World, Camp No. 625, of Lincoln, Neb. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

JAMES HEIGLEY, one of the old and trusted engineers on the Pennsylvania railroad, was born in Armstrong county in 1850, son of Emanuel and Mary (Kelly) Heigley.

Emanuel Heigley was born in Germany, but came to the United States when a boy, later marrying and locating in Armstrong county. He and his wife became the parents of six children: John, James, Ephraim, Ross, William and Sallie, all deceased except James and Sallie; the latter married Benjamin Riter, passenger conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad.

James Heigley attended the public schools of Armstrong county, and when twenty years old became a brakeman on the Pennsylvania

railroad, being assigned to freight service. In 1880 he became an engineer, having passed through the position of freight conductor, which he held three years. At first Mr. Heigley was given charge of a freight engine, but was subsequently made passenger engineer, and has held that position for the last twenty-two years, being now one of the oldest and most reliable men in the service. He belongs to the Brotherhood of Engineers, No. 472, of Pittsburgh. He is also a member of Blue Lodge, No. 244, F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M.; and Oil City Commandery, No. 43, K. T. The Presbyterian Church has in him a faithful member.

In 1874 Mr. Heigley was married to Levina Schaffer, daughter of Fred Schaffer, of Armstrong county, and three children were born of that marriage: Robert, Calvin (deceased), and James. Robert was educated in the public schools of Kittanning, and is now engineer of a passenger train on the Pennsylvania line. James, also educated in the Kittanning schools, is an engineer in the employ of the same company as his father and brother. Mrs. Heigley died in 1880. In 1882 Mr. Heigley was married (second) to Jane Stroup, daughter of Daniel and Harriet Stroup, of Venango county, Pa., and six children have been born to them: Omar, also a graduate of the Kittanning schools, now an engineer on the Pennsylvania line; as is Hugh, who is on a freight engine; Manual, an electrical engineer at Ford City; Ruth, who died at the age of three years; Fred, a student at the Kittanning schools; and Alonzo.

The history of the Heigley family is a remarkable one, as all the sons old enough have followed in their father's footsteps. These faithful men have all escaped serious accidents because of their sober habits and cool judgment. Few travelers appreciate how much depends upon the engineer, but one who did was the late Benjamin Harrison, ex-president of the United States. One of the practices of his life was to seek out the engineer at the end of each journey, shake hands with him, and present him the flowers in his buttonhole as a mark of appreciation of the faithful service just terminated.

GEORGE MCCREADY, late of Templeton, Armstrong county, was an old resident of that part of the county, having lived there for about sixty years. He was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., and was left an orphan at an early age, his family knowing nothing of his ancestors. In his younger days he lived with a

Mr. McKee at McKee's Rocks, Pa., and when twelve years old came to Armstrong county with Peter Paul, settling in Pine township, where he grew up on a farm. He had but limited opportunities for schooling. For about a year after his marriage he continued to farm, with John Paul, in 1856 going to Ore Hill and later to Templeton, where he built a home. He was employed mainly at the ore mines, also doing considerable work on the river, and was an industrious and respected man, all who knew him having the highest regard for his character and appreciating his sterling qualities. He continued to live at Templeton until his death, which occurred Sept. 30, 1903, when he was seventy-five years old.

On Sept. 18, 1856, Mr. McCready married Susan E. DeVore, of Indiana county, Pa., daughter of Moses K. and Martha (Armstrong) DeVore, of that county, who died when Mrs. McCready was a little girl; he was a cooper by trade. Mr. and Mrs. DeVore had two children, Jane and Susan E. (Mrs. McCready). Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCready, all of whom were educated in public school, viz.: John (deceased) married Margaret Dignon, and lived in Pittsburgh; they had three children, Kirk (who is employed in the post office in Pittsburgh), Mary (a stenographer in Pittsburgh), and Emma (a dressmaker in Pittsburgh). Willington died unmarried. Emma is the widow of Washington Brice, of Ford City, Pa., and has one child, Claire. Temperance married Joseph Tyler, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and had one child who is deceased. Mary Estella is living in Pittsburgh. Willow married H. G. Barrett, of Ford City, Pa. Nettie married Robert Merrells, of Ford City. W. McCready, of Pittsburgh, has been a member of the police force for twelve years, belonging to No. 1 squad, the company which has for three years in succession won the drill prize—a large silver cup on which their names are engraved.

Mrs. McCready is a member of the M. E. Church. She has made her home at the old place in Templeton since her husband's death, and is one of the most highly respected residents of that village.

WILLIAM JAMES BENJAMIN SCHRECENGOST, general merchant of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, was born in that township Jan. 28, 1855, son of Benjamin O. and Sarah A. (Nevill) Schrecengost.

Martin Schrecengost, a pioneer of Cowan-

shannock township, cleared and improved a farm of 140 acres on which he resided until his death. His children who grew to maturity were: Elias, Christopher O., Benjamin O., Jacob Lias, William Kirkpatrick and Martin Lenhart.

Benjamin O. Schrecengost, son of Martin and father of William James Benjamin, was born in Cowanshannock township, and became a farmer. He lost his life while still in his prime by an accident, a falling tree striking him. Six children were born to him and his wife, two of whom grew to maturity: Hannah, who married John Umbaugh, and William James Benjamin.

William James Benjamin Schrecengost was reared in his native township, where he attended the public schools, and worked at different jobs until 1898, when he embarked in the general mercantile business in North Buffalo township, this county. There he continued in business until September, 1904, when he sold out and established himself in the same line as before in Cowanshannock township, where he has continued to operate with gratifying results.

On Oct. 17, 1894, he was married to Elizabeth Sloan, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Cooper) Sloan, who were among the first settlers in North Buffalo township. Mr. and Mrs. Schrecengost have three children: Stella, Grace and Helen. All but the youngest daughter belong to the First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Rural Valley. Politically he is a Democrat.

Mrs. Schrecengost's maternal grandfather, Hugh L. Cooper, a pioneer of Allegheny county, Pa., held the rank of major in the war of 1812. Her paternal grandfather, James Sloan, was a pioneer of North Buffalo township, Armstrong county.

WILLIAM C. BEATTY of Bethel township, Armstrong county, is one of the old residents of that section, where he has passed practically all his life. He was born in Bethel township April 7, 1838, son of James Beatty, of that township, who married Catherine Richards, of Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. James Beatty had a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, five of whom still survive, viz.: Mary (deceased), Michael (deceased), William C., Miles, Ruth (deceased), James, Samuel (deceased), John, Daniel and Catherine. The grandfather, William Beatty, was born east of the mountains in Pennsylvania, and settled in what is now Bethel township, he and his wife, Isabelle

(Colwell), being pioneers in Armstrong county.

William C. Beatty grew to manhood in Bethel township, and is now engaged in farming there, having a tract of twenty-eight acres near Kelly Station. He is an industrious man, has prospered in his work, and has always been ranked among the reliable citizens of his district. On June 23, 1859, he married Mary M. Bruner, of Bethel township, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Stitt) Bruner, of that township, and of the seven children born to this union five survive, two sons and three daughters, of whom we have the following record: James H. died when two and a half years old; Emma Jane, born March 19, 1862, married Edward Drury, of New Kensington, Pa., by whom she had one child, a son, Ivan D.; Stephen Smith, born Sept. 13, 1865, has been at Natrona, Allegheny county, for twenty-five years, engaged in the soda works; Samuel Edward, born Jan. 5, 1870, is a driller by occupation; he is unmarried; Jonathan, born April 5, 1874, died in February, 1883; Ruth, born Oct. 13, 1875, married Charles Teerkes, and they reside at Beaver Falls, Pa. (they have one son); Zoe V., born Aug. 13, 1885, is the wife of Harry Schall, of Armstrong county, a mail carrier, by whom she has had three children, two sons and one daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Beatty are members of the Bethel Lutheran Church.

On Aug. 20, 1862, Mr. Beatty enlisted for service in the Union army, joining the 139th Pennsylvania Infantry, and he made an honorable record during his army experience of nearly three years, receiving his discharge July 5, 1865. He was a member of Company B, under Capt. James L. McCain, and Col. F. H. Collier, and served as sergeant. Among the important engagements at which he saw active service may be mentioned Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, and the battle of the Wilderness, where he was wounded, a shot through the left arm crippling him. Subsequently he was transferred to Company G of the 6th Veteran Reserve Corps. He is an honored member of John A. Hunter Post, No. 123, G. A. R., Leechburg, Pa. In politics he is a Democrat.

ANDERSON FRANK BOYER, formerly of Wickboro, Armstrong county, where he was established in business as a dealer in meats, is now a resident of New Kensington, Pa. He was born July 25, 1879, near Blanco, Armstrong county, son of John J. and Margaret

(Rearick) Boyer, and is a grandson of Peter Boyer, an early pioneer and hunter of this section. Peter Boyer's wife was named Sarah.

John J. Boyer was born in Armstrong county, and died in 1883, at the age of twenty-eight years. He was a farmer and merchant of Cowanshannock, this county. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious connection he and his wife were members of the Reformed Church. She died in 1882, aged twenty-six years. They were the parents of three children, namely: Lottie, who died when fifteen years old; Anderson Frank; and Thomas Jackson, of West Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

Anderson Frank Boyer was only three years old when his parents died, and until he reached the age of thirteen he was brought up in the family of his uncle, Jackson Rearick. He was engaged at teaming and farm work until his marriage, after which he located in Indiana county, Pa., following the meat business there for two years. Returning to Armstrong county he settled in Kittanning and was variously employed until he opened a grocery store in association with Mr. Ritchie, to whom he sold out his interest after two or three years. He then, in May, 1911, engaged in the meat business for himself, at Wickboro, where he had a neat and well equipped establishment. He did well from the start, acquiring a good patronage by honorable methods and satisfactory service and holding his customers by his reliability and sincere desire to cater to their tastes. He was a respected as well as prosperous member of the community until his removal to New Kensington, where he is employed by the Prudential Insurance Company.

On Aug. 10, 1904, Mr. Boyer married Verna Blose, of Rockville, Armstrong county, daughter of Edward F. and Salina Blose. They have two children, namely: Edward Carl and Juanita Fay. Mr. Boyer is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, belonging to Lodge No. 487.

R. P. BISH, who owns and operates a farm near Kellersburg, in Madison township, Armstrong county, was born in that township Oct. 9, 1868, son of Joseph and Susanna (Porter) Bish.

Joseph Bish was born in Clarion county, Pa., Aug. 26, 1843, and there grew to manhood. During the Civil war he served in the Union army as a member of Company A, 46th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Eventually he settled on land in Madison township, Armstrong county, where he engaged in farming and min-

ing, and for four years he also carried mail on the Star route, between Rimer and Deanville. He has been a lifelong Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R. He resided on his twenty-acre farm in Madison township, one mile east of Kellersburg, until his death, Oct. 22, 1913. Mrs. Bish is now aged sixty-seven years. They were married in 1865. She is a daughter of James Porter, of Brady's Bend, who was a puddler in the iron mill there. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bish, namely: R. P.; Elmira, wife of Robert Campbell, of Natrona, Allegheny Co., Pa.; Silas, who married Carrie Kissinger (he lives in Madison township and is employed in a brickyard); Elizabeth, married to John Pence, living at Kellersburg; Mary, wife of Thomas Gething, living at Tarentum, Allegheny county; Maggie, deceased, who was the wife of A. O. McGee, of Kellersburg; E. E., who married Viola Anthony, and resides in Madison township; Boyd, of Climax, Mahoning township, who married Margaret Rhoads; Estella, who died when eighteen years old; and two who died in infancy.

R. P. Bish received his education at Deanville. After leaving school he was engaged in railroad work for eight years, and then worked in a brickyard for five years before taking up farming on his own account, at that time settling on his present place. This is a tract of 106 acres, one mile south of Kellersburg, in Madison township, and Mr. Bish purchased it from Joseph Myers. During his ownership he has made many improvements on the property, including the remodeling of the present dwelling there and the erection of the barn. About twenty acres of this place is woodland and the balance is devoted to general crops. Mr. Bish has opened a coal bank for his own use, and he has shown himself to be a progressive man in all his work, which he carries on in a systematic and business-like manner. He is one of the substantial citizens of his township, a member of the Madison township Grange, and in politics a Progressive Republican. He has taken no part in public affairs.

Mr. Bish married Arvilla Henry, who was born in East Franklin township, this county, daughter of Sylvester and Elizabeth Henry, and they have had six children, viz.: Edward, who was born in Clarion county; and Lloyd, Edith, Flora, Owen and Robert, in Madison township.

CHARLES MILLER, who was for many years engaged in the gardening business at Parkers Landing, Armstrong county, now re-

tired, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 18, 1829, son of John and Elizabeth (Sliecher) Miller.

Mr. Miller remained on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, in the meanwhile attending the public schools of his native place. In 1848 he came to the United States and located at Boston, Mass., where he attended school in order to learn the English language, and for two years was employed in a sugar refinery there. Mr. Miller then went to Baltimore, Md., where he secured employment in a sugar refinery and remained four years. After spending six months at Bristol, in Bucks county, Pa., he located at Trenton, N. J., and entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Amboy Railroad Company as a brakeman. Later he was employed as a blacksmith, at which work he continued until 1862. In that year he enlisted for service in the Civil war, for nine months, as a member of Company K, 28th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and at the end of his term was honorably discharged at Freehold, N. J. He did not escape all injury, receiving a flesh wound in his right leg at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, which sent him to hospital. Later participated in the battle of Chancellorsville and was in other engagements.

After his honorable discharge from the army Mr. Miller resumed work as a blacksmith with the railroad company at Trenton, where he remained for one year, and then went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and for three years following was in the hotel business. He then spent two years in Pittsburgh, as foreman in a factory, and in 1869 located at Parkers Landing, Pa., where until his retirement he engaged in gardening.

On July 16, 1856, Mr. Miller was married to Elizabeth Rosa Hafley, a daughter of Lawrence and Anna Hafley, of Württemberg, Germany, and six children were born to them, namely: Charles, who is now deceased; William; Gustave, deceased; Matilda, who is the wife of Henry Lutz, of McDonald, Pa.; and two who died in infancy. In 1906 Mr. and Mrs. Miller celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. She died Feb. 24, 1913, and Mr. Miller has since resided with his daughter, Mrs. Lutz, at McDonald, Pa. Mrs. Miller was a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Miller also belongs. He is a member of Craig Post, No. 75, G. A. R., of Parkers Landing. Politically he is a Republican. The high esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens at Parker was frequently shown by his election to responsible offices, in which

he served faithfully and efficiently. For many years he was supervisor and school director, for fourteen years was constable, and for thirteen years tax collector, making a better record in the latter office than shown in any previous returns.

WILLIAM FAULL, an oil and gas producer, of Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, was born in England March 5, 1853, son of Henry Faull.

Henry Faull with his wife Elizabeth came to the United States when their son William was only a year old. Attracted by the copper mines of Michigan, they settled in that State, and there the father worked as a copper miner until his death, at the age of thirty-eight years; he is buried in Michigan. His widow later married J. G. Richards, who died in 1909 at Oakdale, Pa., where she now lives.

William Faull attended school in Michigan and Brady's Bend township, Armstrong Co., Pa., having come to the latter place in 1868, since which date he has been a resident of the county. Upon completing his school days he entered the oil fields as a pumper, and has also had some experience as a coal miner. On Nov. 23, 1885, Mr. Faull located in Sugar Creek township, and he now has four producing wells, with an average capacity of about four barrels daily, which he handles himself. He also owns thirty acres of land in the same township, well improved.

In 1878 Mr. Faull was united in marriage with Ella Milliron at Brady's Bend, Pa. She is a daughter of John Milliron, an early settler of Brady's Bend, where he was a merchant and hotel man. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Faull located in Brady's Bend township, where three of their children were born: Henry, Beatrice and Clara. They then moved to the McCree farm in Sugar Creek township, where the other three children were born, C. P., J. P. and W. A. L. Fraternally Mr. Faull belongs to the K. O. T. M. lodge of Chicora, Pa., and politically he is an independent Republican; he has never held office.

WILLIAM SCOTT BLAIR, of South Bethlehem, Armstrong county, justice of the peace, is a respected resident of that section, where he has been in the employ of the C. E. Andrews Lumber Company for a number of years. He was born Nov. 10, 1859, in Mahoning township, this county, son of John C. and Sarah Ellen (Halderman) Blair, and grandson of William Blair. William Blair and his father, Alexander Blair, were pioneers of

Armstrong county, settling in what is now East Franklin township, where they cleared and improved a farm. In his later life William Blair moved to Clarion county, Pa., where he died. He married Nancy Campbell, and they had the following children who grew to maturity: Alexander, John C., Esther (wife of John Motherel), Elizabeth, Jane, James, Samuel Q., and Margaret.

John C. Blair, son of William and Nancy (Campbell) Blair, was born in Pennsylvania. He was reared in Clarion county, and worked as a collier for many years, also clearing and improving a farm of 140 acres in Porter township, Clarion county. He died there when seventy-two years old. His wife Sarah Ellen (Halderman), daughter of John and Mary (Williams) Halderman, was born in Pennsylvania, and she also is deceased. Her parents were pioneer settlers in Mahoning and Wayne townships, this county. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Blair four grew to maturity: William Scott; Anna B., who married J. L. Van Dyke; and Charles Edgar and Carrie Edna, twins, the latter the wife of Winfield M. Lerch. The father served one year during the Civil war as a member of Company A, 98th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

William Scott Blair grew up in Porter township, Clarion county, and received his education in the public schools. He remained on the homestead, assisting his father until he reached the age of twenty-three years. From 1883 to 1890 he worked the place on his own account, in the latter year going to Elk county, where he was employed by the W. H. Hyde Lumber Company, of Ridgway, until 1898. For the next two years he acted as superintendent of the Ridgway Water Works, and then for two years was employed in the electrical and dynamo department of the Ridgway Dynamo & Engine Company. Since 1902 he has resided at South Bethlehem, in Armstrong county, and has been in the employ of the C. E. Andrews Company, of New Bethlehem, as assistant foreman of the planing mill. He has become very well known in this connection and in various other activities. In 1908 he was elected justice of the peace for South Bethlehem, in which office he is still serving, and he is a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church of New Bethlehem, of which he has been an elder for seven years. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and in political connection is a Republican.

On Jan. 2, 1883, Mr. Blair married Florence May Phillips, daughter of Jacob and Lovina

(McMillan) Phillips, of Porter township, Clarion Co., Pa. They have four living children: Mabel M., wife of W. S. Lininger; Frank H.; John Carlton; and Fannie E., wife of Omar G. Beham.

JONATHAN BOYD, of No. 630 North McKean street, Kittanning, has been a resident of that borough practically all his life. He was born Feb. 21, 1842, one mile from Yatesboro, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of Joshua P. and Sarah (Forrester) Boyd, who moved to Kittanning when he was six years old.

Joshua P. Boyd, the father, was born in Armstrong county, son of Isaac Boyd, whose wife's maiden name was Pierce. Both parents went away at the time of the war of 1812, never to return, and their son was left to grow up among friends of the family. He was brought up by "Jake" Baer. Joshua P. Boyd was a brickmaker by occupation, following the old-fashioned method of drying the bricks in the sun. He died in 1886, at the age of seventy-seven years. In politics he was a Democrat, but not an active member of the party, and he never aspired to public office. He married Sarah Forrester, who was born in Philadelphia, daughter of George Forrester, a native of Germany who taught school in his native land and also after coming to America. To Joshua P. and Sarah Boyd were born the following children: George (who is deceased), Racilla, Philip, Frank, Jonathan, Polly, Jeremiah, Catherine, Manuel, Joshua, Sarah and Emeline, of whom seven are living.

Jonathan Boyd lived in Kittanning from the age of six years, obtaining his education there in the common schools. In 1862 he enlisted in Company M, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain Daily, and served nearly three years, being mustered out in the fall of 1865, as corporal. He saw active service in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Martinsburg, Rocky Gap, Smithville, Lynchburg, and many skirmishes. Returning to Kittanning after receiving his honorable discharge, in 1865, he was married the next year. He worked for some time in the nail mill, making nails by hand, and then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with which he remained for the next eighteen years, after which he became janitor of the school at Kittanning, holding that position for fifteen years. He has since lived retired. He has a comfortable residence on North McKean street, and is enjoying a well-deserved respite from work. Mr. Boyd is a Democrat in poli-

tics, in which, however, he has taken no active part. His religious connection is with the Lutheran Church.

On Dec. 25, 1866, Mr. Boyd was married to Mary Catherine Hunter, who was born Oct. 23, 1847, at Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa., daughter of George A. and Elizabeth (Jones) Hunter. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have had no children of their own but they reared his niece, Margaret Jane Boyd, and after her death raised her son, Walter Boyd McMaster, who is now married to Ruth Bradfield, of Virginia, and has two children, Rebecca and Boyd Bradfield.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG HUNTER, father of Mrs. Jonathan Boyd, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., son of Canada and Margaret (Fiscus) Hunter, the former of Scotch-Irish, the latter of German, parentage. Canada Hunter was a veteran of the war of 1812. George A. Hunter was engaged as a boatman on the canal until that mode of transportation and travel was superseded by the railroad, after which he settled down to farming in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county; he lived retired or many years before his death, which occurred Feb. 8, 1912, when he was aged ninety-three years. He was a Democrat in politics. He married Elizabeth Jones, who came with her parents, Owen and Catherine Jones, from North Wales, where she was born, and settled at Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa., where they were among the early residents. George A. and Elizabeth (Jones) Hunter had the following children: Ann Elizabeth; Mary Catherine (who is the wife of Jonathan Boyd); Robert James; John O.; Margaret Jane (who married William Tittle and died leaving four children, Alice, Maud, Anna B., and James); George C.; Ellen M.; and William.

THOMAS J. ROWLEY, a merchant, doing business at North Vandergrift, Armstrong Co., Pa., is a member of one of the old and prominent families of his section. He was born Nov. 26, 1875, along Cherry run, in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, son of John Rowley and a grandson of Jacob Rowley.

Jacob Rowley was one of the pioneers in what is now Plum Creek township, securing 600 acres of valuable land in early days, a part of which remains in the family. In old township records his name appears and he evidently was one of the leading men of his time in this part of the county. He died at the age of seventy-five years, while his wife, Polly Rowley,

lived to be ninety years old. They were buried in the Rowley burial tract on their own land. They had five children: John, Jacob, Ellen, Nancy and Martha.

John Rowley, son of Jacob and father of Thomas J. Rowley, was born on his father's farm in Plum Creek township and became owner of 100 acres of the homestead. He devoted his life entirely to agricultural pursuits. He was twice married, first to a member of the Rupert family of Armstrong county, and (second) to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel George. She died in 1889. The children of the first union were: Aaron B., Mary and Josephine. Nine children were born to the second marriage, as follows: Sadie, who died when aged twenty-seven years; Samuel C., who owns the old family homestead in Plum Creek township; Susan, who died when aged twenty-one years; Thomas J.; Jemima, who married Joseph Dickey; Lottie, who married Harry Christy; Minnie, who married Harvey Rearick; and Alice and Edmund.

Thomas J. Rowley attended the public schools and remained at home assisting his father until he was twenty-five years of age, when he was employed by the Gosser Furniture Company at Apollo, Pa. In January, 1904, he removed from that place to North Vandergrift, where he conducts a general store and also handles flour, feed and grain, doing a large business and enjoying patronage from all the surrounding country. He has always voted the Democratic ticket and in 1907 was elected a justice of the peace for Parks township, in which office he served until 1917, when he resigned, finding it necessary to give all his attention to his rapidly growing business.

Mr. Rowley married Annetta, daughter of Jacob Manges, of Indiana county, and they have four children: Velma, Leila, Paul and Gladys. Mr. and Mrs. Rowley are members of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB T. HILEMAN, a resident of Manor township, Armstrong county, was born Jan. 21, 1858, in that township, son of Jacob Hileman, who made his home in Armstrong county and died in 1860. He is one of a family of nine children, seven sons and one daughter besides himself, namely: Joseph, who is a veteran of the Civil war; Michael; Lee; William; Hannah, deceased; Alexander; John, deceased; and Aaron. The mother, Catharine Isamon, died in March, 1904, as the result of an accident, having been seriously

burned. The grandparents of Mr. Hileman were of German descent.

Jacob T. Hileman was reared and educated in Manor township, and has passed all his life in Armstrong county. He is a farmer by occupation, and has lived at his present home in Manor township for the last twenty-two years. He is one of the highly respected citizens of that section, a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, in which he has held the office of deacon for the last twelve years, and a member of the Woodmen of the World.

On Oct. 13, 1881, Mr. Hileman married Emma Garman, daughter of William Garman, of Cambria county, Pa., and they have had a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter, all of whom survive, namely: Tomer, now of Montana, who graduated from the Effingham, Ill., School of Photography; William Ross, of Alberta, Canada, a farmer; Mina, now the wife of Roy Graham, a chief engineer, of Clarksburg, W. Va. (they have one child, Hileman, now—1912—eighteen months old); Clarence, a builder, of Ford City, Armstrong Co., Pa., who married Germa Lefever and has one son, now two years old; Blair, aged eighteen, Donald, aged sixteen, and Dee, aged twelve, all of whom are still with their parents.

SAMUEL W. KELLER, now serving as justice of the peace at Ford City, Armstrong county, was born in this county Aug. 4, 1838, and belongs to a family of German extraction.

John F. Keller, his grandfather, was a native of Germany, and when he brought his family to America first settled in Center county, Pa., later locating at Luthersburg, Clearfield county, where he had a shop. He was a cabinetmaker by trade. He subsequently moved to Clarion county, Pa., making his home at Wild Cat Furnace, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1845. His wife died at Rimersburg, Clarion Co., Pa. They had four children: Frederick lived and died in Wisconsin; William was a carpenter, and later engaged in the oil business at Rimersburg; John F. is mentioned below; Sarah married John Snyder, of Rimersburg, Pa., where both died.

John F. Keller received a good education in German, but he was self-taught in English. He came to this country with his father and the rest of the family when a boy, learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it all his life. During his earlier life he spent some time at Luthersburg, was later in Venango county, and then moved to Cherry Run, Clarion Co.,

Pa., and from that point to Wild Cat Furnace, where he found employment at the furnace. He first came to Armstrong county in 1862, and in 1863 returned to this county, to Stewartson Furnace, in Pine township, where he worked until his death, Sept. 2, 1877. He was a man of quiet, industrious habits, and though a staunch Republican in political sentiment never took any part in party affairs or aspired to public office. In early life he was a Lutheran in religious connection, later becoming a Methodist. He married Elizabeth Heisey, of Clearfield county, Pa., whose parents came to this country from Germany; they had six children, John, Jacob, Martin, Elizabeth (Mrs. Keller), Sarah and Jane. Mrs. Keller died at Wild Cat Furnace in 1845. She was the mother of six children: Rosamond (deceased) was the wife of D. H. Brigham, of New Bethlehem, Pa.; Martha married Michael Snare, and both are deceased; Mary married Joseph Wengler, and both are deceased; John H. died at Stewartson Furnace, Armstrong county; Samuel W. is mentioned below; Elizabeth married James Hollopeter, of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania.

During his boyhood Samuel W. Keller had little opportunity for schooling. When only six years old he was "put out" to a Mr. Brown, in Clearfield county, with whom he remained until he reached the age of twelve. He was abusive and the boy left him and went to Clarion county, going to the home of his sister, Mrs. Snare, at Heilan Furnace, where he lived for two years. He then went to Caldwell Furnace, Armstrong county, later returning to Clarion county, where he went to live with Capt. Thomas Kerr, with whom he remained for about twelve years. He then went to Union Furnace, Union Co., Pa., and worked in the furnace there for two years, at the end of that time coming back to Armstrong county, and working at the Caldwell Furnace until 1861.

On Aug. 29, 1861, Mr. Keller enlisted at Caldwell Furnace in Company C, 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to Louisville, Ky. Later he went to Nashville, Tenn., and his first engagement was at Neely Bend, after which he saw active service in the battles at Laverne, Stone River, Tallahassee, Decherd's Station, Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga, from which place they went to Chattanooga, holding that town for three months. Receiving reinforcements, they captured Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Mr. Keller was discharged because of disability Feb. 12, 1864, and return-

ing to Stewartson Furnace, Armstrong Co., Pa., worked there and in the mines for the next fourteen years. He also ran an engine and worked in the ore yard until the Laughlin Company went out of business, and for fifteen years he was employed at the carbon works; he ran an engine for five years of that period, and was night watchman for ten years. In 1900 he settled at Ford City, entering the employ of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, for whom he acted as night watchman two years. Because of ill health had to give up work in the factory. In 1909 he was elected justice of the peace. He is a much respected citizen of the borough, and his intelligent and faithful discharge of his duties has won him the good will of all who have had dealings with him.

On March 27, 1867, Mr. Keller married Sarah Conway, of Stewartson Furnace, Armstrong Co., Pa., daughter of John and Eva (Butz) Conway. She died May 22, 1905, the mother of nine children, namely: Elizabeth, who married William D. Gibson, of Kittanning (deceased); Phrone, who married John Cartwright, of Sharon, Pa.; Frederick, assistant foreman in the plaster department of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Works at Ford City, who married Elda Shotts; Samuel B., an electrician; Robert, a potmaker in the Plate Glass Works at Ford City, who married Ferris Beatty, of Ford City; Calvin R., finisher of glass in the works at Ford City, who married Marie Faulx, of Ford City; Amanda, at home; Agnes, a saleslady; and Sarah, a reporter for the Ford City department of the Kittanning *Daily Leader*. All the children reside in Ford City but Mrs. Gibson, who lives in Kittanning, and Mrs. Cartwright, who lives in Girard, Ohio. Mrs. Keller was a member of the M. E. Church. In politics Mr. Keller is a Republican.

JOHN NICHOLAS REBOLT, proprietor of the "Thompson Hotel" at Templeton, Armstrong county, has not been at that location long, but he has been a lifelong resident of the county, and has been a respected member of the various communities in which he has lived. He was born in this county in September, 1865, son of George S. Rebolt.

George S. Rebolt was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, where he married Christina Lucks, who like himself was born and reared there. He farmed at his native place until 1856, when he came to America, settling at Brady's Bend, in Armstrong county, Pa. He dug coal and also followed farming, and in

1869 obtained a farm in Madison township, where he engaged in stockraising as well as agricultural pursuits. He died Nov. 5, 1870, when only thirty-nine years old, his wife, who survived him almost forty years, dying in 1909, at the age of seventy-five. They were members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. and Mrs. Rebolt received their education entirely in Germany, learning English after they settled here, in their intercourse with English-speaking people. They had a family of eight children, namely: Eliza, who is the wife of David Mowrie, of Parker, Pa.; Katie, deceased; Annie, deceased; Mary; George, a farmer on the old home place; John Nicholas; Martha, deceased, and Henry deceased.

John Nicholas Rebolt received the little schooling he was allowed in the common schools of the home neighborhood. He lived with his mother until he reached the age of twenty-four years. When a boy of eleven he commenced to work at the coal mines, and was thus engaged for twenty-three years. From 1904 until 1910 he conducted the "Rebolt Hotel" at Rimerton, Armstrong county, after that experience farming for a short time before he settled at Templeton, where he bought the "Thompson Hotel." He is doing an excellent business, which bids fair to increase under his management. He has many friends in this section, and his sociable disposition and adaptability have proved valuable factors in the line in which he is now engaged. He has given all his time to his own affairs, never aspiring to public honors or position.

On April 11, 1889, Mr. Rebolt married Lulu Bowser, of Washington township, daughter of Mathias Bowser, and they have had six children: Charles A. was educated in Madison township and Kittanning, attending the academy at that borough, and died aged twenty years, four months, thirty days; Minnie E. died when seven months, ten days old; Frank M. is at home; John died when thirteen months old; George died when sixteen months old; Genevieve is at home. Mrs. Rebolt is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Rebolt is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and in politics is a Republican.

M. MILLER, a farmer of Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, was born near his present home in that township Aug. 10, 1853, son of Matthias and Susan (Shett) Miller.

Grandfather Miller came from Ireland at an early day, locating in what is now Kiskiminetas

township, in what was then Westmoreland county.

Matthias Miller was born in Pennsylvania, as was his wife. They had eight children, all of whom survive, and of this family M. Miller is the fifth child. The father was a farmer. The Lutheran Church held his membership. On the maternal side M. Miller traces his ancestry back to those of German birth.

M. Miller attended the common schools until he was twenty years old. After farming for some years on rented land, in 1901 Mr. Miller bought 130 acres of land, on which he located. This has since continued to be his home. It is a part of the old Anderson homestead, the property of his father-in-law, Henry Anderson, who died in 1899, after having been a successful farmer for many years. The Anderson family is numbered among the pioneer ones of Armstrong county. After the death of Mr. Anderson, who had lived upon his homestead until his death, the estate was settled and placed on the market. Mr. Miller is numbered among the leading farmers of his locality. For several years he has been supervisor of his township and a member of the school board, having been elected to both offices on the Democratic ticket. Since casting his first vote he has been faithful to the interests of this party.

On March 8, 1880, Mr. Miller married, at Elder's Ridge, Susan Anderson.

JOHN M. SCHRECENGOST, of Rural Valley, Armstrong county, who is employed as fieldman by the American Natural Gas Company, was born at that place July 20, 1871, son of Zephaniah C. and Sarah A. (Houser) Schrecengost. The parents are also natives of Armstrong county, where this family has been represented for several generations. The name is variously spelled. The family is of German origin, the first of his ancestors to come to America, Jacob (known as Yock) Schrecengost, having been a native of Germany; he settled in eastern Pennsylvania.

Conrad (or Coonrod) Schrecengost, Sr., son of Jacob, also born in Germany, was the great-grandfather of John M. He came to America with his father, and lived for some time in Bucks or Berks county, Pa., removing west to what is now Armstrong county in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He purchased land in Kittanning (what is now Valley) township, and not only followed agricultural pursuits, but mechanical work also, being a gunsmith by trade. He could use a

gun as well as make one and was a famous hunter in his day. His death occurred at his homestead. He was a Federalist in politics and in religious belief a Lutheran, being a member of the church. His wife, formerly a Miss Zortman, was like himself a native of Germany. Of their nine children, six sons and three daughters, we have record of three sons: Coonrod, Jr., who married Susanna Oury; John, and Daniel.

Daniel Schrecengost, son of Coonrod, was born in 1807 in what is now Valley township, where he passed most of his life. He cleared and improved a farm there, and for many years also kept tavern at the old "Stone House" on the Kittanning pike. In his later life he removed to Rural Valley, remaining there until his death, which occurred in 1883. He was a thrifty, industrious and prosperous man, followed his trade of gunsmith as well as farming and tavern-keeping, and acquired the ownership of three hundred acres in his native township. He was a staunch Republican and active in the work of his party in this locality, at one time being its candidate for sheriff of Armstrong county. For several years he held the office of constable. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mr. Schrecengost married Mary Crum, who was born in 1799 and died in 1885. Her father was a German farmer of Plum Creek township, this county, and they had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Emanuel Z., who was four times married, his wives being Sarah Hartman, Annie McCurdy, Mary Richards and Malinda Foster, respectively; Zephaniah C., of Plumville, who married Sarah Houser, (second) Nancy Hartman, and (third) Sarah E. Lewis; Solomon S., who served during the Civil war (in 1864-65) in the Army of the Potomac (he never married); Daniel W., of Indiana, Pa., who married Mary Ohlinger (he enlisted in Company M, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the Civil war; he was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness); Aaron C., who married Katherine Hill; Margaret, who married Samuel Stoops; Mary, deceased; and Isabella.

Zephaniah C. Schrecengost, father of John M., was born Oct. 23, 1830, and died March 24, 1909, at Plumville, Indiana county, in his seventy-ninth year. He huckstered from Plumville to Dubois, Pa., and for many years was engaged in the hotel business at Rural Valley and Plumville. His first marriage was to Sarah A. Houser, a daughter of Daniel

Houser, a pioneer of Valley township, and she died Jan. 5, 1873, the mother of five children who attained maturity: Anna B. married to Allison Roscoe, of Dubois, Pa.; Elmer E., married to Mary Hoover; Ira Grant, married to Nellie Stuchell; Maggie C.; and John M. Another son, Burt C., was born to his second wife, Nancy (Hartman).

John M. Schrecengost received his education at the common schools, Glade Run Academy, and the Rural Valley Select School. He began work as a farmer, but in 1902 entered the employ of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, with whom he remained a few years, in 1906 changing to the American Natural Gas Company. He is engaged as fieldman, and is a thoroughly reliable worker. He is a respected resident of his community, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

On Nov. 28, 1912, Mr. Schrecengost married Alice Fulton, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth (Henderson) Fulton, of Armstrong county, the former of whom died July 15, 1907; Mrs. Schrecengost was but sixteen months old when her mother died.

JOHN T. FENNELL, who is engaged in mining in Bethel township, Armstrong county, has lived in the county all his life, having been born Sept. 23, 1873, in Manor township, son of George Fennell. He has had his home in Bethel township from an early age.

Mr. Fennell's great-grandfather came to Indiana county, Pa., from Germany with his wife and family. His son George was a resident of Indiana and Westmoreland county.

George Fennell, son of George, married Mary J. Keeler, who was born at Blanket Hill, Armstrong county, and died in 1896, aged 67. Mr. Fennell resides at Pattonville, with his daughter Melissa. They had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, namely: William is deceased; Anthony is a resident of Montgomeryville, Armstrong county; George A., merchant and farmer, lives in Bethel township; Melissa married John Bryan, a merchant, of Manor township (who is a near relation of William J. Bryan, the "great commoner"), and they have a family of five children, four sons and one daughter: May married John Bennett, of Pittsburgh and has five children, four sons and one daughter, Aubrey, Elsie, Arlie, Clifford and Rex; Nancy, who married Daniel Klingensmith, died in 1890, leaving two children,

Nettie and Clarence; Bertha married William Bryan (brother of John, her sister Melissa's husband), and they had two children, May and Ruth, the latter dying when two years old; John T. is mentioned below; Arthur Gordon, who lives in Bethel township, married Clara Klingensmith, and has three children, Grace, Ralph and Ruby.

John T. Fennell was educated in the common schools. He has been engaged in mining and as a carpenter, blacksmith and bricklayer at the coal mines, being at present in the employ of the Raridan & East Brady Coal Company.

On May 5, 1898, John T. Fennell was married to Flora Booher, of Armstrong county, daughter of Joseph and Emma (Wilson) Booher, and six children have been born to this union: Mervyn, born April 15, 1899; Clarence, born Aug. 20, 1901; Orin, born Oct. 2, 1904; Wyley, born June 11, 1907; Hilary, born March 7, 1910; and Lloyd S., born July 6, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Fennell are Baptists in religious connection, members of the Home-wood Church. Mr. Fennell was a member of White Rock Lodge, No. 979, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

H. M. NICHOLS, of Kellersburg, Armstrong county, has been engaged in the blacksmith business at that place for the last fifteen years, and is now serving as justice of the peace. He is one of the well-known citizens of the locality. Mr. Nichols was born in Perry township, Clarion Co., Pa., Sept. 15, 1867, and is a grandson of Asa Nichols, who came to this section from New York State, settling in Strattonville, Pennsylvania.

Isaac N. Nichols, father of H. M. Nichols, was born in New York State, and was two years old when the family moved to Clarion county. He was a resident of Perry township for some sixty years, dying there in November, 1911, at the age of seventy-nine. By trade he was a carpenter, but he also did other kinds of work. He was married in Perry township to Charity Neff, a native of that township, daughter of Thomas Neff, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom H. M. is seventh in the order of birth. He and his brother, A. L. Nichols, are the only members of the family residing in Armstrong county. The mother still makes her home in Perry township, Clarion county. She is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, to which her husband also belonged,

and he was a Republican in politics, but not active in such matters.

H. M. Nichols received his education in the common schools of Perry township, Clarion county. He learned his father's trade, that of carpenter, at which he was employed until 1898, when he commenced to do blacksmith work at Kellersburg. He acquired his knowledge of the trade under L. J. Wolf who was well known as a justice of the peace here also. Mr. Nichols succeeded Mr. Wolf in the blacksmith business, buying his present property in October, 1898, and he has not only held the old patrons but continued to develop the trade steadily. He does blacksmithing and general repair work. He has one and a half acres of land, on which he built his comfortable residence in 1904. For one year Mr. Nichols was assistant mail carrier on the Mahoning R. F. D. route No. 1. In November, 1911, he was elected justice of the peace for Madison township, the duties of which office he discharges with characteristic ability and due regard for his obligations to his fellow citizens.

In September, 1888, Mr. Nichols married Cora E. Moorhead, daughter of J. W. Moorhead, an old settler of Armstrong county, and they have two living children, Velma E. and Mary Bell. Four children died in infancy. Mr. Nichols holds membership in Lodge No. 1139, I. O. O. F., of Widnoon, Pa. Since 1898 he has been a member of the M. E. Church at Kellersburg, which he has served faithfully as an official. In political connection he has always been a Republican.

THOMAS J. SHANER, sheriff of Armstrong county, and a man whose influence has been felt in this locality for some years, although he is still in the very prime of vigorous manhood, was born Feb. 12, 1877, in Westmoreland county, Pa., a son of David F. and Martha J. (Owens) Shaner.

The founder of the Shaner family in the United States was a native of Germany who settled in Westmoreland county at an early date, and became one of the prosperous farmers of that region.

Henry Shaner, father of David F. Shaner, and grandson of the first Shaner in America, was born and reared in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he spent his useful life. He, too, was a successful farmer and good business man. His family numbered eighteen children, most of whom grew to maturity, and thirteen of them still survive, being numbered among the venerable residents of Westmoreland county.



Theo. J. Shaner

David F. Shaner moved to Apollo, Armstrong county, about 1883, and has continued to make his home there ever since. For many years he was employed in the iron mills there, but is now retired from active life. He and his wife had seven children, as follows: Harry E.; Lazarus H.; William A.; Thomas J.; Frank B.; Bessie, deceased; and Jennie K.

Thomas J. Shaner was educated at the public schools of Apollo and in a commercial college, where he took a comprehensive business course. Following this he became a clerk in a hardware and grocery store, where he remained until Jan. 1, 1904, when he was appointed deputy sheriff under Erwin E. Cochran. His three years of faithful service proved his worth, and three years later he was appointed to the same office by Sheriff Frick. For three years more he discharged the duties of this important office, and was the logical candidate of his party for sheriff in 1909, receiving a majority of 2,916, the largest ever given a nominee for this office.

On June 12, 1907, Mr. Shaner was married to Jennie E. Shaffer, daughter of Chambers A. Shaffer, of Kittanning. Two children, Mary Lucille and Kenneth Owen, have been born of this marriage. Mr. Shaner is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Since he entered upon the duties of his office, Jan. 1, 1910, a decided improvement has been made in such county matters as come under his jurisdiction, and the people of Armstrong county feel that in him they have a first-class, conscientious and business-like sheriff.

JAMES H. MOORE has spent all his life on the farm in Boggs township, Armstrong county, which he now occupies, having been born there July 27, 1873, son of Matthew and Mary (Hay) Moore. His grandfather, Charles Moore, had the following children: Eliza, Mrs. Sparks; Gracie, Mrs. Moses Park; Ann Jane, Mrs. Stien; Rebecca; Sarah, Mrs. Mickelwain; William; Charles; John, and Matthew.

Matthew Moore was born in Ireland, on an island away from the mainland, and came to America in 1852. He spent some time in Philadelphia, where he married. Previous to that event he had located and purchased a farm in Boggs township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he settled with his wife in the late fifties. His first buildings there were a log cabin and barn which in after years were replaced with more modern structures, a frame residence taking the place of the original dwelling. The tract

consisted of 127 acres, which he cleared and improved, and there he passed his remaining days, dying in 1897, at the age of about seventy-three years. His wife died May 8, 1883, at the age of forty-two years. Their children were: James H.; Charles S., who is deceased; John S., deceased; George M., deceased; Mary J.

James H. Moore grew to manhood at his native place and attended the common schools of the vicinity during his boyhood. He graduated from the commercial school at Grove City, Mercer Co., Pa., and when a young man taught school in Boggs township for two years. Upon his marriage he commenced housekeeping at the old homestead, and there he has continued to reside, engaged in general farming and stock raising. Mr. Moore is a citizen who takes considerable interest in the general welfare, and he has been active in his locality in school affairs particularly, holding several township offices.

Mr. Moore married Clara B. Spence, who was born Oct. 6, 1869, daughter of Samuel and Eliza Spence, and they have become the parents of five children, born as follows: Howard Mason, Dec. 2, 1898; Elizabeth M., May 3, 1900; Alice Gertrude, May 2, 1902; Robert L., Feb. 6, 1906; Charles W. H., Nov. 9, 1911.

ANDREW T. MILLIKEN, postmaster at Adrian, as well as senior member of the firm of Milliken Brothers, general merchants of that place, was born Aug. 16, 1886, in Armstrong county, Pa., son of John Milliken.

John Milliken was a man of importance in his community. When he died, Jan. 16, 1911, he was the owner of 300 acres of choice farm land, and his success was honorably earned.

Andrew T. Milliken attended public school until nineteen years old, when he entered the mercantile business at Adrian. On March 30, 1911, he and his brother formed the firm of Milliken Brothers, having bought the store owned by H. M. Claypool. These brothers conduct a large business, their trade extending over a wide territory. They carry all kinds of general merchandise, and buy and sell every variety of country produce. In 1911 Mr. Milliken was appointed postmaster of Adrian.

On June 9, 1909, Mr. Milliken was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Fennell. Mr. Milliken belongs to the Independent Americans. He is a man of liberal views and public spirit, and both as a business man and public official has proved himself worthy of all the trust reposed in him.

SAMUEL C. ROWLEY, the owner of a ninety-five acre farm in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, was born on that place Oct. 4, 1872, son of John and Elizabeth (George) Rowley.

John Rowley was born April 6, 1831, on the farm where he died Oct. 24, 1905—the homestead place in Plum Creek township now occupied by his son Samuel. He was twice married, and had a family of twelve children, three by his first wife, Anna Mary Rupert, namely: Aaron B., who is in Oklahoma, engaged in the real estate business; Mary, wife of Simon Shawl, a farmer of Plum Creek township; and Josephine, wife of John E. Burkett, of South Bend township, Armstrong county. For his second wife Mr. Rowley married Elizabeth George, who was born in Burrell township, this county, daughter of Samuel George, and died at the Rowley homestead July 1, 1887. She was the mother of nine children, viz.: Sadie, born May 12, 1870, who died when thirty years old; Samuel C., born Oct. 4, 1872; Susan Irene, born in 1874, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Thomas, a merchant at North Vandergrift, Pa., who married Nettie Mangus, of Indiana, Pa., and has four children, one son and three daughters; Rosa J., who married Joseph Dickey, a mill man of Vandergrift, Pa.; Lottie E., who married Harry Christy, of Girty, Armstrong county, a farmer, and has five children; Minnie, who married H. N. Rearick, a farmer of Plum Creek township, and has three children; Alice, born in 1886, who lives at home on the old farm; and Eddie, a machinist, now at Gary, Ind., formerly in the government employ.

Samuel C. Rowley grew up on the home farm and obtained his education in the local country schools. He has always followed farming, and now owns and cultivates the homestead, which is a fertile tract of ninety-five acres, in excellent condition. He is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of his section.

On May 2, 1905, Mr. Rowley was married to Minnie Hankey, of Kittanning township, Armstrong county, daughter of Benjamin H. Hankey, whose family consisted of seven children. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rowley: Alice Ramona, born March 7, 1906; Beulah Ruth, born in June, 1908; and Samuel Milford, born in March, 1910. The family attend the Lutheran Church. In his political views Mr. Rowley is a Democrat.

JAMES R. HILL, sheet roller, employed in the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company's plant at Leechburg, Pa., was born in Butler county, Pa., Oct. 16, 1866, son of Shiloh and Mary E. (Weaver) Hill.

James R. Hill obtained his education in the public schools and the Leechburg Academy, and afterward was employed in mill work under his father for four years. His next position was with a coal company in Westmoreland county, where he engaged in weighing coal for five years, and from there he went to Apollo, Pa., where he was employed in the sheet mill for one year, coming to Leechburg in October, 1893. He accepted a position in the Kirkpatrick & Co. mill, which was absorbed by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, and has been employed there ever since, in 1901 becoming a roller, one of the most responsible and lucrative positions in a mill of this kind.

On Oct. 13, 1891, Mr. Hill was married to Lizzie L. Millen, daughter of William and Susan (Frantz) Millen, and they had eight children born to them, all surviving except the fourth born, Mary M., who died when fifteen months old. Those living are: Earl C., who is a graduate of the Leechburg high school, and at present a student in the Iron City Business College, at Pittsburgh; Roy N.; William A.; Florence L.; James Clyde; Jessie E. and Grace F., all attending school who are old enough to be admitted. Mr. Hill and his family are members of Grace Lutheran Church and for several years he has served on the church council. Politically a Republican, his good citizenship has been recognized by his fellow citizens and they have kept him a member of the town council for three years.

HIRAM HILL SIPES (or Sipe), assessor of South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, was born in that township Dec. 29, 1848, son of George Sipes, and resides on the old homestead which was purchased by his grandfather, Charles Sipes (or Sipe), from James Mathias and William Sloan, the original patentees, in 1811.

Charles Sipes, the grandfather, was one of the very first settlers in this region, having come here from Westmoreland county with his wife and infant son in 1797 and located on the ground now occupied by the old Lutheran graveyard, the site of the "old mud church," on the Freeport and Kittanning pike, midway between Freeport and Slate Lick. He cleared the land. Charles Sipes was a very well-

known and useful man among the early settlers, having been both a gunsmith and blacksmith. Settlers came for many miles to his shop, the site of which may still be seen on the old homestead, to have rifles made and repaired. Some of the rifles made by him are still in the possession of old families in this region, one being now owned by Alex Livingston. He died Dec. 15, 1831, and is buried in the old Presbyterian cemetery at Slate Lick. His father John was a veteran of the war of 1812.

George Sipes, son of Charles, and father of Hiram Hill Sipes, was born Feb. 13, 1805, in South Buffalo township, and married Dec. 20, 1831, Barbara Painter, who was born in the same township May 25, 1806. Besides Hiram H. they had five children: Charles, John and Ann Eliza being now deceased; the surviving brother, Robert M., now living in Pittsburgh, is remembered as a famous stonemason and bricklayer and was admitted to the bar in both Butler and Allegheny counties. The surviving sister, Melissa, is unmarried and resides with her brother Hiram. Hiram H. Sipes also had a half-brother, Thompson McCamish, now deceased, who was a veteran of the Civil war, and a half-sister, Mrs. Harriet Ferry, also deceased. These were children by Mrs. Sipes' former marriage.

Hiram H. Sipes was married Nov. 19, 1879, to Mary Golden, daughter of the late William A. Golden, of Freeport, Pa., and of the children born to this union the following survive: Chester Hale, formerly a teacher in the schools of South Buffalo township and at present a member of the Butler bar, and principal of the Renfrew high school; Charles Krauth, also a former teacher of this township, at present employed in the United States Internal Revenue service; Hiram Hill, Jr., formerly a teacher and at present a teacher in the Lutheran Church schools in India, the first layman ever sent out by the mission board of the Lutheran Church; and Barbara, Alameda, Florence, David Golden and John Luther, at home. Two children died, William George in infancy and Alice in 1903.

Mr. Sipes still follows farming on the old homestead place, raising berries and other fine fruits in addition to general crops. He is also a breeder of good stock, horses and cattle being his specialties.

In politics Mr. Sipes is a stanch Democrat, and though the township is Republican has been elected to important local offices. At present he holds the office of assessor. In religion he is of the Lutheran faith, and is a

member of St. Matthew's congregation at McVill; he served many years on the official board of the church.

D. O. KAMERER, a farmer of Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, Pa., was born in Fairview township, Butler county, Pa., April 1, 1875, son of William Kamerer. Daniel Kamerer, his grandfather, was a pioneer of Butler county.

William Kamerer was born in Butler county, where he was reared and educated. During the Civil war he served first for a period of three months as a substitute, and at the expiration of that time reenlisted. Although he was never wounded except in the wrist, he doubtless suffered from exposure and hardships, as he died when only forty-nine years old. After it was organized he joined Chicora Post, G. A. R. In 1866 he married Anna Kinkaid, like himself, a native of Fairview township, and they had twelve children, two daughters who died in childhood, and ten sons, two of whom are deceased. Both William Kamerer and his wife belonged to the Reformed Church. Politically he was a Republican, and he held numerous township offices.

D. O. Kamerer attended school in both Fairview and Sugar Creek townships. When eighteen years old he began working on the home farm in Butler county, and was so successful that he took charge of it and continued to operate it until his marriage, when he was twenty-four years old. At that time he moved to Oakland township, but after five years returned to Fairview township, and for a year was engaged in teaming. He then went to Clarion county, Pa., and for a year conducted a mercantile establishment, but sold to go to Brady's Bend township, Armstrong county, where for three years he conducted a dairy, delivering milk to East Brady. At the expiration of the three years he came to his present 100-acre farm, which is known as the Old Boltz property. Since taking possession of this farm he has erected new buildings and has put the property in excellent shape. He carries on general farming, and is considered one of the advanced agriculturists of his township.

Mr. Kamerer married Lulu Anderson, a daughter of L. M. and Elizabeth (Brown) Anderson, the former a veteran of the Civil war, now residing at Philipston, Clarion county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Kamerer have had the following children: Oran, Helen, Russell, Florence and Alvin. Mr. Kamerer belongs to the Grange at Kaylor and to East Brady Lodge, No. 640, F. & A. M. He and his

wife belong to the English Lutheran Church of Sugar Creek township. Since casting his first vote Mr. Kamerer has been a Republican. For the last two years he has served as a school director.

SLOAN A. ZIMMERMAN, general foreman and lineman for the Kittanning Telephone Company at Rural Valley, was born in Boggs township, Armstrong county, July 12, 1879, son of Daniel J. and Minerva (Hoover) Zimmerman.

Abraham Zimmerman was a pioneer of Boggs township, where he secured wild land which he developed into a valuable property, and there he died. He married Catherine Schrecengost, and they had children as follows: William Hamilton; Daniel J.; Sally, who married Simeon Gibson; and Jackson.

Daniel J. Zimmerman, son of Abraham Zimmerman, was born in Boggs township, where he grew to manhood, becoming a farmer. In 1908 he moved to Kittanning borough and embarked in the insurance business, thus continuing until his death there, in August, 1911, at the age of fifty-six years. His children were as follows: Annie, who married John Best; Sloan A.; Albert, who is deceased; Orve; Phebe; Rose, who married Homer Rupp; Mary; and Harry.

The maternal grandfather of Sloan A. Zimmerman, Anthony Hoover, was also a very early settler in Boggs township, and later on in life migrated to Manor township, which is still his home.

Sloan A. Zimmerman, son of Daniel J. Zimmerman, was brought up in Boggs township, and attended public schools there. Remaining with his father until he reached the age of twenty-one years, he then spent a couple of years digging oil and gas wells, and in 1906 associated himself with the Kittanning Telephone Company, being now general foreman and lineman of that concern, with headquarters at Rural Valley.

In January, 1905, Mr. Zimmerman married Anna Sowers, a daughter of Andrew and Eliza (Hill) Sowers, of Valley township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are Earl and Marie. Mr. Zimmerman is an Odd Fellow. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, but he has never aspired to public office.

LEVI STEPP, proprietor of the "Stepp House," at Worthington, Armstrong county, and a veteran of the Civil war, was born in

Butler county, Pa., Jan. 9, 1842, son of Michael and Catherine (Heckert) Stepp.

Michael Stepp and his wife were both born in Pennsylvania and before coming to Armstrong county, in 1859, lived in Butler county. He was a farmer, and owned the tract of sixty-seven acres in North Buffalo township on which he died in 1874, in his seventy-eighth year. He married Catherine Heckert and they had thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, as follows: John, who died in his twenty-first year; Peter, who died aged sixty-seven years; Michael, who lives in Butler county; Benjamin, who is deceased; Catherine, deceased, who was the wife of Abraham Boyd; George, who lives at Kittanning; Margaret, who is deceased; Lovina, who married Evans Chritchlow, of Indiana; Malinda, deceased, who was the wife of Thomas Hoak; William H. H., who was first lieutenant of Company B, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil war, now deceased; Levi; and two children who died in infancy.

Levi Stepp was seventeen years of age when he moved with his parents from Butler to Armstrong county, and here he enlisted for service in the Civil war, on Sept. 11, 1861, entering Company K, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He served out his first term of enlistment, and in December, 1863, reenlisted as a veteran. He was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1865, and was mustered out with the rank of second sergeant. He saw hard service and took part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, New Hope Church, Altoona Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Pulaski, Florence, Green River, Neeley's Bend, Hoover's Gap, Lavergne, Tullahoma, Dry Gap and Chattanooga, as well as many minor engagements. He escaped without injury of any kind. After he returned to Armstrong county he learned the blacksmith's trade at Slate Lick, in South Buffalo township, and followed the same for twenty-eight years at Slate Lick and Worthington, locating in the latter place in the spring of 1885. For ten years he continued in the blacksmith business here, in 1895 entering the employ of Peter Graff & Co. Since the fall of 1891 he has conducted the "Stepp House," which is the leading hotel at Worthington.

On July 15, 1869, Mr. Stepp was married to Mary C. Ferry, a daughter of John and Harriet (McCamish) Ferry, and a granddaughter of John and Catherine (McGinley) Ferry. Mr. and Mrs. Stepp have had the fol-

lowing children: Harry J., Maud (deceased), Ralph H., Dora (deceased), Arthur, Dell, Hallie A. (deceased), Annabelle, Jessie L. (deceased), and Grace R. Mr. Stepp and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Worthington. In politics he is a Republican and has served on the school board and as councilman, and in 1910 was elected burgess of the borough.

FERRY. John Ferry, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Stepp, was born in Ireland, and was one of the pioneer settlers in Butler county, Pa., where he cleared land, developed a farm and died. His wife was Catherine McGinley, also of Irish extraction.

John Ferry, son of John, and father of Mrs. Stepp, was born in Butler county. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company C, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and died while in the army, in 1863, a victim of typhoid fever, when but thirty-two years of age. He married Harriet McCamish, who was born in Armstrong county, and lived to the age of eighty-one years, her death occurring March 6, 1906. She was a daughter of Thomas and Barbara (Painter) McCamish, the former of whom was born in Scotland and came very early to Armstrong county.

GEORGE F. HARTMAN, of Bethel township, Armstrong county, is one of the successful farmers of his neighborhood, and by his industrious and honorable life has won good standing among his fellow citizens there. He was born Feb. 15, 1856, in Manor township, this county, son of David A. and Susanna (Roley) Hartman, of that township, who had a family of four children, three sons and one daughter, namely: George F., Albert, Levy, and Lucinda (who was drowned when a girl). For his second wife David A. Hartman married Mrs. Susanna Armour, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. By occupation he was a miller and farmer.

George F. Hartman grew to manhood in Manor township and there received his education in the public schools. He learned to make grain cradles, and followed that work for several years. For many years past he has followed farming and carpentering, and he is well known in Bethel township, where he has a nice property under good cultivation. He is a hard worker, and is deservedly prosperous, and he and his family are highly respected by all who know them. On Feb. 17, 1876, Mr. Hartman married Sarah Boyd, of Bethel township, who was born Sept. 28, 1854, and to their

union have been born the following children: Harry E., born Jan. 1, 1877, married Lizzie Householder and lives in Ford City, Armstrong county; Della Bertha, born Dec. 2, 1879, is the widow of Samuel Glenn and lives in Kittanning with her three children; Edward married Effie Goldinger and has a family (he is employed by the Logansport Distillery Company); Minnie F., born Feb. 18, 1882, is unmarried; Mary Myrtle, born Sept. 24, 1883, is the wife of Philip Bortz and has three children (they live at Darts Run); Rev. George Walter, born Oct. 3, 1888, is a graduate of the theological seminary at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county; Shields F., born Feb. 7, 1892; Mabel V., born Dec. 19, 1895, and Homer F., born Feb. 26, 1900, are at home; three died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman attend the Homewood Baptist Church, of which they are members.

Samuel Boyd, Mrs. Hartman's father, was born in North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, son of Robert and Sarah (Beale) Boyd, who were natives of Westmoreland county, Pa. He married Delilah Claypool, daughter of James Claypool, of North Buffalo township, who was a native of North Buffalo township, where he lived and died; his wife was Sarah White. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Boyd lived in Bethel township.

DAVID S. ROBERTS, a miller of South Bethlehem, Pa., is of Welsh and German descent. He was born March 3, 1845, son of John and Mary Ann (Weckerly) Roberts.

John Roberts was a resident of Red Bank township, and his death occurred in early life, in 1845. His wife was Mary Ann Weckerly, and their only child was David S. The widow married (second) John Bowersox, of Clarion county.

David S. Roberts was born in Red Bank township, Armstrong county, where he was reared, and educated in the common schools. He enlisted for service in the Civil war in February, 1863, becoming a private in Company C, 105th Regiment, P. V. I., known as the "Wildcat Regiment," and in May, 1864, took part in the battle of the Wilderness, where he was wounded in his left hand. He was discharged from the service at Baltimore, Md., in November, 1865, after one year and nine months' active service. He then returned to the farm, and since 1866 has followed the vocation of milling, which business he learned at Greenville, Clarion Co., Pa. Since 1885 he has been employed in what is now known as the Red Bank Flour-

ing Mill, at South Bethlehem, where he resides. Mr. Roberts' life has been one well worth living, for not only has he given excellent service to his country, but he has been a good citizen and given his best efforts toward the interest of his township and its people. He served as member of the council of South Bethlehem for sixteen years.

In January, 1866, Mr. Roberts married Catherine, daughter of John and Sophia (Bowersox) Null, of Clarion county, and by her had three children, as follows: Minnie, deceased wife of Curtis Etter; Mary A., deceased wife of John R. Himes; and Sophia, wife of Daniel Anderson, of Redlands, Cal. Mr. Roberts is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics he is a Republican.

J. TOMER ISEMAN, a farmer of Manor township, was born Jan. 20, 1871, at Kittanning, Pa., son of Jacob and Sarah (Gallaher) Iseman, and grandson of Jacob Iseman.

Jacob Iseman married Barbara Hallabaugh, and became the owner of the farm now owned by his grandson, J. Tomer Iseman. His children were: Elizabeth, wife of John Walker; Harrison; John; Stephen; Catherine, who died young; Andrew; Hannah, wife of David Stitt; Jacob; and Jane, wife of Daniel Gallaher. Jacob Iseman died in December, 1882, several years after his wife's death. Both were members of the Lutheran Church.

Jacob Iseman was educated in the public schools of his district, and in addition to farming worked as a carpenter. He served his township as assessor and school director. Four children were born to him: John; Mary, wife of Marlin Stitt; Frank, and J. Tomer. The father of this family died June 10, 1896, the mother July 31, 1890. They were members of the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Iseman had served several years as deacon.

J. Tomer Iseman was brought up on the farm, working for his father while attending district school. Like his father, he has been active in politics, and has served as supervisor and school director. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Americans and Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he has been deacon.

On Jan. 23, 1901, Mr. Iseman married Gertrude Heilman, daughter of John and Ellen Heilman, of Manor township. Mr. and Mrs. Iseman have four children: Eleanor, Frank, Richard and Elizabeth.

JULIUS STEINER, of Ford City, is one of the younger business men of that borough, and though he has lived there only a little over three years he has become one of its most respected residents and has substantial standing among his fellow citizens. He was born June 11, 1882, in Klenocz, Hungary.

Aaron Steiner, his father, was a merchant of Klenocz. In 1900 he came to America with his family, locating at Arnold, Westmoreland Co., Pa., where he opened a general store and where he has since continued to live. He married Regina Gseidt, of Klenocz, and they have a family of eight children: Simon owns a meat market at New Kensington, Pa.; Julius is mentioned below; Joseph lives at New Kensington, Pa., where he has a foreign exchange, selling steamboat tickets, acting as notary public, etc.; Lewis owns the Central Meat Market at New Kensington, Pa.; Alexander is proprietor of the Arnold Meat Market at New Kensington, Pa.; Emil is attending the East Liberty Academy at Pittsburgh; Lina is the wife of Leopold Wolleck, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rosie is the wife of Eugene Lednizki, of New Kensington.

Julius Steiner graduated in 1900 from the commercial college at Kesmark, Hungary. He served one year as a volunteer in the Hungarian army, being sergeant in the 32d Regiment, and for some time was ticket agent at Delnice, Hungary, for the Hungarian State Railroad Company. In 1904 he came to America, locating first at Duquesne, Pa., and took charge of the foreign department of the American Savings & Trust Company, remaining there until 1909. He then went to Pittsburgh, where he took a position as bookkeeper in the foreign exchange department of the Mellon National Bank. On Jan. 1, 1910, he settled at Ford City and started his present business, having a foreign exchange, selling steamboat tickets, acting as notary public, etc. He is associated with his brother Simon, the firm being known as Steiner Brothers. Mr. Steiner is also local agent for the Equitable Insurance Company. He is well prepared for the transaction of the business of many kinds that comes to him, being able to speak the Hungarian, Slavic, Polish, Croatian, Russian, German, English, and Bohemian. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Silver Lodge, No. 382, Ford City, and the Eagles (at Ford City), and has many friends in those bodies.

On Oct. 6, 1906, Mr. Steiner was married in New York City to Emma Friedman, of

Brooklyn, N. Y., and they have two children, Stella and Edward.

S. B. ALLSHOUSE, truck farmer of Kiskiminetas township, was born Jan. 6, 1862, in South Bend township, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of Jacob and Caroline (Saltsgiver) Allshouse.

Jacob Allshouse, his grandfather, came to Westmoreland county, Pa., in an early day, settling in what is now South Bend township, before Armstrong county was taken from Westmoreland county. He bought land on which he remained until his death. Jacob Allshouse was a highly educated man, and taught school during his earlier years. His fellow citizens showed their appreciation of his ability by sending him to represent them in the State Assembly, and he was always a man of consequence in his community.

Jacob Allshouse, son of Jacob, and father of S. B., had a family of five sons and five daughters, of whom S. B. was fifth in the order of birth. A native of Pennsylvania, as was his wife, he spent his life in this State. He received an excellent education, and growing up on the farm devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, meeting with success as a general farmer. He died in 1899, firm in the belief of the Reformed Church, of which he was a member. His wife passed away in 1892. Politically he was a Democrat, and always prominent in his community.

S. B. Allshouse attended the common schools of his neighborhood until eighteen years old, when he began working as a laborer on a farm, thus continuing for two years. Then he embarked in a huckster business, forming a partnership with W. G. King under the firm name of King & Allshouse. Mr. Allshouse in 1891 bought the farm he now resides on, two miles north of Salina, where he grows all kinds of vegetables and fruits, also carrying on general farming. The family residence is a beautiful one, containing ten rooms, supplied with hot and cold water, and Mr. Allshouse has a six-room tenant house near his own for hired help. In addition to his other interests he is a dealer in and manufacturer's agent for all kinds of agricultural implements, supplying everything needed for farming purposes, and has built up a large business in this line. A public-spirited man, he holds the confidence and respect of the community.

On Oct. 5, 1887, Mr. Allshouse was married in Pittsburgh, Pa., to Olive Margaret

Ringer. Seven children have been born of this union: Arthur R., Oscar C., Charles C., Josiah D., Margaret and Merrill, twins, and one that died in infancy.

LEWIS GEORGE, farmer, of Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, was born Sept. 1, 1846, in Burrell township, this county, son of Leonard and Sarah (Gona-ware) George. He comes of Pennsylvania German stock on both sides, his father born Feb. 17, 1801, in eastern Pennsylvania, his mother, May 29, 1806, in Westmoreland county. He died Nov. 29, 1860, she on March 18, 1878. They were married Jan. 13, 1825, and had a family of twelve children, namely: Jacob, born in 1826, who died in 1904; Philip, born in 1828, who died in 1900; William, born in 1830; John, born in 1832; Peter, born in 1834, who died in 1911; Margaret, born in 1836; Josiah, born in 1838; Samuel, born in 1840, who died in 1911; Sarah and Catherine, twins, born in 1842; Susanna, born in 1844, who died in 1906; and Lewis, born Sept. 1, 1846.

Lewis George grew up in Burrell township and received his education there. He has always followed farming. During the Civil war he became a member of the 6th Heavy Artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served ten months, being honorably discharged in 1865; he belonged to Battery B, under Captain Brown and Colonel Barnes. Mr. George is a respected citizen of Plum Creek township, which he has served officially as overseer for four years. In political connection he is a Democrat. He attends the Methodist Church.

On Feb. 8, 1866, Mr. George married Rachel Rearick, daughter of Isaac Rearick, of Armstrong county, and ten children were born to them, viz.: Arabelle married Frank Harklerode, of Armstrong county; Mary Agnes married Christ Harklerode and they have six children; Joseph E., of Plum Creek township, married Lizzie Reefer, and they have nine children; Margaret married Alexander Cochran, of Plum Creek township, and they have four children; Rosa married Flem Bell, of Wick City, Pa., and has four children; Mertie is deceased; Barbine E. married Wilson Reefer, of Plum Creek township, and they have six children; Harris married Ida Fisher, of Plum Creek township, and has six children; Clarence A. married Mary Lookhart and has one child (they live in Iselin, Indiana Co., Pa.); Everett R.,

who lives at Green Oak, Armstrong county, married Dorothy Campbell and has one child. There are four great-grandchildren.

EDWIN L. DIVELY, an attorney at law until recently located at Apollo, was born April 22, 1878, in Altoona, Pa., a son of A. V. and Mollie (Shoenfelt) Dively. The father is a well-known lawyer in active practice at Altoona.

The original ancestor of the Dively family in America came from Switzerland, and of the Shoenfelt family from Germany.

Edwin L. Dively attended the common schools of his native place and Mercersberg College, in Franklin county, Pa., taking a three years' course in the latter institution. Having read law in his father's office Mr. Dively entered the Dickinson Law School, at Carlisle, Pa., in 1901, and was graduated therefrom in 1903, with the degree of LL. B. In 1904 Mr. Dively began the practice of law in Blair county, Pa., remaining there until 1909, when he came to Apollo, from which borough he recently returned to Altoona. Mr. Dively was the only attorney at Apollo and controlled the legal business of the community. For some time he acted as attorney for the borough. Prominent in secret organizations, Mr. Dively belongs to the Elks, Eagles and L. O. O. M., being one of the organizers of the local lodge of the last named order, which he has served as secretary. The Democratic party has in him a strong adherent.

Mr. Dively was married Sept. 1, 1905, in Pittsburgh, Pa., to Miss Ray Moore.

Mr. Dively's practice is not confined to the local courts, for in 1909 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and has handled some important cases before that body.

ALFRED SHOOP, local superintendent of the American Natural Gas Company's Armstrong county division, was born in Ford City, this county, Aug. 7, 1876, at a time when there were but three houses in Ford City, one belonging to his parents, Francis and Rebecca (Wilson) Shoop. His paternal grandfather was one of the early settlers at Manorville, this county, where he died. He had been for many years a boatman on the Allegheny river. He was twice married.

Francis Shoop, father of Alfred Shoop, was born in Armstrong county in 1844, and was well known as an agriculturist and gas man. His death occurred in 1905. Of his

eight children five only survive: Alfred; Olive, who married Emery Klingensmith; Rosalie, who married Otto Myers; Walter and Lawrence.

Alfred Shoop as reared to manhood's estate in Bethel township, and attended the schools of his locality until he was fifteen years old, at which time he entered the employ of Jones & Laughlin, of Pittsburgh, as a mill hand. For six years he gave this concern faithful service, and in 1897 he became associated with gas interests, leasing and superintending the gas territory. In 1900 he entered the employ of the American Natural Gas Company, and in 1905 his duties brought him to Rural Valley, where he has since resided.

Mr. Shoop married Salome Bowser, a daughter of Frederick Bowser, of North Buffalo township, and they have six children: Raymond J., Francis F., William A., Margaret R., John B. and Josephine E. Mr. Shoop belongs to the Lutheran Church and gives it generous support. Politically he is a Republican.

He is proud of the fact that his father served during the Civil war, for a period of three years, as a member of the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Col. William Sirwell. A conscientious man, Mr. Shoop realizes the responsibilities devolving upon him and lives up to them, giving his company faithful service that is highly appreciated.

JOHN A. BALSIGER, sheet roller in the great works of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, at Leechburg, was born April 6, 1870, in Madison township, Armstrong county, Pa., son of George A. Balsiger and grandson of Samuel Balsiger. His great-grandfather was born in Germany, and after emigrating with his family to America settled first in Kentucky, from there moving to Ohio, and later in life coming to what is now Madison township, Armstrong county.

Samuel Balsiger was born in Germany, and was nine years old when he accompanied his parents to the United States. He succeeded to the ownership of his father's farm of over 100 acres in Madison township, and continued to live there until the close of his life, his death occurring in 1891, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was buried in the Kellersburg cemetery, in Madison township. He had children as follows: John, who was a soldier in the Civil war, now living at Butler, Pa.; George A.; Samuel E., who resides in Illinois; J. L., of

New Kensington, Pa.; Annie, who married Jonathan Keller; Sarah, who married Henry Keller; and William, who died on the old homestead.

George A. Balsiger, son of Samuel and father of John A., was born in December, 1846, in Madison township, and grew to manhood on the home farm, where he resided until his death, Aug. 4, 1912. He was one of the leading men of Madison township and served in almost all of the local offices, having been school director, supervisor and auditor, elected to these offices on the Republican ticket. He was one of the ruling elders of the Presbyterian Church. George A. Balsiger married Susan J. Shoemaker, daughter of John Shoemaker, originally of Lebanon county, but later of Armstrong county, and three children were born to them: John A.; Mary R., wife of O. C. Meredith; and William, a farmer in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county.

John A. Balsiger attended public school in Madison township and the Clarion Normal School, and afterward taught school in his native township for five years. In April, 1895, he came to Leechburg and entered the Kirkpatrick & Co. rolling mill, which is now a part of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company's plant, and has worked up to the position of sheet roller, an important and responsible one, in which he has served since 1901.

On April 6, 1892, Mr. Balsiger was married to Rosella Collingwood, daughter of Clinton Collingwood. This family is of English extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Balsiger have six children, namely: Nellie A., Mary E., Hazei J., G. De Witt, Elinor M. and John A., Jr. Mr. Balsiger owns his comfortable residence on Main street. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican.

MARTIN LUTHER RUPERT, constable of Burrell township, Armstrong county, was born there Sept. 2, 1847, son of Frederick Rupert, and grandson of Peter Rupert, who settled on the farm where his grandson Martin L. Rupert now lives in 1839. The great-grandfather was the first of the Rupert family to own this property.

Frederick Rupert was born in Burrell township, May 9, 1807, and died in 1885. He followed farming there, and for over twenty years conducted a tannery. He married Rachel Crum, a native of Bethel township, this county, born May 10, 1810, who survived him, dying in 1890. Their family consisted of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Franklin,

died when two or three years old; Lavina, died when a little girl; Diana, deceased, was the wife of David P. Crawford; Aaron, who lives at Ford City, married Hannah Spang, and they have eleven children; Simon, who lives in Manor township, this county, married Harriet Knepshild, and they have eight children, four sons and four daughters; Mary Ann, born Sept. 2, 1847, died March 26, 1875; Martin Luther, twin of Mary Ann, is mentioned below; James P., who lives at Salina, Pa., married Louise Schaeffer, and they have two sons and four daughters.

Martin Luther Rupert, son of Frederick, was named after the great reformer. He grew to maturity in Burrell township, and has been engaged in farming there, owning the old place of 120 acres which has come down to him from his great-grandfather. He is a man in whom his fellow citizens have shown confidence, having chosen him to several positions of trust, the duties of which he has discharged faithfully; he was school director two years and is at present serving as constable, and he is well and favorably known throughout the township. In politics he is connected with the Democratic party.

On April 25, 1872, Mr. Rupert was married, in Plum Creek township, to Margaret Dunmire, who died April 5, 1885, the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Iris D., who died in childhood; Sloan T., who married Lizzie Cochran and lives in Vandergrift, Pa.; Joseph E., who married Anna Nair, and lives in Leechburg, Pa.; and Mary Rachel, who married Louis Knell and died leaving four children. Mr. Rupert's second marriage, which took place in 1885, was to Sarah Jane Reefer, of Plum Creek township, by whom he has had six children: Edna Maud, born May 26, 1886, who lives at Leechburg; Elsie Lavina, born March 13, 1888, who is at Vandergrift; Flora Elda, born May 2, 1890, who is at Leechburg; Grace, born Dec. 14, 1893, who is at home; Martin Paul, born Sept. 26, 1897; and Clarence Delbert, born April 8, 1909. The Ruperts are members of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, the Brick Church.

WALLACE H. CROUCH, merchant, residing at Rural Valley, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born May 17, 1854, at Dayton, this county, son of Dr. Joseph R. Crouch.

Dr. Joseph R. Crouch was born in Washington county, Pa., where his father lived; the latter died in Armstrong county. After completing his medical education at Cincin-

nati, Dr. Crouch settled at Rural Valley, prior to the Civil war, shortly afterward removing to Dayton, where he engaged in medical practice until the close of his life, his death occurring in 1882; he was buried in the Glade Run cemetery. He married Frances B. Smith, a daughter of J. A. and Martha (Wallace) Smith, and two sons were born to them, Daniel O. and Wallace H.

Wallace H. Crouch attended the public schools and the Glade Run Academy, and afterward was associated with his father in the drug business, first at Dayton, later for four years at Worthington, three years at Butler and four years at McKees Rocks and prior to locating at Rural Valley was clerk in a business house at Pittsburgh for three years. In 1903 he embarked in the drug and store business at Rural Valley, and for one year was in partnership with James Truby, after which he opened his present restaurant and grocery store. He is one of the representative business men of the place.

Mr. Crouch married Mary M. Beck, daughter of Frederick Beck, Esq., who, for many years was a justice of the peace at Worthington, Pa. He married Servilla Schrecongost, daughter of Jacob Schrecongost, and they had the following children: Charles, Edward and James, all of whom are deceased; William, who lives at Kittanning; Annie, who is the wife of L. A. Burrell; Mary M., who is the wife of Wallace H. Crouch; Joseph J., who lives at Youngstown, Ohio; Sadie, who is the wife of L. L. Weaver; Flora, wife of J. F. Brown; and Frank, who lives at Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Crouch have no children. They attend the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican, and has served acceptably in public office.

WILLIAM M. WALKER, engineer, whose home is in Bethel township, Armstrong county, was born in this county, in Manor township, Jan. 3, 1878, son of Samuel and Mary J. (King) Walker. His grandfather, Alexander Walker, was of Irish descent.

Samuel Walker was born March 8, 1856, in Manor township, where he still resides. He married Mary J. King, whose father, Matthias King, also lives in Manor township; the latter married Margaret Campbell, who was born in Ireland and was but two years old when brought to this country by her parents. Mrs. Mary J. (King) Walker died in 1897, at the age of thirty-six years.

She was the mother of three children, one son and two daughters: William M.; Dora E. (now—1913—twenty-one years old) and Mary (now nineteen).

William M. Walker was born on the homestead farm of his father in Manor township and there received his education, attending school winters. After he attained his majority he began to work as fireman for the Pittsburgh & Buffalo Coal Company at White Rock, in Bethel township, this county, later became an engineer, and served there two years in that capacity before he took his present position, with the Raridan & East Brady Coal Company, of Logansport, in whose employ he has been for the last six years.

On Jan. 5, 1906, Mr. William M. Walker married Carrie Bolte, of Pittsburgh, whose parents, Henry and Caroline (Smith) Bolte, were natives of Germany, and came to the United States in 1866; their family consisted of three children, Joseph, Carrie and Willie, the last named dying, aged thirteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have three children, Mary, Henry S. and Frank William.

Mr. Walker has taken some part in local public matters, at present serving as tax collector. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership in Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge at Kelly Station and encampment at Leechburg; he is a past officer of the Odd Fellows, and has attended the Grand Lodge. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Crooked Creek. Mr. Walker is a useful citizen and a thoroughly respected man in his community.

JOHN A. DICKSON, sheet roller in the plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, at Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born May 17, 1870, in Indiana county, Pa., son of Benjamin Dickson, and a grandson of Thomas Dickson.

Thomas Dickson spent his life in Indiana county, Pa., where he followed the trade of stonemason and also engaged in farming. He had four sons: Samuel, James, and Benjamin and George, twins. George died when fourteen years old.

Benjamin Dickson, son of Thomas and father of John A. Dickson, was born in Indiana county. He was reared on the home farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits during a part of his life, was also a coal miner in Butler county, and worked at lumbering. His present residence is Butler, Pa., and he is keeper of the tollgate on the Butler

plank road. He married Elizabeth Gamble, who died in 1885, and they had two children, John A. and Mary, who married John Conley and lives at Butler, Pa. The mother was a daughter of John Gamble.

John A. Dickson attended the common schools in Butler township, Butler county, and afterward worked on the home farm and as a coal miner until 1893, when he came to Leechburg, finding employment in the Kirkpatrick mill, which was absorbed by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Mr. Dickson worked his way up from the bottom to his present responsible position of a roller, which he has filled since 1898. He is a competent workman and a practical and prudent business man. In 1896 he erected his present residence, and in 1910 built a fine double house on other property, besides which he has still another house at Leechburg and one at Butler, Pennsylvania.

On Nov. 25, 1892, Mr. Dickson was married to Leona Simpson, daughter of Thomas Simpson, of New Castle, Pa., and they have eight children: Benjamin C., A. Warren, Ernest, L. Josephine, Calvin E., Johnwendle, Paul K. F. and M. Vivian. Mr. Dickson and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE J. ZEIS, the popular proprietor of the "Hotel Rebolt," at Rimerton, Armstrong county, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1, 1884, son of George and Elizabeth B. (Feth) Zeis.

George Zeis, the father, was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and came to the United States in 1870. He located first in Pittsburgh, where he followed his trade of wagonmaker and blacksmith. He embarked in business for himself and conducted it with marked success until 1886, when he went to Harmarville, Allegheny county, and engaged in the hotel business. Later he took up farming near Jeannette, following that until 1892, when he again went into the hotel business, at New Kensington. A year later he moved to Lower Burrell township, Westmoreland county, and here his death occurred April 30, 1899, when he was forty-nine years old. Mr. Zeis married Elizabeth B. Feth, and their children were: Mary, wife of Andrew Kautzman; Annie, wife of Robert Verzinski; Katie, wife of Charles Dearborn; George J.; Frederick W.; and Emma, wife of William Keopp.

George J. Zeis was reared in Westmoreland county, and received his educational

training in the public schools. He learned the brewer's trade at New Kensington, but in 1909 engaged in butchering at that place, conducting a meat market there until 1910. At this time he purchased the hotel property at Rimerton, which he has since conducted successfully. He is courteous and considerate, making a special effort to please his patrons, and he has become respected and most popular among all those who have come to know him.

On Nov. 12, 1904, Mr. Zeis married Minnie, daughter of Fred and Augusta (Miller) Stemmler, of Natrona, Pa., and they are the parents of three children, Margaret, Elnora and George F. Mr. Zeis is progressive and takes a deep interest in all public affairs, though he has held no office. He is a Republican in political sentiment.

SAVERIO CAPANO, general merchant and notary public at Rural Valley, Pa., was born in San Donato, Ninea, Italy, Oct. 16, 1871, son of Dominic and Anna Maria (Martino) Capano.

Until he was thirteen years old Saverio Capano lived in his native place, and attended the schools of his neighborhood. At that time he came to the United States and secured employment on railroad construction, and later at other work in different parts of Pennsylvania until 1889. As opportunity offered he attended school to learn the English language, in Philadelphia, Clearfield and Bellefonte, Pa. In 1891 he returned to Italy, and remained there until 1894, when he came back to Pennsylvania and resumed railroad work. In 1899 he located in Rural Valley, Pa., and embarked in the general merchandise business, in which he has been eminently successful. In 1905 he was made a notary public, and he is still holding that office.

On Jan. 20, 1894, Mr. Capano was married to Filomena Iannuzzi, daughter of Vincent and Clementina (Esposito) Iannuzzi. Mr. and Mrs. Capano have seven children, namely: Domenica, Anna, James, Emily, Ernestina, Henrietta and Oreste. Mr. Capano is the pioneer Italian merchant of Rural Valley, and he is popular with all the people, as well as with those of his own nationality. He and his family belong to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Yatesboro, Pa. He belongs to Rural Valley Lodge, No. 766, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican, but aside from being a notary public, he has not sought office.

PAUL P. LIBARAKIS, who has the leading confectionery establishment in Kittanning, is one of the younger business men of that place, but by industry and attention to his affairs he has already made a good start in life. He was born Jan. 21, 1884, at Sparta, Greece, son of Peter and Contillo (Benekas) Libarakis, the latter a daughter of Athanasias Benekas. His paternal grandparents were Harry and Marie (Surafos) Libarakis.

Mr. Libarakis left his native country when sixteen years old, coming to America with an uncle. For a year and a half he lived at Olean, in New York State, from there going to Jamestown, N. Y., where he was located four months. He then went to Salamanca, N. Y., where he remained for a year and a half, thence removing to Jeannette, Westmoreland Co., Pa. He was there for two years, after which he spent one year in Pittsburgh before coming to Kittanning, Armstrong county, where he has since made his home. He at once engaged in the confectionery business, and he has built up one of the reliable enterprises of the borough, having not only thorough training for his line but aptitude and taste. His store is always neat and attractively arranged, he has one of the best equipped soda fountains and ice cream parlors in western Pennsylvania, and his place is conducted on model lines. It has been well patronized from the start, and he has held his customers by ready service and reliable goods.

On Nov. 10, 1907, Mr. Libarakis married Edna Wolfe, of Kittanning, daughter of Henry and Mary (Weaver) Wolfe, and they have one child, Paul, born June 9, 1909.

In fraternal connection Mr. Libarakis is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Heptasophs, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Order of Moose.

CARLO BRUNO, general merchant and butcher of Rural Valley, was born in Lombardy (Lombardy), Italy, Jan. 15, 1860, a son of Vincenzo and Rosa (Provinzana) Bruno.

In 1888 Mr. Bruno came to the United States, and for the next eight years worked as a laborer on railroads and in the mines, during that period saving his money thriftily, so that in 1896 he was able to embark in business as a butcher at Walston, Jefferson Co., Pa. For four years he did a good business at this point, and then sold to come to Rural Valley, Armstrong Co., Pa. Here he estab-

lished himself as a butcher and general merchant and his progress shows that he was wise in making the change. Although he is one of the pioneer Italian merchants of the valley, his trade is not confined to those of his own nationality, his store being liberally patronized by all the people in the neighborhood.

On Jan. 29, 1895, Mr. Bruno was married to Josephine Pellegrino, daughter of Frank and Francisca Pellegrino of Castiglione Marittimo, Italy. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bruno, Vincenzo and Carmino. Mr. Bruno and his family belong to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Yatesboro. He is a member of St. Joseph's Society, and is an excellent representative of the substantial class of Italians who have settled in this county and developed into such reliable business men. Politically Mr. Bruno is a Republican, but he has never sought office.

MICHAEL RAYMOND, retired business man, residing at Leechburg, Armstrong county, was born Jan. 18, 1859, about three hundred miles distant from the city of Rome, in Italy. The place in which he was born was a fishing village, and he became a fisherman and continued as such until he came to America.

In January, 1888, with his wife and eldest son, Daniel, Mr. Raymond reached the harbor of New York, and from there came directly to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he engaged in the fruit business for a short time. He then went to Omaha, Nebr., but three months later returned to Pennsylvania. For some four months he resided at Oil City and then came to Leechburg, where he embarked in the fruit and produce business and continued from 1889 until his retirement, in 1911. Mr. Raymond proved an excellent business man, and through his energy, prudence and good judgment acquired a comfortable competency. He is the owner of valuable real estate at Leechburg. He was married in Italy to Phillipe Bordnord.

DANIEL RAYMOND was born in Italy in 1887 and was brought to America by his parents. He obtained his education in the public schools of Leechburg and afterward assisted his father. When he first left home he was employed for three years in the Pittsburgh Shovel Works, and then worked for one year in the steel mill at Leechburg, afterward for three years being employed in a billiard hall. At the end of that time he

learned the barber's trade and since then has given his entire time to his patrons, having a first-class, well appointed shop on Market street, Leechburg.

Mr. Raymond married Rosa Smith, daughter of Andrew Smith. Like his father he is a Republican, the former having been naturalized and made an American citizen in 1899, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

JOHN JACOB BORGER, brewmaster at the Elk Brewery of Kittanning, was born Feb. 27, 1877, in Germany, son of John Jacob and Julia (Wendel) Borger.

John Jacob Borger, father of John Jacob Borger, Jr., was a native of Germany who came to the United States in young manhood, remaining here for several years before he returned to his native land. There he married, and remained until his son John Jacob was nine years old. The father then decided upon again trying his fortune in the New World, and brought his family to Cleveland, Ohio, arriving there in 1886. For a time he worked on a railroad, and then engaged in the liquor business.

John Jacob Borger, Jr., attended the public schools of Cleveland, and a business college of that city. Following this he learned the trade of brewing, in various places, accumulating much useful information, which he has since found very valuable. Wishing to perfect himself in his line of endeavor, he went to Chicago, where he attended the Institute of Fermentology, where brewing is taught as an art. In 1900 he was graduated from this institution, and returning to Pennsylvania accepted a position as brewmaster in a brewery at New Kensington. In 1903 he was made brewmaster of the Elk Brewery at Kittanning, and has since proved his fitness to discharge the duties of his important position. He is a member of the United States Brewmasters' Association. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Moose, and the B. P. O. Elks.

In 1901 Mr. Borger was united in marriage with Julia Spahlinger, daughter of C. F. Spahlinger, of Cleveland, Ohio. Two children have been born of this marriage, Valetta A. J. and John Jacob.

STEPHEN H. CHRISTY, a farmer of Manor township, Armstrong county, was born on the old Christy homestead there Feb. 10, 1848, son of John and Sarah Ann (Ross) Christy.

Stephen H. Christy was educated in the

schools of Manor township and at the Murphy school in Rosston, Pa. From boyhood he worked on the farm, and learned the details of its work thoroughly. With the exception of eight years he has spent his life in agricultural pursuits, for two years having been engaged with a mercantile venture at Rosston, and for six years conducting a furniture and house furnishing business at Wilkinsburg, Pa. He disposed of his interests therein, however, to resume farming. Understanding his work intelligently, he has been able to pursue it systematically and profitably. He is interested in educational matters, and has served his township capably as school director.

In 1876 Mr. Christy was married to Isabella Wilson, of New Castle, Pa., daughter of Johnson Wilson. Three children were born of this marriage: Jennie H., wife of Robert Murdock; George W., who died at the age of twenty-three years; and Roy, who died in infancy. Mrs. Christy passed away in April, 1891. In 1893 Mr. Christy married (second) Mrs. Emma (Hill) Dickson, daughter of William Hill, of Pittsburgh, and widow of Edwin Dickson. Mr. and Mrs. Christy are members of the Presbyterian Church, which he has served as elder, and he has also been superintendent of the Sunday school, being strongly interested in promoting religious work and enterprises.

GEORGE W. COOK, stock dealer and capitalist, Leechburg, Pa., was born in Allegheny county, Pa., June 5, 1855, son of John and Sophia (Garrard) Cook. The parents were born in England and married in that country, and came to America on their wedding trip. After landing at New York they came to Pennsylvania and located on the Ross estate, near Pittsburgh, and lived on one farm for fifty-five years. At that time this estate owned 1,800 acres, on which land the newer part of the great "Iron City" has been built. John Cook was a successful farmer and stock dealer and continued in the business during all his active life. He lived to be eighty-six, and his wife Sophia to be sixty-six years old. They were both buried in Evergreen cemetery, near Sharpsburg, Pa. They had nine children: Caroline, Mary A., Eliza, John, Charles, George W. and three who died in infancy.

George W. Cook attended school on the present site of Aspinwall, Allegheny Co., Pa. He remained with his father until he was sixteen years of age, when he started out for

himself. For some six years he worked for farmers through Allegheny county and later in Westmoreland county, where he was in the cattle business for ten years. After locating at Leechburg he purchased a livery business which he conducted here for nine years, and after disposing of that bought an undertaking business and engaged for two years in undertaking and funeral directing. After selling out he engaged in farming for his father-in-law, in Westmoreland county, for two years, and then returned to Leechburg and here conducted a meat market for two more years, at the end of that time selling it to his son, Herbert T. Since then Mr. Cook has devoted his time and attention to dealing in stock and has interests in both Armstrong and Westmoreland counties. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' National Bank of Leechburg, and has been one of its directors ever since. In all essentials Mr. Cook is a self-made man.

Mr. Cook was married to Ollie Morrison, daughter of James Morrison, of Westmoreland county, and they have had six children, as follows: Eddie, who is deceased; George C., who is auditor of the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.; Herbert T., who is in the butcher business at Leechburg, Pa.; Elza, who is deceased; James, who conducts a meat business at Hyde Park, Pa.; and Caroline, who is a student in high school. Mr. Cook and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican, and on numerous occasions he has been selected for offices of responsibility. For eight years he has been a member of the town council, and he has also served for three years as director on the poor board.

CHARLES H. HUBER, of Rural Valley, has lived in that borough almost all his life, and is its oldest inhabitant in point of years of residence. He was born Dec. 19, 1845, in Philadelphia, Pa., and is a son of the late Bernard Huber, who settled at what is now Rural Valley, Armstrong county, in 1850.

Bernard Huber was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 6, 1819, and came to America when he became of age. He was a tailor by trade. After his marriage he located at Lancaster, Pa., where he followed tailoring for a time, and thence removed to Philadelphia, where he lived, in what is now West Philadelphia, until 1850. Coming to Armstrong county, he bought property and in the fall of that year settled at what is now Rural Valley, where he continued to work at his trade. He

had served five years in the German army before coming to America, and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the support of the Union, becoming a member of Company G, 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and being at once made orderly sergeant. He was ever afterward known as Sergeant Huber. He was with the Army of the Cumberland, and served three years. After his return from the army Mr. Huber lived retired until his death, which occurred in July, 1891. He is buried at Rural Valley. Mr. Huber was always faithful to his military training and continued to take an interest in such matters, was a member of the G. A. R. and took an active part in its work, and was a man highly respected by all who knew him. His wife, Anna B. (Busenger), was born in Germany, July 6, 1810, and came to America with her parents when three years old, the family settling in Harrisburg, Pa. She died at Rural Valley April 23, 1885, aged nearly seventy-five years. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Huber: Elizabeth, born Aug. 14, 1841, died unmarried; Lewis F., born June 13, 1843, served during the Civil war in Company G, 55th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Harry White's Regiment, and died at Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 5, 1863, at the early age of nineteen, while in the service; Charles H. is mentioned below; Joseph B., born May 30, 1848, died at Rural Valley; Anna M., born Nov. 23, 1850, died in childhood.

Charles H. Huber was but four years old when the family settled at what is now Rural Valley, and as previously stated is now the longest resident of that borough. He obtained his education in the local public schools and academy, and then learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for about thirty years. Meantime he began to study the science of veterinary medicine and surgery, reading by himself, and since 1891 he has been following that profession regularly, being a registered practitioner and one of the most trusted men in his line in this section. He has a large practice, and having the reputation of keeping up to date in everything pertaining to his work stands well among his patrons.

Dr. Huber served as treasurer of Cowanshannock township, and he has always been interested in the public affairs of Rural Valley, his activity, at the time the borough was incorporated having been supplemented by many years of service in the council, where he did good work. He served as postmaster

during President Cleveland's second term. He is independent on political issues, voting for the men and measures he likes regardless of the party advocating them. In fact, he has been a public-spirited and all-around useful man in his district, a representative member of a solid old family. The Hubers are Presbyterians in religious connection.

Dr. Huber married Anna J. McFarland, daughter of William B. McFarland, of Cowanshannock township. She died May 28, 1907, and is buried at Rural Valley. Nine children were born to this union, namely: Lewis F., a resident of Rural Valley; Clarence R.; Bertha, who married John F. Neal and lives in Rural Valley; Jessie, who married James Ambrose and lives at Rural Valley; Arthur, who died in infancy; Susan, who died in infancy; Walter, a carriage-maker, of Rural Valley; Herbert and Charles, both of whom are still at home.

Clarence R. Huber, son of Dr. Charles H. Huber, was born Sept. 18, 1874, and has passed all his life at Rural Valley. He learned the carpenter's trade. He served as assistant to his father while the latter was serving as postmaster, and in 1901 was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he has since served continuously, having been reelected in 1906 and 1911. He is a Democrat in political connection. Mr. Huber was married to Cora Richards, and they have had three children: Annie, who is deceased; John L.; and J. Mil-lard.

SAMUEL M. TURK, postmaster at Parker's Landing, Pa., was born at Black Fox, Clarion Co., Pa., Sept. 30, 1863, son of John and Mary (Marshall) Turk, and grandson of Samuel Turk.

Samuel Turk and his wife, Martha (Thompson) Turk, were born in Ireland and were pioneers in Muddy Creek township, Butler Co., Pa., where they lived for many years.

John Turk, son of Samuel Turk, above, was born in Butler county, Pa. In early manhood he was engaged in teaming for the Black Fox, Brady's Bend and Maple Furnaces. After the excitement over the discovery of oil broke out at Parker City he embarked in the oil business with others in 1869. This venture, for certain reasons, proved a failure, and he became superintendent of leases for other companies for about twelve years. He died in 1902, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife, Mary Marshall, was born in Butler county, Pa., daughter of John

Marshall and granddaughter of John Marshall. The latter was born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was a pioneer in Westmoreland county, Pa. He married Catherine Truby, who was of German birth and ancestry.

John Marshall (2), son of John Marshall, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa. He was a cousin of Chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme court. John Marshall came very early to Armstrong county and located on the present site of the Second ward, Parker City, and there he lived until his death, at the age of eighty-seven years. He married Charlotte Thome, who died at the age of forty-four years, and their children were as follows: Mary, William, John, Samuel, Elisha, Henry (a Civil war soldier) and Frederick, the survivors being Elisha and Mary, who is now in her eighty-fifth year. John Marshall laid out the Second ward of the city of Parker and sold the land for building purposes.

To John and Mary (Marshall) Turk the following children were born: Marshall, Elizabeth and Elisha R., all of whom are deceased; Henry, Samuel M., and Anna M.

Samuel M. Turk was reared at Parker City and educated in the public schools. At the age of fifteen years he entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company as a messenger boy, at Parker City, acting in that capacity for five years, during which period he learned telegraphy. In 1883 he accepted a position as operator for the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, at Parker's Landing, and a month later resigned to accept the position of agent for the Adams Express Company, serving as such for twelve years. Mr. Turk then embarked in the general mercantile business at Parker City, which he continued four years. On Jan. 1, 1898, he was appointed postmaster at Parker's Landing (postoffice of Parker City) and has held the office continuously ever since, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen and has been closely associated with the advancement of his section. Among his business associates he is held in the highest esteem, and is president of the Weisfield Manufacturing & Chemical Company, manufacturers of a superior line of proprietary medicines and extracts, from the formulas of Dr. C. A. Weisfield, of Parker City.

Politically Mr. Turk is a steadfast Republican. He served one term as a member of the common council of Parker City and was

elected to the select council, but resigned the latter position in order to assume the duties of mayor, to which honorable office he was elected in 1892; he gave the city a fine administration.

On Sept. 25, 1886, Mr. Turk was married to Marie Riddle, a daughter of John and Phebe (Cartwright) Riddle, of Bruin, Pa., and they have one son, Walter, who is a clerk in the post office at Parker's Landing. The latter married Catherine Church, of this place.

MILO ELLSWORTH SMITH owns and operates a fine farm in West Franklin township, Armstrong county, and has been one of the active and useful citizens of that locality, serving the community in various official capacities.

John B. Smith, Mr. Smith's paternal grandfather, was one of the early pioneers of North Buffalo township, this county, where he cleared and improved a farm. He lived to a good old age, dying in South Buffalo township July 18, 1871, in his eighty-first year. To him and his wife, Mary (Bell), was born a family of nine children: John; George H.; Joseph B.; James G.; Margaret B., who married John Graham; Abraham W.; Samuel H.; Robert M., and Richard N.

Richard N. Smith, son of John B., was born Jan. 12, 1837, in North Buffalo township, where he was reared to manhood. Most of his life, however, was spent in West Franklin township, this county, where he engaged in farming and also operated a sawmill for many years. He died in Nebraska in 1902, at the age of sixty-four. He married Mary M. Minter, daughter of William and Barbara (Millen) Minter, and granddaughter of William and Mary (Nicholson) Minter, natives of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish extraction, who settled in what is now West Franklin township in 1813, taking up 150 acres of land which they cleared and improved. They died there. To Richard N. Smith and his wife were born two children, Clara E. and Milo Ellsworth, the former now the wife of John R. Swan, of Delta county, Colo. The mother died Aug. 27, 1911, in her seventy-fifth year.

Milo Ellsworth Smith was born May 26, 1860, on the old William Minter homestead in West Franklin township, in which township he has always resided. He received a common school education, and since he entered upon life's activities has been occupied in farming. He has owned and occupied his present farm of 180 acres since 1900. Though

he gives his work all the care and attention it needs to make it profitable, he has not neglected the duties of citizenship, and has served as supervisor, overseer of the poor, school director and school treasurer of his township, giving satisfaction in the discharge of all his duties. He is a Republican on political questions.

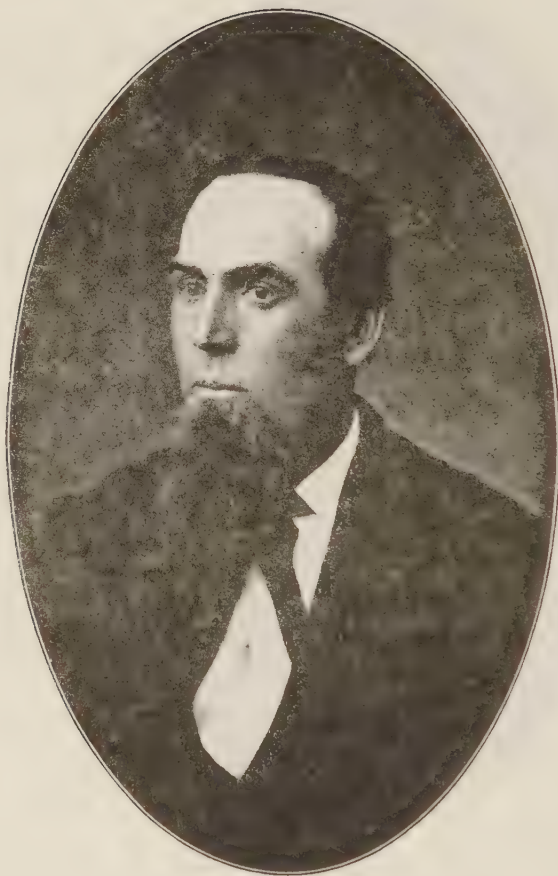
On June 26, 1880, Mr. Smith married Catherine Gaiser, daughter of John L. and Margaret (Severline) Gaiser, natives of Germany, and granddaughter of Ludwig and Dorothy (Dieterly) Gaiser, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany, to the United States in 1847, the following year (1848) settling in Worthington and later purchasing a farm in West Franklin township, where they died. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born three children: Charles H., Mamie E. (wife of Ralph Hindman) and William L. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Worthington, and Mr. Smith has been active in the work of the congregation, having served as elder since 1907.

GEORGE MERCHAN FOX (deceased) had the oldest undertaking business in Kittanning and was engaged in that line for over thirty years. He was a native of Leechburg, Armstrong county, born Oct. 2, 1836, son of George and Alice (Hilderbrand) Fox. His grandfather, John Fox, came from Germany and made his home in Pennsylvania, where he died in 1820. He was a blacksmith by trade.

George Fox was born in 1800 in Armstrong county, Pa., and was a boatman on the Pennsylvania canal, from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, and when the oil excitement came on he engaged in boating oil down the Allegheny river. After some years he left the oil region and then spent a portion of his time in fishing in the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas rivers. He died in 1869 at Clinton. In politics he was first a Whig, later a Democrat, in religion a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, Alice (Hilderbrand), was born in 1808 in the arsenal at Pittsburgh, where the family had taken refuge in time of danger. Her father, Comey Hilderbrand, a native of England, first located in Pittsburgh after his arrival in this country, being in the garrison for a while, and later settling at Freeport, Armstrong county, where he died in 1845. He spent much of his time on the Allegheny river and became very friendly with the Indians, learning to speak several of their languages and



MRS. KATHERINE A. FOX



GEORGE M. FOX

serving as interpreter for several of the tribes, and was quite popular with them.

Mrs. Fox died June 14, 1888, in Warren county, Pa. She and her husband had thirteen children, namely: George W., William, May Iona, George M., John, Annie, Harriet, Angeline, Maggie, Susan, David, Alice and one that died young.

George Merchan Fox was reared on the farm, and in his early boyhood attended the local common schools. He learned the trade of plasterer, serving a two years' apprenticeship. Going South, to Memphis, Tenn., he remained there, engaged in the ice business, until the Civil war broke out, when he returned to Pennsylvania and commenced boating oil on the Allegheny river, being thus engaged until 1866. In the year 1868 he settled in Kittanning, of which borough he was a resident to the end of his life. In 1870 he embarked in the business of undertaking and embalming, having his business establishment and home in the three-story brick building on Arch street where he was located until his removal to Nos. 158-160 North McKean street, the place where his widow still resides. There he continued the business until his death, which occurred Jan. 1, 1904. Mr. Fox was successful, acquiring the ownership of several houses in the borough besides other property, and he was one of the respected citizens of Kittanning throughout his long residence there. He was a Republican in politics, and served as member of the town council; fraternally held membership in Arie! Lodge, No. 638, I. O. O. F., and Lodge No. 493, E. A. U.; and belonged to the Methodist Church.

When the news of the Johnstown flood (1889) came to Kittanning Mr. Fox and his nephew, Lloyd Green, went to the scene of the great disaster, and together gave five weeks of their time, without remuneration, to help prepare the bodies for burial. Later Lloyd Green went to the Austin (Pa.) flood, where he gave three weeks' services preparing the dead free of charge.

On May 5, 1863, Mr. Fox married Katherine Ann Lloyd, who was born March 2, 1838, at Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa., daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Stimeman) Lloyd, and member of a highly respected family of that section. They had no children of their own, but reared the three children of Mrs. Fox's sister Josephine (wife of Harry Green), namely: Ira Lloyd Green, who lives at Kittanning; Frank Green, now of Morgantown, Va.; and Leroy F., who is in the automobile business at Pittsburgh.

Ebenezer Lloyd, father of Mrs. Fox, was

born at Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa., which place was so named in honor of the Lloyds who founded the town, after the name Ebenezer borne by so many members of the family. The Lloyds came originally from Wales. They were very liberal in their support of movements for the improvement of the place, gave the church, cemetery and other benefits to the town, and did much for the advancement of the general welfare. Ebenezer Lloyd and a partner ran the stage line from Ebensburg to Indiana, Indiana Co., Pa., through Kittanning to Butler, Butler county. He eventually settled in Kittanning, where he founded the undertaking business which after his death was continued by his son-in-law George M. Fox. Mr. Lloyd was one of the most esteemed citizens of this section in his day. He was a Republican in his political views. He and his wife Sarah had a family of three children: Katherine A., Mrs. George M. Fox; Absalom R., who resides in Kittanning; and Josephine, who married Harry Green and after his death became the wife of George T. Patterson, their home being now at Alliance, Ohio.

ALONZO K. GOOD, one of the most progressive citizens of his section of Armstrong county, has been a farmer in Wayne township for many years, but he has been interested in many other enterprises which have made him well acquainted throughout this region. He was born Aug. 28, 1855, in Indiana county, Pa., son of Abraham Good and grandson of Abraham Good. His great-grandfather was a native of Maryland, and his grandfather was born near Hagerstown, that State, June 3, 1799. About 1832 he came to this part of Pennsylvania, locating in Indiana county, where he purchased a farm upon which he spent the rest of his life. His death occurred Sept. 9, 1855. On June 17, 1818, he married Margaret Burket, who was born in June, 1802, and died Jan. 31, 1864. They had children born as follows: Christiana, Nov. 26, 1820; Peter, Nov. 24, 1822; Abraham, Oct. 13, 1824; Isaac, Oct. 31, 1826; Eliza, Aug. 16, 1829, (died Oct. 2, 1844); Nancy, June 17, 1832; John, Sept. 17, 1835 (died Oct. 3, 1844); Margaret, Nov. 22, 1837; Samuel, Dec. 6, 1841 (died Sept. 28, 1844); David, Sept. 2, 1844; Sarah, Aug. 28, 1847.

Abraham Good, son of Abraham and Margaret Good, was born Oct. 13, 1824, near Frankstown, Blair Co., Pa., and came with his parents to Indiana county in 1832, grow-

ing up on his father's farm. Several years after his marriage he settled upon a farm north of Dayton, and there followed farming successfully the remainder of his days. He became the owner of two large farms near Dayton in Wayne township (one besides his home place), comprising 250 acres, and was a substantial and influential citizen in his day. He was active in the local government, serving his township as school director, constable and overseer of the poor, and filled every office with ability and fidelity. He was an earnest member of the Glade Run Presbyterian Church, which he served as trustee and elder, and in political connection was a Republican. He died Feb. 19, 1907, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, four months, six days.

On April 26, 1854, Mr. Good married Hannah C. Irwin, who was born March 14, 1821, daughter of Benjamin Irwin, and died June 4, 1890. His second marriage, on June 4, 1894, was to Caroline Marshall, daughter of Samuel Marshall; she died Aug. 20, 1904. Mr. Good's children were all born to the first marriage, namely: Alonzo K.; Adolphus C.; Rosa Ida, born Sept. 5, 1859, who died May 3, 1863; Elmer E., born Oct. 17, 1861; and Ulysses S. Grant.

Alonzo K. Good, who now resides upon the homestead, was born near the mouth of the Little Mahoning creek in Indiana county, and came with his parents to Armstrong county in the spring of 1863, the family settling near Dayton, in Wayne township. In 1881 he moved to Heathville, where he engaged in the mercantile business until 1885. Returning to his father's homestead near Dayton, the place he now owns and occupies, he has since been giving his time principally to looking after his agricultural operations, and he and his sons have valuable coal lands which they have developed. The coal is disposed of to the local trade. Mr. Good has been active in various local enterprises having for their object the general good. He was one of the organizers and for many years manager of the Dayton Fair Association. He is a director of the Pine Creek Fire Insurance Company of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, and in all the relations of life he has gained and held the respect of all his associates. He is a member of the Glade Run Presbyterian Church.

On June 12, 1879, Mr. Good married Belle F. Jewell, who was born June 22, 1856, and they have had four sons, born as follows:

James A., March 8, 1883; Thomas G., Aug. 17, 1885; Frank J., Feb. 14, 1887; Edward C., Sept. 30, 1888.

ULYSSES S. GRANT GOOD, son of Abraham Good, was born Oct. 8, 1864. He attended the Glade Run Academy for several terms, and in the spring of 1887 went out to Nebraska, where he taught school several years. Later he engaged in farming near Gothenburg, that State, in 1895 selling his property there and purchasing another tract farther west, at Basin, Wyoming.

"THE REV. ADOLPHUS CLEMENS GOOD, PH. D.—By Rev. John Gillispie, D. D. The Board of Foreign Missions was greatly shocked on Dec. 21st, by receiving a cable dispatch from Batanga, West Africa, announcing the death of this noble missionary, which occurred on Dec. 13th [1894]. The shock was all the greater because in his very last letter to the Board, Dr. Good had written from Efulen as follows: 'Neither Mr. Kerr nor I have ever had an hour's sickness here, indeed the only departures I ever had from perfect health have been due to bad food eaten on journeys. I have never detected the slightest signs of malaria.' The brief dispatch gave no hint as to the place or the cause of his death.

"Dr. Good was a child of the covenant, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Abram Good, and was born near Dayton, Armstrong county, Pa., Dec. 19th, 1856. When but a lad he made a public confession of his faith in Glade Run Presbyterian Church. He received his preparatory training in Glade Run Academy from 1873 to 1876, was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1879, and from the Western Theological Seminary in 1882. His degree of Ph. D. was given by Washington and Jefferson College in 1890. In June 1882, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Kittanning as an Evangelist, preparatory to sailing for Africa, having been previously appointed a missionary by the Board of Foreign Missions. He chose the Dark Continent as his field of labor mainly because it was a hard field and because few at that time were found willing to enter it. He sailed for Africa September 18th, 1882, and on his arrival was assigned to Baraka Station, near the mouth of the Gaboon River. Being a man of fine linguistic ability he soon mastered the Mpongwe language and ten months after landing preached his first sermon in the native tongue. He was married June 21st, 1883, to Miss Lydia B. Walker, a missionary in

connection with the Mission, who with a son ten years of age survives him.

"In January, 1884, Dr. Good was transferred to the work on the Ogowe River, begun some eight years before, where his rare gifts of evangelizing and organizing found ample scope. With a noble spirit of self-sacrifice, which took no note of the severe physical and mental strain involved, he threw himself into every part of the work with characteristic energy. Itinerating along the river was his chief delight, carrying the Gospel to those sitting in darkness. In this work he was greatly blessed. For several years there was an almost continuous outpouring of the Spirit and hundreds of converts from heathenism were baptized. Largely through his instrumentality the one church existing in 1884 multiplied to four before his final removal from that field in 1893. During his last year or two on the Ogowe, when burdened with the care of the widely scattered churches, he also revised the entire New Testament in Mpongwe, and the Hymn Book then in use, adding quite a number of hymns to the latter. During this period and also later, Dr. Good made some valuable contributions to Natural History by sending many choice specimens to Chancellor Holland of the Western University of Pennsylvania. On this point the Chancellor writes: 'With the help of friends and natives he made during his stay on the African coast at various times collections of the birds, animals, and especially of the insects of the region, which have given him an honored place among the missionary explorers of the century. We are indebted to him for our first knowledge of fully five hundred.'"

Rev. Mr. Good was married June 21, 1883, on board the United States ship of war "Immeborg," off Libraville, Gaboon, by Rev. W. C. Gault, to Lydia B. Walker, who still resides in Africa. Their son, Rev. Albert Irwin Good, graduated from the University of Wooster in 1906 and from the Western Theological Seminary in 1909. In August of the latter year he sailed for Africa to engage in the same work to which his father's life was devoted.

EDWARD GRANT PROCIOUS has been in business at Kittanning since 1903, having lumber and mercantile interests there. He was previously a general merchant at Oak Ridge, Armstrong county. Mr. Procious was born June 22, 1868, in Mahoning township,

son of William and Catherine (Gearhart) Procious.

William Procious was of German descent, and was born in Northumberland county, Pa. He settled in what is now Mahoning (then Red Bank) township, Armstrong county, in 1840, purchasing 105 acres of land in the northeastern part of the township, which was then nothing but a wilderness. He cleared and improved his tract, and died there March 14, 1887, at the age of seventy-two years. By his first marriage, to Anna Shick, Mr. Procious had four children who grew to maturity: Adam, now deceased; Catherine, deceased, wife of Wesley Doverspike; Betty, who married Abraham Bodendorn; and Henry. To his second marriage, with Catherine Gearhart, were born nine children: John C.; Susan, who married William Lanker; William; Jennie, who married Monroe N. Shoemaker; Carrie, who married Marion J. Morrison; Edward Grant; Ella, who married A. Calvin Shaffer; Mattie, who married Ezra L. Doverspike; and Reuben S., who is on the homestead.

Edward Grant Procious was reared to manhood on the old homestead, and began his education in the local public schools. Later he attended the Berlin University in Center county, Pa., and Bucknell College, at Lewisburg, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1889. The same year he graduated from the Michaels business college, at Delaware, Ohio, and in 1890 he began his business career as proprietor of a general merchandise store at Oak Ridge, Armstrong county. He carried that on very successfully up to 1903, when he moved to Kittanning, selling out to Frank Williams & Co., who still conduct it. As proprietor of the Kittanning Supply Company he has the largest stock of house furnishing goods carried by any house in Armstrong county, and he is also extensively engaged in the automobile and lumber business. By wise management and judicious buying he has kept the line in his store complete and up-to-date, and his earnest desire to please customers has deservedly brought him a large patronage. Honorable dealing and satisfactory service have brought him continued success, and he has the respect and good will of all with whom he comes in contact in any of the relations of life. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and widely known in the fraternal organizations. Politically he is a Republican.

On Jan. 10, 1890, Mr. Procious was mar-

ried to Dora B. Hankey, daughter of George W. and Abigail (Long) Hankey, of Red Bank township, this county, and they have a family of five children: Avanell Ruth, Marion, John Ellsworth, Mildred and Edward Grant, Jr.

ROBERT H. MEGRAW, for several years successfully engaged as an architect at Kittanning, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., May 1, 1858, son of Richard B. and Jane (Hughey) Megraw.

Richard B. Megraw was one of the leading contractors and builders of Allegheny City and Pittsburgh, and well and favorably known throughout western Pennsylvania as a highly respected citizen and public-spirited man. His death occurred in 1871.

Robert H. Megraw was educated in the public schools of Allegheny City and Belle View, Pa. In young manhood he learned the trade of stonecutting, and for about two years worked at that trade, after which he was an apprentice to that of a carpenter for four years. He was then engaged at carpentry and building for about fifteen years, and in the meantime developed his natural talent for architecture by study, until sufficiently familiar with the profession to adopt it. When he first branched out as an architect he became superintendent of the original car shop building at Swissvale, now the Union switch and signal works. From 1892 he has given all his attention to architecture, and for a time was located at Jeannette, Pa., but later moved to New Kensington, Westmoreland Co., Pa., after two years there returning to Allegheny City for a year. In 1905 he opened his place of business in Kittanning, settling in the county in 1906, and for a time he was associated in a business way with the Philadelphia Gas Company. Among the plans he has furnished are those for the Stein hotel, the Colwell & Arnold office building, and several modern residences of Kittanning. He is thoroughly abreast of the times in his work, and is a recognized expert in his profession.

A prominent Republican, Mr. Megraw was in 1905 elected to represent his district in the State Assembly, his victory at the polls being a surprise to many, as he was opposed by the powerful local organization, but his personal popularity and high moral standing brought him ahead of his ticket. His legislative record proves that the confidence the people had in him was not misplaced, and stands to his credit. Mr. Megraw was nominated for a

second term, but his enemies prevented his reelection.

In 1907 Mr. Megraw was married to Martha Banks, daughter of John Banks, of Armstrong county. Mr. Megraw is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, which he serves as an elder.

LOUIS W. KIME, junior member of the general merchandise firm of Gallagher & Kime, of Rural Valley, was born there March 14, 1862, son of Anthony and Sarah (Brown) Kime.

Anthony Kime was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States in early manhood, settling in Rural Valley, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he embarked in business as a wagonmaker. He had learned his trade abroad. His practical and thorough knowledge of his work gained him a steady custom, and he continued in this line until his death, which occurred when he was about fifty years old, resulting from a fall. His wife, who died Jan. 7, 1910, at the age of ninety-three years, was a daughter of Peter Brown, a pioneer of Cowanshannock township. There were six children in the family of Anthony Kime and wife: Julia (deceased), Charles A., William, Louis W., David W., and Phebe (who married B. S. Cook).

Louis W. Kime was reared in Rural Valley and attended the local public schools, supplementing his course in them with one term at Grove City College, in Mercer county, Pa. He began life on his own account as a teacher in the common schools when he was seventeen years old, and later became clerk in a general store owned by Andrew Gallagher at Rural Valley, thus serving in the summer, while in the winter he continued teaching until 1892, when he bought a half interest in the business, which has since been conducted under the firm style of Gallagher & Kime. This is one of the leading general stores of the county, and is patronized by people from a wide territory.

Mr. Kime is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Rural Valley. His practical experience as an instructor came into good play for the benefit of the community when he served for one term as school director of Rural Valley, being elected on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Kime is not married.

CHARLES COLWELL has not been active in business life for some years, but he still retains various interests. He makes his home in Valley township, Armstrong county,

where he has served as justice of the peace and school director and is a highly respected citizen. Born Dec. 11, 1857, in Kittanning township, this county, he is a son of Alexander and Nancy J. (Watterson) Colwell, and grandson of Alexander Colwell, of Ireland, who came to Armstrong county, Pa., when a young man. He became a merchant at Kittanning, with which place he was ever afterward identified.

Alexander Colwell, son of Alexander and father of Charles, was born in the borough of Kittanning, and for a time followed store keeping there. He was afterward a farmer in Valley township, residing at the "stone house" on the pike and farming three hundred acres of land. He was an enterprising, active and well-known man, held various township offices, including those of auditor, justice of the peace and school director, and was prominent in the community in various connections. In politics he was a Republican. He died in Valley township in 1893, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, Nancy J. (Watterson), died in 1896, at the age of sixty-eight. Their six children were as follows: Bruce, who died when about nineteen years old; Charles; William, who died young; Emma, Elizabeth and Rosabell, all of whom died young.

Charles Colwell began his education in the local common schools and subsequently went away to school until he was eighteen or nineteen years old. Returning home, he stayed with his father until 1887, when he began contracting in the gas and oil fields, following that business in Armstrong county until two years ago. During that time he produced gas on the old homestead in Valley township. From 1896 to 1902 he was with the Eastern Oil Company, and he retired from business because of failing health. He is still interested in the mercantile business in Kittanning as a stockholder in the McConnell & Watterson Company, dealers in hardware, furniture, etc. He owns the old homestead as well as the place where he resides in Valley township, and is one of the prosperous citizens of that section. The American pumping station is on his ground. Though he has not aspired to public honors he has been chosen by his fellow citizens to fill the offices of justice of the peace and school director. His political connection has been with the Republican party. Fraternally he belongs to the Elks and the Masons, at Kittanning, and he attends the Presbyterian Church.

In 1888 Mr. Colwell was married to Re-

becca McAfoss, daughter of S. McAfoss, and they have had two children: Harry, of Pittsburgh, who is with the Gulf Refinery Company; and Hazel, who lives at home. Mrs. Colwell was born in June, 1857, in Valley township, Armstrong county.

EDWIN D. IVORY, who established a flourishing real estate and insurance business at Ford City which he conducted within the last few years, was born in 1874 in East Brady township, Clarion Co., Pa., son of Alfred L. and Harriett E. (Morrison) Ivory. His father is a well-known lawyer of the Armstrong county bar.

Mr. Ivory attended public school at Clarion, Pa., and later studied at the Clarion Normal School. He then moved with his parents to New York, where he was employed as a clerk for a time. Being a close observer and persistent reader he has endeavored to become well informed, and he has added to his early education by attendance at night school since he began work. Thus in a measure he may be said to be self-educated. Moving to Pittsburgh, Pa., he found employment in the establishment of George Van Kirk for a short time. Being endowed with natural talent and liking for the art of designing, he learned the trade of designer and draughtsman, and in time became designer of fine chandeliers for the S. Keighley Metal Ceiling and Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, holding that position for about eleven years. The confinement, however, affected his health so seriously that he was obliged to abandon the business, and he located at Ford City, where he engaged in the real estate and insurance line. In the spring of 1911 he was appointed justice of the peace. He became further connected with the business interests of the place as stockholder, secretary and treasurer of the Ford City Brick Manufacturing Company, which was originally organized for the manufacture of the ordinary red brick. The company has recently, however, discovered that in its property holdings is a large bed of first-class firebrick clay, and intends to manufacture that kind of brick extensively in the development of this find. During a comparatively brief residence at Ford City Mr. Ivory has become well known there. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Ford City, of the Independent Americans, and of the Royal Arcanum. In religious connection he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1905 Mr. Ivory was married to Goldie A. Steele, daughter of Lincoln Steele, of

Pittsburgh. They have two children: Georgiana L. and Dixon L.

JOHN A. KLINGENSMITH, of Mateer, Armstrong county, general merchant, belongs to a family of successful business men who have made the name well and favorably known throughout this section. He was born Nov. 22, 1868, in Parks township, this county, son of Josiah W. Klingensmith, grandson of Adam Klingensmith and great-grandson of George Klingensmith.

The Klingensmiths are of German descent. George Klingensmith was born in 1779 in Westmoreland county, Pa., and in 1820 removed to what is now Parks township. He lived there until his death, in the year 1857.

Adam Klingensmith, only child of George Klingensmith, above, was born in 1812 in Westmoreland county, and came with his parents to Armstrong county. He also followed farming in Parks township, on the place where his father settled, and died there in 1874, in his sixty-third year. He was an active member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, serving as deacon of the congregation at Bethel. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. He married Anna M. Kirkland, a native of McKeesport, Allegheny county, who died in 1881, in her seventy-sixth year; she was a member of the Lutheran Church. Her father, John Kirkland, was born in Scotland, and came to Pennsylvania in an early day. He followed boating on the Monongahela river between McKeesport and Pittsburgh, and his death, which occurred in 1812, was caused by drowning when he fell overboard from a flatboat on which he was employed as a poleman. Besides Josiah W., mentioned below, Adam Klingensmith and his wife had children as follows: William married Belle Kirtendol and moved to Kansas, where he was an extensive farmer (he is now deceased); Lucetta married John Grantz (who is now deceased), of near Kelly Station, this county; Nathaniel, who married Elizabeth Baker, owns half of the original homestead; Eden, who married Caroline Baker, was killed in a sawmill about 1900; Caroline married Andrew Lambing, and died about 1880.

Josiah W. Klingensmith was born June 20, 1841, on the farm in Parks township, where he remained until his death, in October, 1912, being a member of the third generation of that family to occupy that place. He was reared on this farm, and obtained his education in the common schools of the home

township. During the summer of 1857 he engaged in boating on the Pennsylvania canal, following that work for a few years. Then for five years he was engaged as a farm hand. In 1862 he enlisted, becoming a member of Company C, 139th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (Colonel Parr), for three years. He helped to bury the dead who had lain for eleven days on the battlefield of Second Bull Run. After that his regiment moved on to Sharpsburg, Md., joining the 6th Corps of the main army, and marched to Antietam. Mr. Klingensmith was in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, seeing active service in field at Antietam, Fredericksburg (both battles), Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and Gettysburg—in fact all the principal actions of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg after a forced march of thirty-six hours, during which time his company had not been allowed to cook any food, and was under fire and in active service during the greater part of twenty-four hours. On May 5, 1864, he was wounded in the left hand by a musket ball, at one of the wilderness fights, and was sent to Lincoln hospital, at Washington, where he remained until August. On Dec. 24, 1864, he was discharged on account of disability, and he has never fully recovered the use of his hand. He was in the hospital at the time of Lee's surrender.

After his return home from the army Mr. Klingensmith engaged in farming, which he followed until 1874. At that time he opened a store on his farm, and when the post office of Dime was established, in 1881, he was appointed postmaster and had the office in his store. He served in that position until February, 1886, when a Democrat was appointed, but in 1889 he again succeeded to the place and continued to serve until 1893, when Cleveland again became president. When Mr. Klingensmith commenced business in 1874 he had \$240 in money, fifty-eight acres of land and a pair of horses. With that limited capital he extended his interests until he became one of the most prominent business men in his section, owning various farms besides his home place of over fifty acres—1,300 acres in all, including the homesteads of his father and of his wife's family. Some of his holdings were in Parks township, some in Kiskiminetas township, and part of the land is underlaid with valuable coal deposits.

Mr. Klingensmith was from early manhood an active member of the Republican party, and became one of its leaders in Parks town-

ship. When that township was formed he was elected assessor. He was a member of the Boiling Springs Evangelical Lutheran Church, and for sixteen years served as a member of the church council.

In 1866 Mr. Klingensmith married Lucinda Knappenberger, daughter of John Knappenberger. She is now (1912) seventy years old. Eight children, three sons and five daughters, were born to this union: (1) Mary A., deceased, was the wife of William Ayres, a farmer of Canada, and had two children; her son is deceased, and her daughter lives with an aunt in California. (2) John A. is mentioned below. (3) Francis William, a prosperous merchant at Dime, Armstrong county, is married and has two children, Paul and Marion. (4) Nannie B. married C. F. Bartz, a ranchman, of Imperial county, Cal. They have no children. (5) Susan M. married H. E. Gilchrist, a farmer and teacher, of Burrell (now Bethel) township, Armstrong county, and has five daughters. (6) Olive L. (Ollie) married Harry Lafferty, a farmer, of Kiskiminetas township, and has three children, two sons and one daughter. (7) Josiah Wylie was killed by a boiler explosion Nov. 22, 1910. He married Nellie Riggle and they had one child, a daughter. (8) S. Myrna married Frank Riddle, formerly a mill man at Leechburg, now a farmer of Parks township.

The Knappenberger family, to which Mrs. Klingensmith belongs, is of German origin. The first of the family to come to America arrived here in 1748, in the ship "Christmena," landing at Philadelphia. The family gradually centered in Westmoreland county, Pa., at Manordale. Mrs. Klingensmith had four brothers, Daniel, Jacob, Augustus and Henry, all still living except Daniel.

John A. Klingensmith, eldest son of Josiah W. Klingensmith, was reared on the farm in Parks township which has long been in the family. For fourteen years, from 1885 to 1899, he ran a peddler's wagon, which he found very profitable. From 1899 to 1902 he followed teaming in the gas fields, from 1902 to 1904 had a general store at Dime, Pa., and from 1904 to 1910 worked at the carpenter's trade. For the last four years, since 1910, he has had a general mercantile establishment and acted as postmaster at Ma-teer, where he has built up a thriving trade. Mr. Klingensmith has been quite active in local public affairs, and has served his township officially as tax collector, supervisor and assessor. He was tax collector for six years, and made the remarkable record of never car-

rying over one cent of tax from one year to the next. Like his father he is an uncompromising Republican. He is now the owner of the old Knappenberger homestead, as well as other lands.

On Oct. 16, 1890, Mr. Klingensmith was married to Levina Brown, of Parks township, daughter of Samuel Brown, a farmer. Seven children have been born to this union, three dying in infancy. The survivors are: Grace, born Oct. 26, 1891, married to H. S. Smeltzer; Ruth, born April 30, 1894; Rosena, April 3, 1896; and Cevilla, March 14, 1898. The family attend the Lutheran Church. Mr. Klingensmith is a member of the I. O. O. F. and W. O. W.

OMAR C. CLARK, M. D., of Worthington, Armstrong county, was born at that place in 1869, a son of William and Mary (Noble) Clark. Both the parents were natives of Armstrong county, the mother of Irish ancestry. William Noble, the Doctor's maternal grandfather, was for many years justice of the peace and held other local offices in this county. By occupation he was a farmer. To him and his wife were born the following children: Eliza, wife of Samuel Leard; Jane, wife of James Wiley; Rose Ann, wife of William Leard; Mary, mother of Dr. Clark, and her twin brother William.

Dr. Clark attended public school at Worthington and the Iron City Business College at Pittsburgh, being graduated from the latter institution in 1889. He then devoted himself to the study of medicine, and with this end in view entered the Western University of Pittsburgh, graduating therefrom in 1896, following which he established himself in practice at Worthington. Later he took a special course at the Polyclinic in New York City, graduating in 1904. He belongs to the Armstrong County Medical Society and to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. At present he is serving as trustee of the Presbyterian Church in which he holds membership.

In 1896 Dr. Clark was united in marriage with Floda M. Reed, daughter of Hamilton Reed, of Armstrong county. Dr. Clark has built up a large practice at Worthington and firmly established himself in the confidence of his patients.

JAMES LESLIE HAZLETT, principal of the graded school at Worthington, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born in North Buffalo township, this county, Feb. 25, 1873, a son

of Robert and Ellen (Rayburn) Hazlett, and a grandson of John Hazlett.

John Hazlett was a pioneer settler of Butler county, Pa., where he followed farming. He and his wife, Jane, had the following children: Samuel; Robert; Reuben; Jane, Mrs. McClelland; Ellen, who married William Leisure; Belle; and one daughter who became the wife of James Collar.

Robert Hazlett, son of John, and father of James Leslie Hazlett, was born in Butler county, Pa., and for many years was a resident of North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, where he followed the trade of cabinetmaker. Later in life he moved to Ohio, and died there. He married Ellen Rayburn, a daughter of James and Jane (Galbraith) Rayburn, of Slate Lick, Armstrong county, and they had seven children, six of whom grew to maturity: Jane; Belle, wife of C. Craig Long; Harry; John; Elmer Boyd, and James Leslie.

James Leslie Hazlett was reared in Armstrong and Butler counties and obtained his early education in the public schools, later attending various educational institutions. He took a summer normal course at the Slate Lick Academy and also at Worthington, and was graduated from Westminster College in the class of 1905. Since then he has devoted himself to educational work and has acceptably filled several important positions. For one year he was principal of the Mount Jackson high school, in Lawrence county, Pa.; for a part of one year was principal of the Hickory high school, and also was supervisor and principal of the township high school there for two years; served as principal of the South Buffalo township (Armstrong county) high school for two years, and since 1908 has filled his present position, where he has two assistants. He ranks high among the educators of Armstrong county.

Mr. Hazlett was married June 24, 1911, to Erma Graham, a daughter of Benjamin and Caroline (Palmer) Graham, of New Wilmington, Lawrence Co., Pa. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally is associated with Lodge No. 836, Odd Fellows, at Craigsville.

WILBERT EARL LAUSTER has followed milling ever since he commenced work, having learned the business with his father, Henry F. Lauster, who was well-known in that connection in his section of Armstrong county. In fact, he is a member of the third

generation of the family to follow it in Cowanshannock township.

Ernest Martin Lauster, great-grandfather of Wilbert Earl Lauster, was born in 1800 in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, where he followed milling until he came to America in 1848, accompanied by his family. They landed at Baltimore, Md., from there proceeded to Pittsburgh, Pa., and shortly afterward secured land at what is now East Liberty. Mr. Lauster followed gardening until 1855, when he moved to Armstrong county and bought a farm of 150 acres from Samuel Beers, in Kittanning township. Mr. Lauster remained on this farm until 1866, when he moved to the farm of a son in another part of the township, living there until 1881, when he removed to his son Henry's farm in Cowanshannock township, where he died in 1888. His wife was also long-lived; born in 1799, she died in 1885. They were buried in St. Paul's cemetery, in Plumcreek township, Armstrong county. They had three sons: George, residing on the old homestead in Kittanning township; Peter, formerly a successful business man of Pittsburgh, member of the firm of Lang & Lauster; and Henry.

Henry Lauster, son of Ernest Martin Lauster, was born Feb. 7, 1837, in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany. When eleven years of age he accompanied his parents to America, and was about nineteen when his father bought the farm in Armstrong county. Henry learned the milling business and after a time became associated with J. A. Boyer, under the firm name of Boyer & Lauster, the firm later becoming Lauster, Sowers & Co. They erected the North Star Mill, three miles southwest of Yatesboro. The business of the mill became very heavy. In April, 1889, Henry Lauster, together with his brother Peter Lauster, then of Allegheny, bought out the interests of the other parties, conducting the mill under the name of Lauster Brothers. Henry Lauster was in charge of the mill business and under his management it prospered. His brother died Feb. 11, 1893, after which he continued it alone until Sept. 24, 1903, when he retired, what was widely known as Lauster's mill being sold. After a year of rest on his farm in Cowanshannock township, he built a comfortable residence at Rural Valley, and was about ready to move into it when he sustained an injury to his foot, which, after much suffering and a surgical operation in the hospital of Kittanning, Pa., caused his death in November, 1906. He was buried in St. Paul's cemetery connected with St. Paul's Reformed Church, near

Blanco. He was a member of the order of the Odd Fellows and both in that organization and among his fellow citizens generally, was held in very high regard. It was said of him that he was a kind-hearted, generous man, one of unimpeachable integrity, a good husband and a loving father.

In 1858 Henry Lauster was married to Christena Koch, of Kittanning township, Armstrong county, and four children were born to them, three sons and one daughter. In 1882 the family was stricken with typhoid fever and on Oct. 18th, two of the children succumbed, the only daughter, Catherine C., who was seventeen years old, and one son, John B., aged twenty-two years. Two other sons survived the epidemic, Henry F. and William P. The mother, Mrs. Henry Lauster, was born May 11, 1839, and resides at Rural Valley, taking possession of the new residence while her husband was at the hospital, hopefully preparing the home to which he never returned alive. Her parents were John and Anna (Reichart) Koch, of Kittanning township.

Henry F. Lauster, son of Henry, was born Nov. 13, 1862, and was engaged in the milling business most of his life, first at Lauster's mills, Blanco, and from 1904 in association with his brother, William P. Lauster. They built the Rural Roller Mills in Yatesboro immediately after their father sold his mills as above related in 1903, and operated same under the firm name of Lauster Brothers until the death of Henry F. Lauster, which occurred Feb. 7, 1908. He married Narcissa Wagner, daughter of Jacob Wagner, who was a pioneer farmer of Armstrong county. Mrs. Lauster survives her husband, as do also the three sons born to them, John B., Wilbert E. and Orin Elsworth.

Wilbert E. Lauster was born Feb. 9, 1890, in Cowanshannock township, where he was reared. He began his education in the country school there, later attending public school at Rural Valley. Under the able direction of his father he became familiar with the details of the milling business, at which he has been employed since 1907, and he has shown the aptitude for it which might have been expected of a member of the Lauster family. He is a progressive young man in every respect. In politics Mr. Lauster is a Democrat, and he holds membership in the Reformed Church.

On April 18, 1910, Mr. Lauster married Minnie Beestriz, daughter of Martin and

Clara (Rish) Beestriz, of Parnassus, Pennsylvania.

JACOB C. CAMPBELL, retired farmer, now a highly respected resident of Worthington, which borough he served as burgess for three years, was born in West Franklin township, Armstrong Co., Pa., April 24, 1848, son of Samuel and Margaret (Garver) Campbell, and a grandson of James Campbell.

James Campbell came to America from his native country, Ireland, and prior to 1800 settled in Armstrong county, Pa. He cleared and improved a tract of thirty acres on which he lived and died, and subsequently bought 200 acres of land in the same township, West Franklin, which he sold to his sons Samuel and James. The name of his wife was Hannah Claypoole, and their only children were the sons mentioned.

Samuel Campbell, son of James and father of Jacob C. Campbell, was born in 1802, in Armstrong county. He owned 107 acres of land, all of which he cleared through his own industry, and here he died in 1870, at the age of sixty-eight years. He married Margaret Garver, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Kears) Garver, the former a native of Germany and an early settler in West Franklin township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he cleared and improved a farm of over one hundred acres. To Samuel and Margaret Campbell the following children were born: James and Nancy J., both of whom are deceased; Jacob C.; Mary, who married Harvey Henry; Hannah, Isaac and Samuel, all of whom are deceased; and John.

Jacob C. Campbell attended the district schools in boyhood and then gave his attention to the management of the old homestead farm, on which he remained until 1902, when he retired to Worthington. In politics he is a Republican, and he has served seven years as a school director.

On Oct. 21, 1874, Mr. Campbell was married to Eliza Reed, a daughter of David and Mary Ann (McKee) Reed, and a granddaughter of David H. and Mary (Knight) Reed and of Thomas and Margaret (Blaine) McKee, all old pioneer residents of Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have three children: Florence, who is the wife of Harry B. Husler; Edgar W., and Stella Marie.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS PRUGH, late of Elderton, Armstrong county, was a member of the borough council at the time of his

death and had held various other public positions in that place, of which he was long a highly respected citizen.

Mr. Prugh was born Feb. 13, 1839, in Westmoreland county, Pa., near Saltsburg, son of Abner and Elizabeth (Bortz) Prugh. His father always followed farming, and owned a tract of 135 acres in Plum Creek township, Armstrong Co., Pa., whither he removed when his son Augustus was three years old. He married Elizabeth Bortz, and they had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Caroline married Robert Thompson, of Armstrong county, a teacher, and both are now deceased (they had eight children); Anna married Jacob Shewfler, a blacksmith, of Westmoreland county, who is now deceased, and they had ten children; James, who died at Greensburg, Pa., in 1907, had taught for fifty-two years without losing a term (he left a widow and seven children); George Augustus is mentioned below; William, who died July 3, 1911, was a teacher for forty years (his widow lives with Mrs. George Augustus Prugh at Elderton; by his first wife he had four children); Melissa married William Wyatt, a farmer, of Atwood, Armstrong county, and had six children; Michael, who died March 6, 1911, married Malvina Fryer, of South Bend township; Elizabeth married Robert McLanahan, a farmer, had two children, and died in August, 1895.

George Augustus Prugh (always known as Augustus Prugh) was just three years old when his father moved to Plum Creek township, where he passed the remainder of his life. He became one of the best known citizens of the borough of Elderton, which he served in various official capacities, holding the positions of school director, tax collector and member of the town council, in which latter office he was serving at the time of his death, which occurred June 29, 1912, in Elderton. He had been in poor health for three years. Mr. Prugh was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, which he served as elder for twenty-five years, and he was also deeply interested in the Sunday school, of which he was superintendent for eleven years, missing but two days' attendance in that period.

On Sept. 10, 1862, Mr. Prugh married Sarah Elgin, who died in September, 1892, the mother of five children, two of whom died in infancy. The other three are: Belle, born July 3, 1863, unmarried, who lives in Westmoreland county; Herbert, born in 1869,

who works the farm that was occupied in turn by his grandfather and father (he married Agnes Rankin and has three children); and Pearl, who married Ed. Sheffler, a wagon builder, of Westmoreland county, Pa., and has five children. For his second wife Mr. Prugh married, on July 2, 1895, Eva Bamwell, daughter of Robert Bamwell, a farmer of Blacklick township, Indiana county. Mrs. Prugh took a course at the Indiana (Pa.) State Normal School. No children were born to this union.

JEREMIAH WYANT has been a lifelong resident of Washington township, Armstrong county, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising. He has lived at his present home for almost half a century, and its creditable condition is the best evidence of his energetic and progressive methods. He is a grandson of Martin Wyant, the founder of the family here.

Bartholomew Wyant, father of Jeremiah Wyant, settled in what was then Sugar Creek (now Washington) township, clearing a farm upon which he spent the remainder of his life, following farming. He gave all his time to his own affairs, making many improvements upon his land, and was a quiet, unassuming citizen, with no desire to mingle in public matters. He died at the age of sixty-two years, a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Wyant married Christina Wolf, who lived to the age of eighty-two years, and they had children as follows: Margaret, Jeremiah, William, Jacob, Luther, Chambers and Addison Bartholomew.

Jeremiah Wyant was born May 7, 1841, on the old homestead in Washington (then Sugar Creek) township, and grew to manhood at his birthplace. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the service of his country, joining Company D, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years, being mustered out in 1865. Among the engagements in which he took part were the battles at Blackwater river, Kinston and Plymouth, where he was captured. He was first taken to Andersonville, where he was held for five months, was transferred thence to Blackshear Station and later to Savannah and Charleston, and finally to Milan prison, at Florence, S. C. His experiences and sufferings during this period were of unusual severity. He was exchanged while at Florence and returned to his regiment. After the war Mr. Wyant settled upon the farm in Washington township where he has since

made his home, a tract of seventy-six acres which when he took possession had comparatively few improvements. An old log barn and brick house stood on the land, but it was only partly cleared, and he set about to make a desirable estate with a spirit of ambition and enterprise which assured success. He has brought the soil into splendid condition by systematic working and judicious management, has erected all new buildings on the place, and keeps the property in excellent order, its appearance being a credit to him and to the neighborhood. Mr. Wyant has taken a good citizen's interest in the welfare of his locality and has ably filled the office of supervisor for five or six terms; he has also been school director. In politics he has always adhered to the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Wyant married Martha Catherine Best, who was born Dec. 25, 1840, and they have had a family of eight children, born as follows: Harvey Adolphus, May 15, 1866 (was drowned when twenty-three years old); William, Dec. 15, 1868; Lillie, Feb. 20, 1871; John L., Jan. 26, 1872; Anna, Dec. 22, 1873; Charles, Nov. 22, 1876; Margaret, Oct. 22, 1877; James, Feb. 24, 1881.

SAMUEL S. MATEER, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Boggs township, Armstrong county, lives on the farm formerly owned and occupied by his father, and is a member of the third generation of his family in this county, where his grandparents, John and Margaret (Montgomery) Mateer, settled at an early day.

John Mateer was a native of Cumberland county, Pa., and on coming to Armstrong county settled in Franklin township, where his children were born, viz.: John, Robert, Samuel, Montgomery, Anthony, Rosana, Nancy and Margaret. In 1855 John Mateer, the father of this family, left Armstrong county and moved out to Wayne county, Ill., where he died. He was a Democrat in politics.

Samuel Mateer, son of John, was born Nov. 27, 1818, in Franklin township, Armstrong county, and died in 1900 in Boggs township. Farming was his principal business throughout life, but in early life he was also a drover, dealing extensively in stock, which he drove to the eastern markets. He bought the place of 200 acres in Boggs township now owned by his son Samuel, at a time when there were neither roads nor bridges in

the vicinity, and the tree under which he pitched his tent the first winter, while he cleared a place for his house, is still standing. In the spring he went for his young wife, whom he had married the previous August, 1843, and they worked together to improve the property, in time being able to build a fine house and barns. Mr. Mateer was a Democrat and took a prominent part in the public affairs of the locality, holding the office of justice of the peace for twelve years and serving faithfully in various township offices, including that of school director. Being a carpenter, he in 1859 built the school-house which still stands on the farm and is known by his name. He also contributed liberally toward the building of the Presbyterian Church of Concord, and was one of the trustees of that congregation. He helped to secure good roads in his neighborhood. He was the promoter of the Pine Creek furnace, and in company with James E. Brown, of whom he purchased his farm, established the furnace where the station of that name now stands. Thus he was associated with many movements which marked the progress of his community. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In August, 1843, Mr. Mateer married Elizabeth Ambrose, who was born April 2, 1823, daughter of Benjamin Ambrose, a farmer of Westmoreland county, who came to Franklin township, Armstrong county, where he reared his family of four sons and three daughters. Mr. Ambrose was a Whig and a Presbyterian. Mrs. Mateer died in 1904. She and her husband had the following children, all born on the home farm in Boggs township where their son Samuel S. now lives: James E. B., born May 24, 1844, is a farmer of Boggs township (he married Esther S. Lowry); John Harvey, born July 31, 1846, is a farmer of Boggs township; Robert M., born Oct. 5, 1848, graduated from Jefferson Medical College and was a prominent physician of Elderton, this county, until his death, Jan. 18, 1900 (he married Mary Donnelly); Benjamin Franklin, born Dec. 25, 1850, is a retired farmer living in Kittanning; Samuel S. is mentioned below; Annie Jane, born Oct. 25, 1855, married William C. Calhoun, a farmer of Boggs township; Margaret, born March 18, 1858, married Findley P. Wolff, an attorney of Kittanning, and died June 24, 1910; Mary Elizabeth, born Dec. 10, 1860, is the widow of Joseph Banks; Ambrose M., born July 16, 1863, is a merchant at Ford City, this county; Alexander Montgomery,

born Oct. 26, 1867, is a farmer of Boggs township. Besides their own large family Mr. and Mrs. Mateer raised Daniel Cogley, who was born Sept. 7, 1839, and whom they took into their home as an orphan boy of nine years. He still resides on the old homestead with Samuel S. Mateer. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company K, 155th Pennsylvania Regiment, and serving three years with the Army of the Potomac; after his discharge he returned to the Mateer farm in Boggs township.

Samuel S. Mateer was born on his present farm May 1, 1853, and there he remained throughout his early life, assisting his father. He was educated in the local district schools. He now owns the old homestead property intact, and his progressive methods and skillful management entitle him to a place among the leading farmers of his section. He is one of the substantial citizens of his township, and highly esteemed wherever known.

On Oct. 20, 1891, he married Mary Houser, who was born May 3, 1862, in Boggs township, daughter of Henry and Esther (Zimmerman) Houser, of Goheenville. They have had three children, born as follows: Margaret, June 5, 1893; Elizabeth Bell, April 10, 1898; and Martha, Jan. 22, 1903. Mr. Mateer is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is in sympathy with the Democratic party on political questions, but takes no part in such matters, never aspiring to office. His home is the abode of hospitality, and as a neighbor and friend he is well liked in his section.

John and Christina (Clever) Houser, Mrs. Mateer's grandparents, were early pioneers of Wayne township, Armstrong county. They were married in 1824, and had the following children: Henry, George, Daniel, Jacob, John, Sarah, Mary, Levina and Catherine. The mother of this family was born Sept. 4, 1804, in Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland county, Pa., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Clever, who once lived in Center county, this State, later, in 1800, moving to Westmoreland county. When Christina was ten years old she walked with the family to the Rupp settlement, now the site of Echo, Armstrong county. She was always strong and hardy, and lived to the unusual age of one hundred years. Her father, Henry Clever, was the only one of the Clever family to escape being massacred by the Indians, he having been away from home at the time the massacre occurred.

Henry Houser, son of John and Christina (Clever) Houser, was born in Wayne town-

ship, Armstrong county, and settled in the northern part of Boggs township on a tract of one hundred acres then only partly improved. He added another one hundred acres, and devoted the remainder of his life to the improvement of the place, where he lived until his death, in 1900, at the age of sixty-eight. His wife, Esther (Zimmerman), died in 1888, at the age of fifty-eight. Their children were: Sarah Jane, John, Jeremiah, Mary (Mrs. Samuel S. Mateer), Daniel, William and Margaret.

RALPH B. HUBER, who is engaged in the general merchandise business in the borough of Rural Valley, Armstrong county, is a hard-working and enterprising young man whose substantial qualities augur well for his success. He was born at Rural Valley Sept. 15, 1886, son of Joseph B. Huber, and is a grandson of the late Bernard Huber, who settled at what is now Rural Valley in 1850.

Bernard Huber was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 6, 1819, and came to America when he became of age. He was a tailor by trade. After his marriage he located at Lancaster, Pa., where he followed tailoring for a time, and thence removed to Philadelphia, where he lived, in what is now West Philadelphia, until 1850. Coming to Armstrong county, he bought property and in the fall of that year settled at what is now Rural Valley, where he continued to work at his trade. He had served five years in the German army before coming to America, and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the support of the Union, becoming a member of Company G, 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and being at once made orderly sergeant. He was ever afterward known as Sergeant Huber. He was with the Army of the Cumberland, and served three years. After his return from the army Mr. Huber lived retired until his death, which occurred in July, 1891. He is buried at Rural Valley. Mr. Huber was always faithful to his military training and continued to take an interest in such matters, was a member of the G. A. R. and took an active part in its work, and was a man highly respected by all who knew him. His wife, Anna B. (Busenger), was born in Germany, July 6, 1810, and came to America with her parents when three years old, the family settling in Harrisburg, Pa. She died at Rural Valley April 23, 1885, aged nearly seventy-five years. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Huber: Elizabeth, born Aug. 14, 1841, died unmarried; Lewis F., born June 13, 1843, served during

the Civil war in Company G, 55th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Harry White's regiment, and died at Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 5, 1863, at the early age of nineteen, while in the service; Charles H. lives at Rural Valley; Joseph B. is mentioned below; Anna M., born Nov. 23, 1850, died in childhood.

Joseph B. Huber was born May 30, 1848, in Philadelphia, and learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed for a number of years. He was a young child when the family settled in Rural Valley, and he passed the remainder of his life at that place, where he died Feb. 25, 1909. For a number of years he was engaged at the carpenter's trade. He is buried at Rural Valley. Mr. Huber was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Mrs. Hannah (Ramer) Hoeh, daughter of Robert and Mary (Hertenberger) Ramer, natives of Germany who came to this country and settled in Armstrong county, Pa., and widow of Charles Hoeh. She survived Mr. Huber and continues to make her home at Rural Valley. To Mr. and Mrs. Huber were born three children: Ralph B.; Elsie, who married Oscar C. Turney and has one child, Harold; and Wilburt, who died young. By her first marriage Mrs. Huber had two daughters: Mary, who died when eighteen years old; and Flora, who married John Hankinson and had four children, Lawrence, Elsie, Bernard and Russel.

Ralph B. Huber received his early education at the public schools of Rural Valley and later attended the normal school at Indiana. He then took up the electrical business, which he followed for eighteen months at Yatesboro, this county, and he has since devoted himself to the general store at Rural Valley which he now conducts. He has a wide patronage among the residents of Rural Valley and the neighboring country, and by honorable methods and strict attention to his customers is building up a substantial trade.

Mr. Huber married A. G. Milliron, daughter of Jesse Milliron, of Ringgold, Jefferson county, Pa., and they have one daughter, Evelyn M. Mr. Huber is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He votes independently.

WILLIAM BAIN RAMSEY, justice of the peace, Second ward, Parker City, Pa., was born in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, April 21, 1837, son of George S. and Eliza (Bain) Ramsey, and a grandson of James Ramsey. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

James Ramsey came from Virginia to Armstrong county, Pa., prior to 1820, settling in Sugar Creek township. He was a tailor, and continued to work at his trade until old age caused his retirement, living to be ninety-six years old. He married a Miss Smith, and they had six children, all now deceased, namely: William; Harriet, who married John Rowe; Fanny, who married Isaac Colbert; Eleanor, who married Joseph London; George S., and James F.

George S. Ramsey, son of James Ramsey, was a man of unusual learning for his day, being a scholar and familiar with the English and German languages. Soon after attaining his majority he settled in Donegal township, Butler county, Pa., where he followed farming in the summers and taught school in the winters until two years before his death, at the age of forty-one years, at that time being auditor of Butler county. He married Eliza Bain, who survived him. She was a daughter of John and Charity (Sanders) Bain, the former coming from Gettysburg, Pa., to Armstrong county at an early date, settling in Madison township, where he cleared a farm from the wilderness on which he lived until his death. To George S. and Eliza (Bain) Ramsey the following children were born: William B., John S. (deceased), James H. (deceased), a son that died in infancy, George W. and Perry M.

William B. Ramsey was twelve years old when he accompanied his widowed mother and the other members of the family from their home in Butler county to the Bain homestead in Armstrong county, and there he grew to manhood. His education was secured in the common schools. For a number of years he worked at Pine Creek Furnace, seven miles from Kittanning, Pa. On Aug. 18, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, in Company K, 155th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war. He took part in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. From the last named place he was sent to hospital at Washington, D. C., and afterward, on account of poor health, was detailed for light duty, and on April 21, 1864, on account of continued disability, was honorably discharged from a hospital at Philadelphia.

After Mr. Ramsey sufficiently recovered his strength at home he was employed in mining and shipping ore for three years, at Lucinda, Clarion county, Pa., and later from Parker in company with Major W. P. Mobley, and from Bear Creek to Pittsburgh, Pa., until 1870. He

then embarked in the coal business, opening coal banks at Parker and Karns City, in Armstrong county, and at St. Joe, in Butler county, and continued in that business until 1886, when he was elected assessor of the city of Parker. He served in that office for twenty-three consecutive years. In 1906 he was elected a justice of the peace, holding over his term, under the new law, from May, 1911, to December, 1911, and on Nov. 7, 1911, was reelected, for a term of six years.

Mr. Ramsey was married Oct. 1, 1857, to Georgiana Curren, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Garwood) Curren, of Parker, and eight children were born to them, namely: William C., who is deceased; James H.; Elizabeth, who is the wife of William Over; Sarah A., wife of Charles Cratty; Homer S.; Robert G.; Julia A., wife of Dr. Albert M. Hoover; and Jacob M. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over a half century. He belongs to C. A. Craig Post, No. 75, G. A. R., of Parker, which he served as commander for one year, quartermaster for eight years, and at present as adjutant, serving his fifteenth year in that office. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

JOHN W. CROSBY, of Leechburg, gas contractor and producer, is prominently connected with an industry which has had considerable influence in the prosperity of the borough. He has made his home there since 1886, and has been engaged in the gas business continuously.

Mr. Crosby is a native of Canada, born Oct. 8, 1858, about forty miles from Montreal, on the Ottawa river. John W. Crosby, his grandfather, was a native of Ireland, and on coming to America first settled in Philadelphia, Pa. Later he removed to Canada, where he became a large landowner and at one time also owned a line of stage coaches and a hotel. He was a pioneer in the region in which he settled, and he remained there to the end of his days, dying at the age of sixty-five years. His children were: James, Maria, Elizabeth, Sarah A., Jane and John W.

James Crosby, son of John W. Crosby, was born in Canada, and remained with his father, being in his employ. He died in 1865, at the age of about forty. His wife, Elizabeth (Harris), died in December, 1908, at the age of seventy-two years. Their six children were: Sarah Ann, Henrietta, John W., James (who was killed in Canada), Emma Jane, and one daughter that died in infancy.

John W. Crosby attended school in Canada until he was about sixteen years old. He then did farm work for a few years, and afterward clerked in a country store in Canada until 1876, when he started out for Pennsylvania. He arrived at Franklin on June 16th, and being out of money continued his journey on foot, walking to Edinburg, a distance of twenty-five miles. There his mother's brother, Thomas Harris, was engaged in the oil business, and he worked for him two years. At the end of that period he started in the oil business on his own account, at Mecca, in Trumbull county, Ohio, where he remained for one winter, next going to the Bradford (Pa.) oil fields. He was employed there drilling wells. In the fall of 1883 he joined a party of eight persons going out to California, being interested in a company that had a dry washer. They went into the mountains, but the rainy season coming on four became discouraged and turned back. For two months Mr. Crosby and another man were out by themselves, depending for food upon the game they shot, but they eventually returned to Los Angeles, where Mr. Crosby found himself stranded. Returning to Bradford, Pa., in the spring of 1884, he again went to work with his uncle for a time. He then started in business as an oil well contractor, his first well being drilled for the McCalmont Oil Company, of Pittsburgh. About this time the gas excitement was beginning to be felt in and around Pittsburgh, and the Philadelphia Gas Company was organized. Mr. Crosby began to take contracts to drive wells for them, the first one being at Tarentum, Pa. Two years later, on Oct. 1, 1886, he located at the borough of Leechburg, where he has since resided. He has been in the gas and oil business throughout this period, and has drilled about two hundred gas wells, including some of the largest in this region, comprising Armstrong, Westmoreland, Indiana, Allegheny, Somerset, Cambria and Clearfield counties. He also drilled an oil well in Greene county for the Standard Oil Company. In 1895 Mr. Crosby organized the Hyde Park Gas Company, owning one quarter of its stock, and six years later, when they sold out to the American Gas Company, they received forty thousand dollars for their stock, although the company was organized with a capital of only twenty-five hundred. He is vice president and general manager of the Gilpin Natural Gas Company of Leechburg, which has several wells in Armstrong county, selling gas to supply the Pittsburgh Shovel Works and the

American Sheet and Tin Plate Company's plant, both of which are located in Leechburg; and he is a director and manager of the Acme Natural Gas Company of Leechburg. On Sept. 27, 1911, he struck a fine well at West Leechburg, which is now being operated by the Crosby Gas Company. Few if any men in the gas business have had more experience in that line than Mr. Crosby, and he has been remarkably successful. His success is due as much to his good judgment and shrewd management as to other causes, and he has the confidence of all who have been associated with him. He is a director of the Mary Mining Company, which has offices in Pittsburgh and owns valuable ore property in Mexico. In 1887 Mr. Crosby was one of the organizers of the Grobheiser & Crosby Furniture Company, of Sturgis, Mich., and served as vice president of that concern. He sold out his holdings in this company in 1892. It is one of the largest table manufacturing establishments in the United States. Mr. Crosby is justly considered one of the influential business men of the borough in which he has so long made his home, and his enterprise and progressive disposition have been material factors in its growth and advancement.

On Aug. 15, 1886, Mr. Crosby was married to Mary M. McGeary, daughter of R. D. McGeary, of Tarentum, Pa. They have one son, Frank H. In politics Mr. Crosby is independent. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and socially is connected with the local lodge of Elks.

THOMAS BROWN, a farmer of Kiskiminetas township, was born July 1, 1830, in County Cavan, Ireland, son of Irwin and Margaret (Johnson) Brown.

Irwin Brown brought his wife and family of seven children to America in 1851, locating in Armstrong county, Pa. For four years he worked in the rolling mills at Kittanning, and then moved to Kiskiminetas township, where he bought 200 acres of land. On this he lived the remainder of his life, and since his death, in 1891, his children have made their home there, the property never having been divided. His wife passed away in 1889. They had twelve children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Thomas, Elizabeth, Isabell, John, Mary, Alexander, Frank and Margaret.

The Brown family is singularly blessed, for these brothers and sisters live together in perfect unity and happiness. They are exceptionally intelligent, and capable of bearing their part in the development of their neigh-

borhood. They all belong to the Episcopal Church, the elder ones having been baptized in the Church of England prior to the family migration. The men of the family are Republicans, steadfast in their support of the party. The Brown home is one of the most hospitable in Armstrong county, and guests are cordially welcomed. The homestead owned by them in common is one of the finest in the county, and includes an orchard of apple trees which in 1911 bore a banner crop. There are other fruits, and all kinds of vegetables and grains are raised.

It is a matter of pride with the members of this family to live up to the high moral standard set by their parents, and they are highly esteemed wherever known.

HARRY E. J. PUTNEY, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Kittanning, was born at Putneyville, Armstrong Co., Pa., Nov. 27, 1862, a son of Samuel B. and Harriet A. (Williamson) Putney.

David Putney, his paternal grandfather, was the founder of Putneyville. He was born in Connecticut, Oct. 18, 1794. On Sept. 29, 1818, he married Lavina Stevenson, born Jan. 7, 1796, and their children were: James T., George, David T., Mary E., William N., Samuel B., Nelson O. and Ezra J. Mr. and Mrs. Putney subsequently moved to Freeport, Pa., and in 1833 Mr. Putney bought from the Holland Land Company, at \$1.50 per acre, a tract of one thousand acres surrounding and including the site of the present village of Putneyville. The bottom lands and the hillsides were covered with laurel and hazel brush. A little shanty was put up on the creek bank, where later a gristmill was erected, and this served as the home of the Putneys for about four months, until it was replaced with a cabin. This cabin was stocked with goods, to be sold to the surrounding farmers. Later a story and a half frame dwelling was built, which was the first of its kind in the neighborhood. In the meanwhile Mr. Putney successfully conducted his mercantile operations. In 1840 he contracted to furnish a large amount of timber to complete dam No. 1 on the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh. By this time a little settlement had sprung up about his location, and a few houses had been erected.

Samuel B. Putney, son of David, was for the greater part of his life extensively engaged in a lumber and boat building business. His death occurred in 1865. He and his wife were the parents of the following children:

David W., Boyd H. and Harry E. J. Mr. and Mrs. Putney were both active members of the Methodist Church, which Mr. Putney served as trustee. He was also active in Sunday school work, and exerted a powerful influence for good among his associates.

Harry E. J. Putney attended public school at Putneyville, the Reidsburg Clarion Academy, and the Clarion Normal School. After leaving school he became an apprentice to the painter's trade, which he followed for a time. Mr. Putney then spent six years in the employ of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and later was engaged in a gas, oil and coal business. When he located at Kittanning he engaged in the general insurance and real estate business, in which he has since continued. In 1908, Mr. Putney, with H. A. Colwell and Mr. Pollock, cashier of the National Kittanning Bank, organized the Chicago Air Brake Company. This air brake acts upon a different principle from those manufactured by the Westinghouse people, and it is believed by those who are competent to pass judgment that it is destined to revolutionize the air brake system. A bright future appears to be before the promoters of this invention. Mr. Putney is active in fraternal circles, belonging to the Masonic order, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree, and also to the Elks.

On July 19, 1899, Mr. Putney was married to Marie Jones, daughter of David and Emma Jones, of Pittsburgh. Four children have been born to them: Harriet E., Jean D. J., Madge M. and Francis C.

JOHN WAREHAM, a venerable resident of Bethel township, has lived at his present home there for eighty years, and the place, which is now under the management of his eldest son, David Wareham, is one of the finest in that section of Armstrong county. Mr. Wareham was born July 1, 1828, in Armstrong county, near Apollo (then in Allegheny township), son of Peter and Susanna (Heigs) Wareham. His grandparents were of German descent, and came to this region from eastern Pennsylvania.

Peter Wareham was born Oct. 18, 1796, and his wife, Susanna (Heigs), was born the same year, in Somerset county, Pa., and was reared by her Grandmother Meyers, of Venango county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wareham moved to the farm in Bethel township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where their son John now lives, and both died in 1882, he on March 15th and she on August 24th. They

had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: William, born Oct. 9, 1821, married Henrietta Ayres (he was a soldier in Colonel Sirwell's regiment, the 78th Pennsylvania Infantry, during the Civil war); Catherine, born March 10, 1823, married Daniel Keefer; Silas, born June 7, 1825, married Mary Beatty, daughter of James Beatty; John, born in July, 1828, is mentioned below; Maria, born Feb. 22, 1830, married Samuel Wolf; Margaret, born March 19, 1833, married Miles Beatty, son of James Beatty.

John Wareham was but four years old when brought to Bethel (then Allegheny) township, and the country was still wild and heavily timbered, deer and other game being still plentiful. He attended the log school-houses usually found in pioneer days, fitted with slab benches, the pupils facing the wall, which held the shelves—running all around the room—used as desks. Amid such surroundings he grew to manhood, early becoming familiar with agricultural pursuits, which he followed throughout his active years. He was one of the hard-working and intelligent farmers of his township, keeping up the old home place in the most creditable manner. He took an active part in the public affairs of the township, serving capably and efficiently in the offices of supervisor and school director, and he has been for many years one of the leading members of the Bethel Lutheran Church, in which he has held the office of deacon.

In January, 1856, Mr. Wareham was united in marriage with Julia A. Walters, of Armstrong county, who was born March 14, 1834, daughter of John and Martha (Meyers) Walters, and they have had a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, of whom all but one survive at this writing: David is mentioned below; Maria married Samuel Kinnard, of Vandergrift, Pa., and they have one daughter and one son, Bertha and Irvin; Albert is a resident of Braddock, Pa.; Simon, who also lives at Braddock, has been married twice, first to Emma Wagle, by whom he had one son, J. Earl, and second to Mrs. Philomena Fletcher (they have no children); Martha married Miles Zellefrow, of New Kensington, Pa., and died at the age of thirty-two years, leaving two children, Margery and Albert; Susanna is married to Sloan Banks, of Bethel township, and has three children, Paul, Irene and Ruby; Mary is the wife of James King, of Vandergrift, and their children are Vera, Eugene and

Eveline; Edward married Maud Keppel, of Apollo, Armstrong county, and has three children, Cecil, Julia and Bessie; Harry married Maud Dettor, of Apollo, and they have two children, Dale and Edgar; Margaret is the wife of Calvin Cravenor, of Parks township, Armstrong county, and they have six children, Mabel, Ernest, Claud, Brice, Viola and Hazel; Olive is married to Joseph Mausfield, of Bethel township, and has two children, Marie and Rosa.

Mr. and Mrs. Wareham have lived to see many changes in their section and have aided in its progress, and they are held in very high estimation among their neighbors. Like her husband, Mrs. Wareham is a member of Bethel Lutheran Church.

DAVID WAREHAM, eldest son of John and Julia A. (Walters) Wareham, was born March 9, 1857, in Bethel township, where he has passed all his life. He obtained his education in the local public schools, and began at an early age to assist his father with the work on the home farm, of which he now has the entire management. The property has been undergoing steady improvement, Mr. Wareham keeping pace with the most approved methods of the day in his work, and it is a valuable and attractive farm, its appearance and fertility amply repaying the labor and expense necessary to bring it to its present condition. Besides farming he has followed carpentering and mining. For several years he has been a school director, having served five consecutive years in that office prior to his election in 1913. Mr. Wareham is a member of Bethel Lutheran Church, of which he has been a deacon for many years. Fraternally he is a member of the O. U. A. M. and the Grange, P. O. H.

JAMES B. KIFER has been engaged in business at Leechburg continuously for a period of thirty-five years, and has served twenty-seven years as a justice of the peace, "Squire" Kifer being one of the best known men in this part of Armstrong county. He was born at Leechburg, Nov. 9, 1856, son of Joseph Kifer and grandson of Michael Kifer. His great-grandfather was a resident of Westmoreland county, Pa., where he died.

Michael Kifer was a native of Westmoreland county, and lived there about two miles from Greensburg. He followed farming, and died upon his farm. It is remarkable that the nine children born to him and his wife died in the same order in which they were born.

Joseph Kifer, son of Michael, was born March 3, 1809, near Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and when a young man learned the trade of hatter. When improved machinery began to change the work, however, he gave it up and turned his attention to gardening. In his later years he came to Leechburg, Armstrong county, where he lived in retirement until his death, which occurred Aug. 20, 1882. He was a very large and strong man. In 1837 he married Anna C. Spang, who was born June 25, 1818, daughter of Jacob Spang (born Feb. 2, 1769, and died Oct. 12, 1847). Jacob Spang was of Berks county, a member of the family whose members are heirs to the large Spang estate in Europe, which the Spangs have long endeavored to get possession of. To Mr. and Mrs. Kifer were born nine children, five of whom died in infancy, the others being: Lucinda, Rosanna, Esther and James B.

James B. Kifer received his education at Leechburg. When fourteen years old he left high school and for the next seven and a half years was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Leechburg, selling tickets. On Oct. 22, 1878, he opened the stationery store which he has ever since carried on. It was the first establishment of the kind in the place and was a success from the start, as its continued existence of thirty-five years would evidence. Mr. Kifer is probably best known, however, in his capacity of justice of the peace, to which office he was first appointed, Jan. 25, 1887, by Gov. James A. Beaver, to succeed A. J. Elliott, who was then elected to represent this district in the State Legislature. He has served continuously since, by election and reelection, having been chosen by the people on five different occasions. During his long period of service many cases have come up before him for trial and he has disposed of his work in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned. He is one of those justices who believe in amicable settlements whenever possible, and he always tries to have a case dismissed or settled out of court if his persuasion can arrange it so. In fact it is recognized that his efforts in this direction have saved many dollars to the county and to individual litigants who have followed his advice. It is worthy of note, and redounds to his credit, that in no case carried from his court to a higher one in all the years of his service has his decision been reversed. This is a record which is very creditable to both his legal and judicial ability.

Squire Kifer is well known in fraternal

circles, belonging to Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M. (he was made a Mason in 1889); to Kittanning Chapter, No. 248, R. A. M.; Tancred Commandery; Pittsburgh Consistory, and Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Pittsburgh. He also holds membership in the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and for eleven years served as superintendent of the Sunday school.

On Jan. 19, 1881, Mr. Kifer married Elizabeth A. Kirkpatrick, daughter of James and Sarah Kirkpatrick. They have two children, Mildred E. Bolar and Albert Eugene.

McKALLIP. The McKallip family, well known in Armstrong county, Pa., can be traced back in this country to a period antedating the Revolutionary war by several years at least. Its representatives have been men of honor and responsibility, whose efforts have been directed in a public-spirited way toward securing a betterment of conditions along civic reforms.

(I) Henry McKallip, of whom but little is known except that he was of Scotch-Irish descent, in 1774 brought his wife to America.

(II) Archibald McKallip, son of Henry McKallip, was the progenitor of the family in western Pennsylvania. He was born on shipboard while his parents were crossing the ocean, in 1774. He married Catharine Kipp, of Holland-Dutch descent, who was born on the present site of Gettysburg, in Adams county, Pa., in 1779, and died in 1844, two years after her husband passed away. They are buried in Elder's Ridge cemetery, in Indiana county, near the Armstrong county line. Both were consistent members of the United Presbyterian Church. During his earlier life Archibald McKallip taught school in Westmoreland county, and in Armstrong county at what is now Apollo. He and his wife had the following children: Henry K. died in Leechburg; Hannah married John Goldinger; Nancy married Daniel Yetter; Polly married Jesse Couch; George W. is mentioned below; John died in Westmoreland county; Nathaniel died in the West; Mattie married George Hawk; Abraham died at Freeport, Pa.; James died at Parkers Landing. Archibald McKallip had two brothers: John, who married and had a family; and Alexander, who never married, who became the owner of about three hundred acres of land where the battle of Gettysburg was fought.

(III) George W. McKallip was born Feb.

9, 1812, in Westmoreland county, Pa., and became a large landowner and merchant. His death occurred in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, Nov. 8, 1881. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rachel Shirley, was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Pizer) Shirley. They had the following children: John, who was killed in the mines when fifteen years old; Jane, who married Alexander G. (Dias) Dyess, a soldier of the Civil war; Catherine, who married and resides in Gilpin township; Henry P., who married Sarah E. Wolford and died in Leechburg; Robert W.; Elizabeth, who married Mark Marvin and lives in Gilpin township; Coulter, who married Josephine Klingensmith and lives in Gilpin township.

(IV) Robert W. McKallip was born March 4, 1844, in Armstrong county. In early life he was a miner. When his country had need of his services he enlisted in Company H, 6th Heavy Artillery, for nine months during the Civil war. After receiving his honorable discharge he went to the oil country, where he was employed for a few years. On his return he resumed mining in his native county. After some time devoted to this work he went to Harrisburg, where he was sergeant of the Capitol park police. After giving faithful and efficient service in this capacity he purchased a hotel, and operated it until his death, Nov. 13, 1907. His remains are interred in Evergreen cemetery, Leechburg. He was a member of Capt. J. A. Hunter Post, No. 123, G. A. R., of Leechburg. In politics he was a Republican. Mr. McKallip married Amanda Eliza Kistler, daughter of Daniel Kistler, and she survives him, living at Bagdad, Pa. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. McKallip were: Harry W., of Leechburg; Frank K., of Bagdad; Scott, who died at the age of six years; Lottie I., who married Winchester H. Cline; Elizabeth R., at home; Mary E., who married M. I. Bigley; Charles F.; William W., of Bagdad; Laura, who died at the age of two years, and a son that died in infancy.

(V) HARRY W. McKALLIP, superintendent of the West Leechburg Steel Company's coal mines, was born at Bagdad, Pa., July 3, 1864, son of Robert W. McKallip. He attended the local school of his native place, and when only thirteen years old began to work in the mines at Bagdad. When he attained his majority he came to Leechburg and followed mining until 1897, thus gaining a practical understanding of the work, so that when he was made superintendent of the coal mines

owned by the West Leechburg Steel Company he was able to discharge the duties pertaining to his position efficiently and capably.

On Dec. 25, 1884, Mr. McKallip was married to Elizabeth Reidenhauer, daughter of John Reidenhauer, of Westmoreland county. They have children as follows: Henry P., Mabel A., Robert P., Walton B. and George W. Mr. McKallip is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Royal Arcanum. Through his personal characteristics, and business efficiency, Mr. Kallip has become well known throughout his county, where his worth is recognized.

(V) CHARLES F. MCKALLIP was born at Bagdad, July 27, 1877, son of Robert W. McKallip, and is now a farmer of Gilpin township, and weighmaster for the Gilpin Coal Company. Mr. McKallip attended school in Gilpin township, and commenced working in the mines at Bagdad at an early age. Until 1897 he was employed at digging coal, and was then made weighmaster, which position he still holds.

Mr. McKallip married Wilda M. Hawk, daughter of Joseph and Jane B. (Ashbaugh) Hawk. One son, William E., was born of this marriage, and died when three months old. Mr. McKallip is a Republican in politics. The Hebron Lutheran Church holds his membership, and while attending service at Leechburg he is treasurer of the Bagdad Sunday school, and has served it as superintendent for some time.

JOHN SHANER, a farmer of Parks township, Armstrong county, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of his section, was born Sept. 18, 1832, in Westmoreland county, Pa., eldest son of Henry Shaner.

Peter Shaner, great-grandfather of John Shaner, was the founder of the family in this country. He came to America from Germany before the Revolutionary war, and settled in western Pennsylvania, along the Schuylkill river. After living there for some time he removed to Maryland, where he died. His family consisted of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, namely: Adam; Peter; Henry; Christopher; David; Daniel; John; Andrew; another son whose name is not remembered; Christian (daughter) and Catherine, whose husbands were both named Keefer; and another daughter who became Mrs. Ichus. All the sons except John and Andrew removed to western Pennsylvania about the year 1800, Adam and Henry set-

ling in Butler county; some of their descendants are living in Pittsburgh. Christopher had the following children: William, Frederick, Joseph, Sampson, Katy (Mrs. Shafer) and Polly (married Henry Klingensmith); of these, Joseph and Sampson never married.

George Shaner, brother of Peter Shaner, the emigrant, fought under Washington in the American Revolution. He settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., and some of his descendants are now living near Turtle Creek, in Allegheny county, this State.

Daniel Shaner, son of Peter the emigrant, settled near Buena Vista, in Allegheny county, about 1807. The place was then known as Brown's Ferry. His children were John (the historian of the Shaner family), William, Daniel, George, Hetty and Peggy. Shaner's station, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was named after Daniel Shaner, of this family.

Peter Shaner, Jr., grandfather of John Shaner, was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died in Westmoreland county. He was killed at Adamsburg. His children were: Jacob; Eli; Henry; Margaret, who died unmarried; Mrs. Henry Brewer; and one daughter who died young.

Henry Shaner, son of Peter, was born in 1809 in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and owned two farms in that township. Besides following farming he worked in the winter time at making barrels, as well as flaxbrakes for his neighbors. He was an active man in the community, served as tax collector, was a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics was identified with the Republican party. He died Nov. 6, 1881, and is buried in Pleasant View cemetery in Westmoreland county. His wife, Catherine (Cline), daughter of Peter Cline, died in March, 1887. They had a large family, viz.: John is mentioned below; Daniel lives in Gilpin township, Armstrong county; Henry lives in Gilpin township; William, who now lives in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, served during the Civil war in Company C, 139th Pennsylvania Regiment, and was wounded at Spotsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864; Catherine is the widow of John Keppel and resides in Parks township, where she has a farm; Peter enlisted June 8, 1861, in the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, and was killed at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862; Eli is living on the old homestead in Westmoreland county; Andrew, twin of Eli, died when five years old; David lives at Apollo, Pa. (he is the father of Sher-

iff Thomas Shaner, of Armstrong county); Thomas, a contractor, resides at Warren, Pa.; Caroline is the widow of Isaac Heckman and resides in Gilpin township; Rebecca, widow of William Frederick, resides in Westmoreland county; Solomon is living at New Kingston, Pa.; Zacharias is living at the old homestead in Westmoreland county; Elizabeth married Joseph McGeary, of Butler, Pennsylvania.

John Shaner, son of Henry, attended public school in his native county, and continued to live at home, assisting his father, until he was twenty-two years old. After that he was in the employ of Mrs. Owens for two years, doing farm work, and for one year employed elsewhere. He then married and started farming on his own account, on the old homestead. After living there for two and a half years he removed to Armstrong county, where he took care of his brother Daniel's coal land, looking after the latter's interests during his service and absence on account of the Civil war. He then removed to the David Kepple farm in what is now Parks township, remaining there for about one and a half years, after which he bought the James Hunter farm of 107 acres in Parks township. It lies three miles above Leechburg, along the Kiskiminetas river, and has become a valuable piece of property under his intelligent cultivation and excellent management. Mr. Shaner has had the good fortune never to lose a day's work because of illness during his residence there, and although he is in his eightieth year is still actively interested in the farm work. He has served his fellow citizens in the office of township supervisor, and for six years he was an elder of the First Lutheran Church of Leechburg, in which he holds membership. He is identified with the Republican party in politics.

Mr. Shaner was married to Hannah E. Seese, daughter of William Seese, who came to this country from Germany. They have become the parents of nine children: Annie married Thomas M. Klingensmith; Ida married G. B. Gourley; Henry W. D. died when eleven months, eleven days old; George married Florence Kunkel; Finley married Jennie Goodsill; Elsie, deceased, was the wife of Henry Wangaman; Lizzie M., unmarried, lives at home; John S., who married Lillie Shaner, lives at home and is engaged in farming the home place; Mattie is married to Charles Carnahan.

WILSON BOWSER is well known in his section of Armstrong county, having been a successful farmer and popular official of East Franklin township, where he has passed all his life. He was born there Jan. 1, 1840, son of William Bowser and grandson of Valentine Bowser.

Valentine Bowser was from Lancaster county, Pa., and was the first of this branch of the Bowser family to come to Armstrong county. He settled in East Franklin township, obtaining wild land which he cleared. He was a stonemason by trade. He and his wife died in East Franklin township. Their children were: William, Peter, Valentine, Jacob, Abraham, Mathias, Mrs. Toy, Peggy (Mrs. Jonas Bowser) and Mrs. Noah Bowser.

William Bowser, son of Valentine, was born in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, and grew up there, receiving his education in the common schools. He was married to Mary Ann Bowser, of Armstrong county, whose children were: Noah, Samuel, George, Mary Ann, Catherine, Eliza, Sally and Margaret. After marriage William Bowser and his wife settled on a farm in East Franklin township. In his early life he was a shoemaker, later becoming a farmer, and he was well known and respected among his fellow citizens. He never aspired to office, but was a staunch Democrat in politics. In religion he united with the Lutheran Church. He and his wife died in East Franklin township. They had six sons and four daughters; Wilson; Robert, who is deceased; Frank, living in Illinois; William Curtis, farmer in East Franklin township; Calvin, a farmer in East Franklin township; Albert, a farmer in Cowanshannock township; Elizabeth, who married William Wiley (both are deceased); Jane, married to John Wooford, of Indiana county, Pa.; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of M. S. Kerr; and Emma, who married M. H. McGeary, of South Buffalo township, this county.

Wilson Bowser had only limited educational advantages, at the country schools in East Franklin township. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-four, and has continued to farm since he began life for himself, having met with gratifying success in his undertaking, as a result of hard work and intelligent management. He also engages in stock raising. He has given considerable time to public service, having been supervisor of his township for three terms and school director fifteen years, his

work in both capacities being highly satisfactory. In political connection he is a Democrat. He holds membership in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Bowser was married to Sarah Milligan, of East Franklin township, a daughter of Andrew and Peggy Jane Milligan. Her father was a farmer in East Franklin township. Mr. and Mrs. Bowser have four children: Andrew Lee is a farmer in East Franklin township; William Park is a farmer in East Franklin township; Ida married C. McClay, of East Franklin township; E. W., a farmer in East Franklin township, married Jennie Helm, and has three children, Florence, Hazel and Roy.

FRITZ REITLER, of Ford City, Armstrong county, now engaged in the bakery business, was born in Germany in 1869, son of John Reitler.

John Reitler, who resides with his family at Ford City, was born and married in Germany and came to America with his wife and three sons, landing at New York, April 27, 1888. Mr. Reitler came to the United States as a skilled plate glass manufacturer, having learned and followed the trade in his native land. It was through inducements offered him by Captain Ford, the founder of Ford City, Pa., and the father of the glass business at this place, that Mr. Reitler left Germany and came to Ford City to engage in the glassmaking industry, beginning work in the Pittsburgh plate glass plant before the machinery was all in place. With his sons, who were also glassworkers, Mr. Reitler entered the works, and it was under his supervision that the first lot of plate glass was manufactured there. The business has so expanded that now the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Works at Ford City are reputed to be the largest in the world.

Fritz Reitler was employed in the glass works at Ford City for eleven years and then was engaged as a clerk by Mr. Scheeren, dealer in wholesale liquors. After three years he purchased Mr. Scheeren's interest and continued the business himself until recently, when he changed to his present line. Mr. Reitler is one of the city's heaviest taxpayers, owns a large amount of valuable property and is a stockholder in the Ford City National Bank. He is a man of much public spirit and notably benevolent.

In 1892 Mr. Reitler was married to Anna Snyder, daughter of Nicholas Snyder, and they have eight children, namely: Mary,

Christian, John, Annie, Fritz, Jr., Flora, William and Herman. Mr. Reitler, his parents, brothers and sisters, and his own family, all belong to the Lutheran Church. Fraternally he is identified with the Elks at Kittanning, and with the Eagles at Ford City.

HARRY L. ELLENBERGER, junior member of the firm of Martin & Ellenberger, merchants of Dayton, Pa., was born at Belknap, Wayne township, Armstrong county, Aug. 17, 1856, being a son of Gabriel S. Ellenberger.

George Ellenberger, grandfather of Harry L., was born in Butler county, Pa., and moved to Wayne township, Armstrong county, locating at the present site of Belknap about the year 1831. There he obtained a tract of 166 acres of land, built a house on it, and worked hard to clear it for cultivation. He also opened a general store there, being the first merchant in the place. He continued in business until his death, and both he and his wife are interred in the Concord cemetery. His wife, who bore the name of Elizabeth Pontius, was the daughter of Gabriel Pontius. The following children were born to them: Gabriel S.; Charles W., now president of the First National Bank of Dayton, Pa.; William P.; J. Wesley; R. Clark; Maria; Sarepta; and Elizabeth.

Gabriel S. Ellenberger was born in Butler county, Pa. He taught school in Butler county, and always followed farming, owning a fine property of eighty-four acres in Wayne township, two miles north of Belknap. His death occurred in 1892, when he was sixty-two years old. He married Sarah Armstrong, daughter of John D. Armstrong, and they had four children: Harry L., Alice J., George M. and John D., who died young.

Harry L. Ellenberger attended the local schools and Dayton Academy, and taught school in Armstrong county from 1876 to 1890, becoming well known as an educator. In the latter year he located on the family homestead, and in 1896 embarked in the mercantile business at Belknap, continuing until 1908, when he formed his present partnership with Robert B. Martin, at Dayton. The firm is known as Martin & Ellenberger, and handles a full line of groceries, hardware, farm implements, wagons, buggies, and other goods. In addition to his other interests Mr. Ellenberger holds stock in the First National Bank of Dayton.

Mr. Ellenberger is a Republican, served as township clerk and auditor from 1901 to

1906, and is also a justice of the peace. He was one of the founders of the Dayton Normal Institute, and is now serving as secretary of the board. For years he has been a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he is trustee and elder. He is an excellent business man, a public-spirited citizen, and greatly interested in the development and advancement of the community. He has attained deserved prominence in his locality, and is justly held in the highest esteem.

PETER A. SMELTZER, proprietor of the "Valley House" at Yatesboro, Armstrong county, and a large landowner in that section, was born in this part of the county, in Plum Creek township, Feb. 8, 1863, and is a son of Peter George Smeltzer, an old settler of that township.

Peter George Smeltzer was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., near Greensburg, and died July 5, 1883, aged seventy-two years. He was a lifelong farmer, and on coming to Armstrong county settled in Plum Creek township, where he became the owner of a tract of 200 acres. His land was in the woods when he settled on it, and he had to clear it before he could cultivate it, but by hard work he prospered, and he became one of the substantial and well-known citizens of his locality. He lived on his farm until his death. His wife, Mary M. (Cribbs), is buried in St. Thomas cemetery at Gastown, in Plum Creek township. They were the parents of a large family, namely: Elizabeth, Christopher C., Ellen, George W., Robert G., Levi G., Henry S., Catharine, Jane, Caroline, Leah and Peter A.

Peter A. Smeltzer attended school in Plum Creek township and grew to manhood on the home farm. When he commenced on his own account he became interested in a store at Green Oak, in his native township, where he was located for three and a half years, after which he returned home and was in the store business there for one year. He next removed to the borough of Rural Valley, where he did business for about eight years, after which he was located at Apollo for about two years. From there he went to Vandergrift, where he engaged in the hotel business, carrying on what is now known as the "American House," but he remained only a short time, removing to the place which became known as Smeltzer, in Cowanshannock township. He established the post office at that point, and continued to reside

there for about ten years, at the end of that time turning to farming, settling on a place of ninety-seven acres which he owned, in Cowanshannock township. After a year and a half of farming he came to Yatesboro and took charge of the "Valley House" as proprietor. Mr. Smeltzer has an up-to-date hotel, with twenty-four guest rooms, all supplied with modern conveniences, and conducted in a business-like manner which has been well rewarded in the increasing patronage this house enjoys. Though he has made a success of the hotel business it has not taken all his time, for he is very much interested in the real estate business in the development of a tract of 326 acres known as the George K. Ormond farm, which he purchased in the spring of 1911. It is situated about one mile above the borough of Rural Valley, and is known as New Scottdale. Mr. Smeltzer has laid part of this property out in building lots, which he is selling, and is planning a most desirable residential section.

Mr. Smeltzer's activity in local public affairs has been principally in connection with school matters. He was school director of Cowanshannock township for a period of nine years, and served as president, secretary and treasurer of the board, doing good work in every capacity. He is a Democrat in political sentiment.

Mr. Smeltzer married Sarah A. Rankin, daughter of Mathew Rankin, of Cowanshannock township, and they have had a family of four children: Bessie I., Pearl, Addison and Wanda. The family are Presbyterians in religious connection.

HARVEY E. MILLER, a farmer of Cowanshannock township, is a son of John and Susan (DeLancey) Miller, and was born Dec. 29, 1867.

David Miller was a pioneer of Plum Creek township, this county, where he cleared and improved a fine farm. Later on in life he moved to Strongtown, Cambria Co., Pa., where he died. He reared a family of two sons and one daughter: John, William and Sarah.

The maternal grandfather, Stephen DeLancey, was a pioneer of Cowanshannock township, where he purchased a tract of land, developed it into a valuable property, and died there.

John Miller, son of David Miller, and father of Harvey E. Miller, developed a farm which is now owned by his son, R. F. Miller, and died upon it. He was a soldier

during the Civil war, serving four years as a member of Company D, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the enemy and sent to Andersonville prison. For twelve terrible months he was confined there. At the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged. His family numbered six children who grew to maturity: Mary Ellen, who married Robert McClenathan; William A.; Harvey E.; Robert F.; Katie M., who married Joseph Blose; and Nettie, who married Peter Garmon.

Harvey E. Miller was brought up in his native township and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. He began his business career as a day laborer, working in coal mines, rolling mills and for carpenters and contractors, thus continuing until 1899, when he commenced farming, since which time he has confined his efforts to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Miller now owns two fine farms in Cowanshannock township, comprising 107 and 105 acres, respectively.

In 1898 Mr. Miller was married to Maud Miller, daughter of Jacob and Sadie (Kerr) Miller, of Indiana county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had seven children: Ozelma E., Dean L., Edna G., Dale V., Ora, Inez and Isabel. Politically Mr. Miller is a Republican, and has generally supported the candidates of his party.

LEVI G. COOK, a prosperous farmer and land owner of Bethel township, Armstrong county, has lived at his present place for the long period of forty-nine years. He was born in this township Oct. 26, 1842, son of Samuel and Margaret (Walker) Cook.

Smith, in his history of Armstrong county, quotes William Findlay as saying that Jeremiah Cook, Sr., moved up Crooked creek in 1769. He was the father of Conrad, George and Jeremiah Cook, whose names are on the assessment list of Allegheny township in 1805, and within whose limits "Manor Tract" was then.

Samuel Cook, the father of Levi G. Cook, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was engaged as a boatman on the Allegheny in the early days. He died in 1846, when in his prime. He married Margaret Walker, of Bethel township, who survived him many years, passing away Dec. 17, 1889. They had a family of four children who lived to maturity, two sons and two daughters. Harrison died when a little child.

Levi G. Cook has passed all his active years

engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native township. He has been very industrious and thrifty, and in addition to his home place of one hundred acres has acquired another tract of thirty-eight acres, just opposite the tract on which he resides, making 138 acres in his present farm. He is one of the substantial and respected citizens of his community, for his means and position in the world have been gained by his own well-directed energy, and he has lived an upright life which commands the esteem of all who know him. He and Mrs. Cook are members of the Lutheran Church.

On Dec. 25, 1862, Mr. Cook was married to Mary Hileman, one of the family of eight children, six sons and two daughters, born to Solomon and Elizabeth (Schreckengost) Hileman, natives of Kittanning township, Armstrong county. They were Lutherans in religious connection. Mr. Hileman was a farmer. He and his wife were both members of old Armstrong county families, she being a daughter of Benjamin and Susan (Oury) Schreckengost, he a son of Daniel and Lydia (Yount) Hileman, and grandson of Peter Hileman. A long sketch of the Hileman family appears elsewhere in this work. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Levi G. Cook: (1) William, born May 10, 1864, married Ida Gould, and they have four children, Marie, Essie, Virginia and William G. (2) Henry, born March 31, 1866, married Susan Hancock, and has had one daughter, Rose M., who is now a school teacher. (3) Elizabeth, born Feb. 2, 1868, married Howard Mansfield, and they have three children, Gertrude, Jenette and Edison. (4) Luther, born March 4, 1870, married Ida Crook, and they have one son, Kenneth. (5) Elgie, born May 28, 1875, now deceased, was married to Lindsey Patterson. They had no children. (6) Susan Jane, born Nov. 28, 1877, married Charles Riggle, and has three children, Dawson Lee, Odessa M. and Otho.

CHARLES A. ROGERS, M. D., physician and surgeon at Freeport, Pa., was born July 10, 1874, in Sharpsburg, Pa., son of John and Elizabeth (Reed) Rogers.

John Rogers was born in Ireland in 1804, and came to the United States in 1845, locating at Sharpsburg, where he was connected with the iron interests for thirty years; he had also followed farming. His death occurred in 1890. He was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church, as was

his wife. She, too, was born in Ireland, and passed away in 1890.

Charles A. Rogers attended the common schools of his native city until he was fifteen years old, and later attended the Western University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of Ph. D. Following this he studied medicine, graduating from the medical department of the same institution in 1897, with the degree of M. D. The same year he came to Freeport to engage in the practice of his profession, and he has built up a large and lucrative clientele among the best people. He is a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Dr. Rogers has been surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for over ten years, and is examining surgeon for several reputable life insurance companies.

On July 18, 1901, Dr. Rogers was married at Freeport to Sue Gillespie, daughter of the late Captain Gillespie, and one child, Charles G., was born to them March 1, 1905. Dr. Rogers is a Republican. For eight years he has been on the school board, and for five years a member of the council.

JOSEPH WARREN MINTEER, general merchant at Craigsville, Armstrong Co., Pa., at which place he is postmaster, was born in West Franklin township, Armstrong county, Nov. 15, 1881, son of James Nicholson and Matilda (Hindman) Minter.

William Minter, the great-grandfather, was born in Ireland, as was his wife, Mary Nicholson. They were of Scotch-Irish parentage. Coming to America in the early part of the nineteenth century, they settled soon after in what is now West Franklin township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where they cleared land. They had the following children: James, William, Andrew, John, Joseph, Alexander, Mary (who married Matthew Rayburn), Jennie (who married William Smith), Nelly (who married John Smith), Nancy (who married John Milligan), Betsey (who married Robert Galbraith), and Peggy (who married Anthony Williams).

William Minter, son of William, and grandfather of Joseph Warren Minter, was a farmer in Armstrong county. He married Barbara Miller, and their children were: James Nicholson; Mary, who married Richard Smith; and Eliza J., who married Downes Somerville.

James Nicholson Minter, son of William,

was born on the old homestead in West Franklin township on which he spent his entire life, and died there Aug. 31, 1905, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a representative citizen and successful farmer. He married Matilda Hindman, who survives with three children: Ella B., James Francis, a physician, and Joseph W.

James Hindman, maternal great-grandfather of Joseph Warren Minter, and his wife Mary (McClatchey) were born in Ireland, and they were pioneers in what is now West Franklin township, Armstrong Co., Pa. James Hindman settled on wild land and began to develop the farm on which George and Mark Hindman reside, and there he died April 28, 1846, when in his eighty-third year. His widow survived to be ninety-one years old, dying Aug. 22, 1856. Their children were: Margaret, who married David Hall; Mary, who married Joseph Armstrong; John; George; James; William, and Andrew.

William Hindman, son of James Hindman, was born in West Franklin township, Feb. 13, 1806. On May 10, 1832, he married Mary, daughter of George and Esther (Beard) Long, natives of Ireland and early settlers in West Franklin township. To William and Mary Hindman were born the following children who reached maturity: George, who served in the Civil war as a member of the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Robert Kiskadden; Matilda, who is the widow of James Nicholson Minter; Miriam; James, who is deceased; William, and Andrew M. In the year 1832 William Hindman and his wife Mary (Long) settled on the farm of 136 acres where their youngest son, Andrew M. Hindman, now lives, and there his death occurred Feb. 5, 1881, at the age of seventy-five years, and that of his wife June 5, 1887, at the age of eighty-two years.

Joseph Warren Minter remained on the homestead and obtained his education in the local public schools. For three years following his marriage he continued agricultural pursuits, and then turned his attention to merchandising, in February, 1908, embarking in the general mercantile business at Craigsville. He has built up a profitable trade and has won respect and esteem in the community by his honorable methods. He has been postmaster at Craigsville since 1908 and has been a satisfactory official.

On October 4, 1905, Mr. Minter was married to Ada Irene Dunkle, daughter of Henry C. and Marie (Russell) Dunkle, of Craigsville,

and they have three children: John N., Dorothy M. and Ruth M. Mr. Minter is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Craigsville Lodge No. 836, and in politics he is a Democrat.

The Minter family held its second reunion at Alameda Park, Butler Co., Pa., July 28, 1910, when over three hundred members were present and five generations were represented. The Minters are usually found associated with the United Presbyterian denomination and earnest and active church workers. Four United Presbyterian ministers of the present day are among this family's descendants, namely: Rev. W. E. Minter, Rev. O. H. Milligan, Rev. F. A. Dumm; and Rev. H. P. Smith.

It is said that the first William Minter above mentioned, in association with Abram Smith, built the first Associate Presbyterian Church edifice, in 1815, at Slate Lick, Armstrong county. It was a log structure, 33 feet square, and they and their families continued to worship there for many years, deeming it a privilege, although many of them were obliged to walk a distance of five or six miles in order to reach the place.

LEONARD EGLY carries on general farming in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, and also has a coal bank on his farm. He has held local offices, and is very well known in his section, where he has resided for years.

Mr. Egly was born Oct. 7, 1839, in Allegheny county, Pa., son of John N. and Catherine Elizabeth (Horn) Egly. The parents were natives of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany. They arrived in America in 1839, just before their marriage, the voyage taking sixty-two days. Landing in New York City, they married and came west to Allegheny county, Pa., where they lived for the next twenty years, in 1859 moving to Armstrong county, Pa. Here they settled in Kittanning township, near the old Red Mill, Mr. Egly acquiring the ownership of 100 acres of land, which at the time had only a small house upon it. He cleared much of the property and improved it greatly during the forty years and more of his residence thereon, his death occurring in 1902, when he was eighty-four years of age. His wife had died in 1898, at the age of seventy-eight. They were members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and were substantial and well-known residents of the locality in which they settled. They had a family of ten children: Leonard, mentioned below; Elizabeth, deceased; Susan, living in Armstrong county;

John N.; William, living in Higbee, Missouri; Michael, a blacksmith in Kittanning township; Catherine, married to John Weise, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Henry, living in Apollo, Pa.; Philip, deceased; and Benjamin, a blacksmith, living at Canton, Ohio.

Leonard Egly was given a common school education, and lived at home up to the time of his marriage. He was only a boy of eleven years when he began to work in the mines, and after his marriage he located at McKeesport, Pa., where he was employed in the mines for six years. At the end of that time he came to his present location in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, buying the tract of forty-two acres which he has since cultivated. He has made all of the improvements on the place, which is now in excellent shape, and in addition to carrying on general farming operates the coal bank on this property. He has been quite active in local affairs, holding the offices of assessor and supervisor of Kittanning township for several terms, and is identified with the Democratic party on political questions. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

On June 13, 1863, Mr. Egly married Elizabeth Grantz, who was born in April, 1844, in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, daughter of John and Barbara (Bohim) Grantz, natives of Germany who came to America in 1862 and settled at McKeesport, Pa., where he worked at his trade, tailoring, the rest of his life. Mr. Grantz was born in 1816 and died at the age of seventy-five; his wife, born in 1813, died at the age of sixty-four. They were members of the Lutheran Church. Their children were: William, who is a miner, of McKeesport, Pa.; Elizabeth, Mrs. Egly; Peter, who is deceased; Margaret, living in McKeesport, Pa.; and Catherine, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Egly. Catherine is deceased; William, who is a blacksmith in Valley township this county, married May McClure, and they have four children, Esther, Ralph, Marie and Russell; John, who is a stone and marble cutter, at Apollo, Pa., is married and has two children, Lottie and Barkley; Margaret is the wife of Benjamin Stivison, of Kittanning, and has a family of nine children, Harry, Annie, Mary, Bertha, Arthur, Herbert, Blanche, Benjamin and Martha; Annie Elizabeth married Joseph Hobough, of Manor township, this county, and has four children, Mamie, Edna, Aubry and Hazel; George, a farmer of Kittanning township, is unmarried.

WILLIAM CALVIN DICKEY, a Washington township farmer, was born July 5, 1845, on the farm where he now lives, in the log cabin built by his father, William Dickey. Archibald Dickey, his grandfather, came to this country from Ireland, settling at Gettysburg, Pa., and later came to Manorville, Armstrong county. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He married Isabella George and their children were: John, William, James, Robert, George, Archibald, Jane and Isabella.

William Dickey, son of Archibald, was born at Gettysburg, Pa. He settled on a tract of 169 acres in Washington township, built a log cabin and led a most industrious life, helping to pay for his land by threshing during the winter; in those days the work was done with a flail. He was a very well-known and respected man in his day, serving twenty-five years as justice of the peace, and was also overseer of the poor. In politics he was a Republican, in religion a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He died in 1872, aged seventy-two years. His first marriage was to Ibbie Templeton, by whom he had ten children, only four of whom, however, reached maturity, namely: Eliza, Mrs. David McGarvas; Isabella, Mrs. Philip Templeton; Rachel, Mrs. Samuel Campbell, and Robert. For his second wife William Dickey married Mrs. Elizabeth (Barnett) Henry, widow of Nathaniel Henry, by whom she had one son, Stewart, born in 1840. There were two children by her union with Mr. Dickey, William Calvin and Sarah Ann, the latter born May 6, 1847. Mrs. Elizabeth Dickey died in 1884, at the age of seventy-nine years.

William Calvin Dickey has always remained on the home farm which has undergone many changes for the better under his ownership. He has erected modern buildings, and the entire place shows the efforts of intelligence management and well directed industry, for which he is noted. Like his father he is a Republican, and in religious connection he is a Lutheran. He is a citizen who commands the highest respect from all who know him.

Mr. Dickey's family consists of three children: Edwin, born July 24, 1907; George, born Aug. 20, 1910; and Charles Ralston, born in January, 1912.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSTON, of Sagamore, Pa., farmer and justice of the peace, was born in Plum Creek township, Armstrong

county, Dec. 1, 1848, son of Andrew and Rebecca (Mahon) Johnston.

John Johnston, his grandfather, a native of Ireland, became one of the pioneers of Plum Creek township, where he bought about 150 acres of land which he cleared and improved, living upon it until his death. His wife was Jane McCreight and their children were: William; James; John; Andrew; Jane, who married Sharp McCreight; Sarah, who married James Mitchell; and Nancy, who married Hugh Sharp.

The maternal grandfather of William R. Johnston was William Mahon, of County Antrim, Ireland, who became a pioneer of Plum Creek township. There he, too, passed away, after clearing and improving a farm.

Andrew Johnston, son of John Johnston and father of William R. Johnston, was born on the old homestead which he assisted his father in clearing, and there his death occurred. His wife was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and she bore him the following children: John; William R.; Jane E., who married Marshall Lytle; Sarah B., who married Washington McLaughlin; Andrew A.; and Margaret, who married Fred Wegley.

William R. Johnston was brought up on the family farm and sent to the local public schools. He has always been a farmer, and since 1876 has resided upon his present farm of 102 acres in Cowanshannock township.

On June 25, 1876, Mr. Johnston married Emma North, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Bell) North, of Jefferson county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have had three children: Daniel O., who died at the age of twenty years; Angus, who married Mary Stewart and has a daughter, Grace; and Myrtle, who married G. C. Whitacre and died Aug. 30, 1912, aged thirty-two years, leaving five children, Roxie, John, Marie, Clark and William. Both Mr. Johnston and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church. He has served as a justice of the peace of Cowanshannock township since 1907, having been elected on the Republican ticket. He is an excellent farmer, good business man and efficient official, and stands high in the estimation of his associates.

D. H. KING owns a valuable tract of 182 acres in Madison township, located a half mile north of Kellersburg, Pa. Mr. King was born Aug. 5, 1860, in Valley township, this county, son of John and Sarah (Hollaugh) King, of Pine township, who had a family of six children. John King disap-

peared about the time of the Civil war and has never been heard from since.

D. H. King was hired out to work when only ten years old, and from that time has lived in Madison township. He has been engaged principally in farming, and bought his present place from John Wyant and M. Smith, here carrying on general farming, and also operating a coal bank. At present there are no oil or gas wells on the farm. About eighty-five acres of this place are in woodland and pasture or rough land, but the remainder is under excellent cultivation, and Mr. King is prospering in his work. He is a well known resident of the township, where he has served his fellow citizens in the capacity of school director and roadmaster, having held the former office five years and the latter two years. He is a member of the Madison Township Grange, and has always been a Republican in political association. He attends the Lutheran Church.

Mr. King married Erna Bell Pence, daughter of John Pence, of Madison township, and they have had the following children: John, Robert (deceased), Anna Mary (deceased), Harry, Flora, Pearl, Frank, Flora (2), and a twin of Flora, that died unnamed.

HENRY GILBERT MILLER was born March 29, 1849, on the farm in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, where he still resides, and is successfully engaged in farming there in partnership with his brother. He is one of the prosperous citizens of his neighborhood, a public-spirited, useful member of the community, and commands the respect of all who know him.

Jacob Miller, his paternal grandfather, was born in eastern Pennsylvania, and settled in pioneer days at what is now Hawthorn, Clarion county, purchasing 100 acres of land upon which he lived and died. His son Jacob, father of Henry G. Miller, was born in Clarion county, and was an early settler of Mahoning township, Armstrong county, where he purchased 120 acres of land owned by his father, cleared and improved most of it, and later added fifteen acres adjoining, from the Procius farm. He also owned a farm of 105 acres situated in Red Bank township. Though he accomplished more than the average by his industry and thrift, he died in his prime, on his homestead in Mahoning township, June 18, 1865, when forty-seven years old. He married Susanna Shick, who was born in Armstrong county, daughter of Jacob Shick, of Red Bank township, and died May

10, 1896, at the age of seventy-four years. Twelve children were born to this union, eight of whom grew to maturity, namely: Elizabeth, who married Joseph R. Himes; Christina, who married William Haupt; Henry Gilbert; Ellen, deceased, who married Jacob F. Markle; Caroline, deceased, who married Daniel E. Lanker; Adam J., who married Rebecca Kunselman; Minerva, who married Jonas Yount; and Jacob F., who married Jessie Snyder and has two children.

Henry Gilbert Miller has spent all his life on the family homestead, where he and his brother Jacob now live and work together. The property at present comprises 130 acres of valuable land, all under a high state of cultivation, and it is considered one of the best farms in Mahoning township. It is underlaid with valuable coal deposits, which have been sold to the Fairmount Coal Company, of New Bethlehem. Both the Miller brothers deserve the reputation they have gained as thoroughly progressive farmers, and they are enterprising business men in the management of their various interests.

FRANK MOORHEAD, late of Kittanning township, Armstrong county, where he followed farming for many years, was a well and favorably known resident of that district. He was born May 8, 1842, and was a native of Clarion county, Pa., where his father, John Moorhead, was also born. The family is of Scotch descent.

John Moorhead moved with his family to Armstrong county in 1850, and located in Manor township, where he and his wife resided to the end of their days. He was a farmer by occupation. He married a White, and they had a family of nine children, namely: John died in Kittanning township; Walker served during the Civil war in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and died in Colorado; James, who is now living at Leechburg, Armstrong county, was in the 78th Pennsylvania Regiment during the Civil war, serving three years and three months; Frank is mentioned below; Polly is deceased; Lydia is the widow of Warren Sibley, of DuBois, Pa.; Rebecca is deceased; Sarah is deceased; Mollissa is the wife of Washington Patrick, of Kittanning township. The father of this family was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Frank Moorhead was educated in the common schools. When a young man he worked in Jefferson county, Pa., in the pine woods. On Oct. 14, 1861, he enlisted at Kittanning,

becoming a member of Company B, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was under the command of Colonel Sirwell, and was sent to Pittsburgh, thence by boat to Louisville, Ky. They joined the Army of the Cumberland, and Mr. Moorhead saw active service at the battles of Green River (December, 1861), Rogersville (May, 1862), Laverne (Oct. 1, 1862), Neelys Bend (Oct. 19, 1862), Goodlettsville (Dec. 5, 1862), Franklin (December, 1862), Stone River (Dec. 26 1862), Liberty Gap (Jan. 26, 1863), Hoover's Gap (December, 1863), McLemore Cove or Dry Gap (Sept. 10, 1863), Chickamauga (Sept. 10 to 23, 1863), Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge (November, 1863), Buzzard's Roost (May, 1864), Resaca (May 21 1864), New Hope Church (May 27, 1864), Kenesaw Mountain (June, 1864), train guard (June 27, 1864), Dalton (Aug. 14, 1864), Pulaski and Nashville. He was discharged Nov. 14, 1864. Though sick a great deal during the period of his service Mr. Moorhead did not go to hospital, finding a private stopping place.

Returning to his old home in Pennsylvania at the close of his service, Mr. Moorhead settled in Kittanning township, where he continued to reside until his death. He was an industrious man, successful in his farming operations, and one of the substantial and respected citizens of his community, enjoying the esteem of all who knew him. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics was stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party.

On Dec. 6, 1866, Mr. Moorhead was married to Margaret Patrick, who was born on what is now the site of Wickboro, Armstrong county, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Graham) Patrick, both of whom were of Irish stock. They were born in Pennsylvania, and died in Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick had a family of six children: James Henry, who is deceased; John, now of Carbondale, Colo.; Margaret, Mrs. Moorhead; Clara, wife of Isaac Dunmire, of Manorville, Pa.; Nancy, living at Newcastle, Pa., wife of James Gray; and Mary, deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead were born the following children: A. S., who received his early education in the common schools near his home, also attending at Dayton and Edinboro, taught school for three terms, studied law, was admitted to the bar at Bradford, Pa., and is now engaged in practice at Allegheny,

Pa. (he married Henrietta Beck); J. M. was educated in the local schools, and has always lived at home, following farming; Carrie married William Gidle and has two sons, Roy and George (they are living at Kittanning); Mona married Ira Montgomery, of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong Co., Pa.; Wade, deceased, was employed in Pittsburgh by the wholesale grocery firm of Johnson, Earl, McCleery & Meyers.

ANDREW J. McCORMICK, who has recently settled upon a fine farm in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, was born Jan. 31, 1870, in Altoona, Pa., son of Marshall and Catherine (Kauffman) McCormick. His father was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and was engaged in business as a coal and coke merchant until his death, which occurred only three years after his marriage. He married Catherine Kauffman, daughter of Casper Kauffman, a native of Germany, and Andrew J. was their only child. Six years after Mr. McCormick's death Mrs. McCormick married Martin A. Hunger, of Elderton, Armstrong county, and she died in Altoona, Pa.

When three years old Andrew J. McCormick came to Armstrong county, first living at Elderton. Leaving home at the age of eight years he early began employment at farm work, which he followed continuously until 1894. From that time for about eighteen years he was in the mail service of the government, being thus engaged until 1912, in which year he settled upon the fine farm in Plum Creek township where he now makes his home. It is a valuable tract of seventy acres, which Mr. McCormick bought that year, and he expects to devote the principal part of his time to its cultivation. Mr. McCormick has been successful through his own efforts, and the fact that he had only eight months' schooling in his boyhood shows how hard he has had to work to overcome the lack of early advantages. He speaks German as well as English.

On Aug. 2, 1895, Mr. McCormick married Etta A. McClure, of Elderton, daughter of Thomas McClure, who had a family of four children. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick have had two sons and two daughters: Elmer R., born Nov. 5, 1899; Marshall T., born April 7, 1902; Mabel F., born Jan. 23, 1908; and Nellie Elena, born May 30, 1909. The family attend the United Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. McCormick is a member of the Republican party.

REUBEN BAUM, who is engaged in general farming in Boggs township, Armstrong county, was born May 14, 1830, in Westmoreland county, Pa., son of Jacob and Hannah Baum. Peter Baum, his grandfather, was a native of Germany and on coming to this country settled in Westmoreland county, where his son Jacob was born. The latter remained at home assisting his father until he bought a farm of his own in Valley township, Armstrong county, 200 acres. After a number of years he sold that place and moved to Boggs township, locating on the farm now owned by his son Reuben. The tract consisted of 112 acres, on which at that time few improvements had been made. There Mr. Baum continued to reside until his death.

Reuben Baum always continued at home with his parents. He was ten years old when his father moved to the farm in Valley township, Armstrong county, came with him to Boggs township, and took the homestead there upon his father's death. He has always devoted himself to general farming, in which he has been quite successful.

Mr. Baum married Fannie King, who died in 1906, at the age of seventy-two years. He has three children: Elizabeth, Margaret and

DAVID SHUMAKER, of Mahoning township, belongs to one of the most prominent families of that part of Armstrong county, and is himself a creditable member of the same. He was born in Mahoning township Nov. 19, 1844, son of Joseph and Catherine (Baughman) Shumaker, grandson of Philip Shumaker, and great-grandson of John Shumaker, the founder of this branch of the family in America.

John Shumaker, a native of Germany, came to this country some time before the Revolution with six brothers, Solomon, Adam, George, Simon, Samuel and Daniel. George was the founder of another well-known branch of the family in western Pennsylvania. They settled first in Loudoun county, Va., whence John Shumaker came to Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1770. He purchased and cleared a large tract of land in Franklin township, making a permanent home on that place, where he died. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, in the American army, and also served during the Indian troubles in western Pennsylvania. His death was caused by injuries he had received during his army service. His wife was Mary

Ann Baker, and they had two sons and three daughters, the sons being Philip and John.

Philip Shumaker, eldest son of John and Mary Ann (Baker) Shumaker, was born Jan. 25, 1784, in Westmoreland county, Pa., and died April 10, 1860. In 1814 he settled in what is now Mahoning township, Armstrong county (his brother John coming later), taking up 400 acres of land near Oakland, 200 acres of which he sold in 1824 to a favorite cousin, Peter Shumaker. He cleared and improved the 200 acres he retained, making a fine homestead, upon which he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring there. He married Elizabeth Rose, who was born Nov. 18, 1790, and survived him, dying June 12, 1863. George Rose, her father, was born near Murrysville, Westmoreland county, Pa., and was a farmer and hotelkeeper. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shumaker, as follows: Mary, born April 14, 1812, married Adam Smith, and died in 1887; John was born Oct. 22, 1813; Sarah, born Jan. 5, 1815, died young; Joseph, born April 9, 1819, is mentioned below; Isaac was born July 27, 1821; Philip was born March 2, 1825; Susanna, born July 20, 1827, married Robert Ferguson; Elizabeth, born May 17, 1831, married M. N. Hetrick; Samuel was born March 12, 1834. The father was a Whig in politics until 1856, when he became a Republican. He was a member of the German Baptist Church.

Joseph Shumaker, son of Philip, was born April 9, 1819. By purchase he acquired 100 acres of his father's original homestead and passed all his days on that place, dying there in December, 1860, at the comparatively early age of forty-one years. For twenty years he was a minister of the German Baptist Church, and he was one of the most respected citizens of the township in his day. He married Catherine Baughman, and they had a family of twelve children, six of whom grew to maturity: Hannah, who was twice married, first to Peter Kimmel and later to Dr. Richard T. Pollard; Isaac E.; David; Maria, who married Jacob Kimmel; Elizabeth, deceased; Levi, deceased; Adam, deceased; Solomon T.; Daniel L.; John, deceased; and two who died in infancy.

David Shumaker, son of Joseph and Catherine (Baughman) Shumaker, was reared to manhood on the old homestead and received a common school education. Farming has always been his occupation, and he has owned his present farm, a fine tract of 121 acres, since 1866. All the improvements on the

place, in the way of buildings and modern equipment, have been made by him, and the fine condition of the land is due to his excellent management and thorough cultivation along the most approved lines. Mr. Shumaker has not only been successful in his own work, but a capable worker in the public affairs of his township. His fellow citizens have given substantial evidence of their confidence in his ability and honor by electing him to various positions of trust, and he has served acceptably as school director, supervisor, assessor and tax collector. In politics he has been associated with the Republican party. He is a member of the German Baptist Church.

In July, 1867, Mr. Shumaker was married to Catherine L. Lamberson, daughter of Isaac and Martha (Nulph) Lamberson, of Mahoning township, and of the children born to this union five are living: Rosa, wife of John Kunselman; Mead L., who married Amanda Yount; Isaac Pritner, who married Martha Mohney; Dolly E., wife of M. A. Miliron; and Fred M., who married Minnie Adams.

WILLIAM SNYDER lives on the old Snyder homestead in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, having a fine farm of sixty-six acres, and he is one of the most esteemed citizens of his neighborhood. He is a native of the city of Allegheny, Pa., born Oct. 31, 1842, son of John and Rose (Mulligan) Snyder, both also of Pennsylvania. John Snyder lived in Pittsburgh when a young man, and married there. He was a hatter by trade. He moved to Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., and later to Saltsburg, Indiana county, subsequently, in about 1849, settling in Kittanning township, Armstrong county. He followed farming in his later years, owning eighty-two acres of land. His first wife, Rose, dying in 1849, he subsequently married (second) Elizabeth Joy, who survived him, after his death becoming the wife of William Graham. By his first wife Mr. Snyder had two children: Albert and William, the former of whom died June 23, 1884, at the Soldiers' Home in Ohio; he served three years during the Civil war, being a member of Company B, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. By his second marriage John Snyder had children as follows: Caroline, who lives in Pittsburgh, Pa.; John, a printer, of Pittsburgh; Edward, a printer, of Pittsburgh; Walter, M. D., of Pittsburgh; and Osmond, also a printer, of Pittsburgh. The father of

this family, now deceased, was a member of the Methodist Church. His first wife, Rose (Mulligan), was a Catholic in religious faith.

William Snyder was not sent to school during his boyhood and had no advantages of education to help him in his battle with life. Nevertheless he has made his way, has progressed steadily, and has been a good citizen and most desirable member of his community. He lived at home, working on the farm, and for three years was engaged in pine woods in Pennsylvania. In 1863 he enlisted in Company M, 14th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, was sent to Allegheny City to be fitted out, and from there on to Martinsburg to join the regiment. They were with the 6th Army Corps under General Sheridan. He served until the fall of 1865, taking part in the battles of Winchester, Bunker Hill (Va.), Fisher's Hill, Martinsburg, Front Royal, Newmarket, Ashby Gap, Middleton, and various skirmishes. Since the year of his marriage, 1883, Mr. Snyder has owned and lived upon his present place of sixty-six acres, the old Snyder homestead in Kittanning township, and has been successfully engaged in general farming. He has always been a staunch Republican in politics. His religious connection is with the Lutheran Church.

On April 12, 1883, Mr. Snyder married Rebecca Yount, of Kittanning township, this county, daughter of George and Christina (Stivenson) Yount, both of Armstrong county. Mr. Yount served during the Civil war in Company M, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for three years, and died in September, 1865. His wife died Jan. 23, 1875. They were members of the Lutheran Church. They had three children: Samuel C., a mason, carpenter and wagonmaker, of Pennsylvania; George W.; and Rebecca, Mrs. Snyder.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Snyder: George Richard, now deceased; Rose B., of Kittanning township; Lucile, of Kittanning township; and Carrie E., at home.

SAMUEL FRANKLIN MURPHY, of South Buffalo township, belongs to a family which has been settled in this part of Armstrong county since the closing years of the eighteenth century, founded here by his grandfather, Capt. Samuel Murphy.

Capt. Samuel Murphy was born in 1756 at Bull Skin, in Frederick county, Va., and being left an orphan at an early age was reared by Colonel Stinson, a Revolutionary officer.

When he first came to Pennsylvania it was on a trip to Pittsburgh to get a saddle for a certain doctor. In 1774 he was with the Earl Dunmore expedition, going into what is now southern central Ohio. Becoming a member of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment he served through the Revolutionary war. He was captured by the Indians on the north fork of Salt river, in Kentucky, in the fall of 1781 and held prisoner one year, being taken by Simon Girty to an island in the St. Lawrence river, sixty miles above Montreal. His services during the Revolution and subsequent Indian wars were notable and highly valued, Major Denny calling him the best soldier he ever knew. He was very well acquainted with General Washington, and it is related that in his boyhood, at the instigation of Colonel Stinson, he played a practical joke on the General which so amused the latter that he gave him a silver coin. Shortly after the close of the Revolution he removed with his family to what is now Sharpsburg, living there, with the exception of some brief absences, until 1798. In 1792 he was appointed ensign and served six months. At the time of Massy Harbison's capture he and several others went out in an attempted rescue, but were unable to overtake her captors. In 1794 he was again appointed ensign. He assisted in laying out the town of Erie, and in 1798 came to Armstrong county, where the rest of his life was spent. He settled upon land which is still owned by his descendants, and "followed the quiet vocation of farming," though for several years he plowed Murphy's Bend with his rifle on his shoulder. Here he died in 1850. He was a large man, six feet, six inches in height, well built and powerful, well adapted physically for the dangerous and adventurous career which he led during the first half of his long life. His valor, courage and endurance stood him in equally good stead in his experience as a pioneer, and he was always highly esteemed among his associates. His wife, whose maiden name was Powers, was a native of Maryland, and was ten years younger than her husband. She died in 1820. They had a family of thirteen children, namely: (1) William, a farmer, removed about 1818 to Washington county, Ohio, and died there in his eighty-third year. (2) Thomas died in Mississippi. (3) Mary married James Patterson. (4) James P. is mentioned below. (5) Elizabeth married Benjamin King, a prominent citizen of Freeport. (6) Margaret never married. (7) Samuel lived in 1872 in California. (8) Ben-

jamin, born May 10, 1815, was reared upon the old farm, part of which he owned and worked until his removal to Freeport, in 1879. He married Jane Green, daughter of James Green, of North Buffalo township, and they reared eleven children, James, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Samuel (who died in the service during the Civil war), Margaret, Emily, Walter P. (who became a prominent business man of Freeport), Isabella, Theodore, Sarah and Lovina. (9) Nancy never married. (10) Susan married William Truby. (11) John never married. (12) George P. is mentioned below. (13) Sylvester. All but William, Thomas and Samuel lived in Armstrong county.

Capt. James P. Murphy was born Sept. 10, 1796, at Sharpsburg, Pa., and was reared in Armstrong county. He lived at home to the age of twenty-five years, after which he became a river man, being employed as such, in different capacities, for twenty odd years. He piloted the first steamer of the Allegheny, in 1828. In 1850 he went overland to California, walking the greater part of the way. He was out there about a year, upon his father's death returning home and settling on his father's farm, where he and his sisters Margaret and Nancy, and his brother John, all of whom like himself remained unmarried, lived together. He was a man of the highest character and standing. Captain Murphy was killed on the Valley railroad.

George P. Murphy, son of Samuel, was born March 17, 1815, on his father's old homestead. At the age of seventeen years he went to live with his brother Samuel in Louisiana and was there three years, meantime attending school. Coming back home he taught school for a time. While in Louisiana he learned to manufacture gin mills, and after his return home he followed farming, carpentry and calking. In his latter life he lived and farmed where his son Samuel now lives. He served as overseer of the poor and in politics was a staunch Republican.

On May 21, 1840, he married Margaret Walker, who was born Aug. 19, 1814, in Gilpin township, this county, and died Feb. 14, 1892. He died Feb. 17, 1907. They were members of the Lutheran Church. The following children were born to them: James, born Aug. 25, 1842, who died aged nine years; Mary E., born Nov. 2, 1844, who died young; Margaret, born May 14, 1846, who died aged twenty-two years; Samuel F.; Oliver, born June 18, 1850, who died small; Maria, born Oct. 19, 1851, who died unmarried Jan. 25,

1890; and Eliza Jane, born Sept. 9, 1855, who died young.

Samuel Franklin Murphy was born Feb. 15, 1848, in Gilpin township, this county, and was given a common school education, living at home until his marriage. He has always followed farming, with the exception of a short period during 1877-78, when he was employed on public works at Tarentum and other places, and he has long made his home on his father's old property, engaged in general farming. He is well known and respected in the township, being a typical member of a family long considered one of the most substantial in this region. Though not an office seeker he has given three years of service as school director. In politics he is a Republican.

On Dec. 26, 1872, Mr. Murphy married Elizabeth M. Srader, who was born Nov. 26, 1850, in Pennsylvania, daughter of Philip Srader, of South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pa., who was a carpenter by trade, a contractor in that line, and also engaged in the lumber business. He went to Iowa, where he died. Mrs. Murphy died April 13, 1912. She was a member of the Lutheran Church, to which Mr. Murphy also belongs. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Murphy: (1) A daughter, born Sept. 30, 1873, died in infancy. (2) Margaret, born Nov. 30, 1874, was married Dec. 18, 1895, to Jacob B. Kennedy, and lives at Grand Junction, Colo. They have three children, Helen, Frank and Jean. (3) Harry Lee, born April 3, 1877, has been with the Philadelphia Gas Company for the last fifteen years, and lives at home. He is a Mason, and a director of the bank at Freeport, Armstrong county. (4) James Iseman, born March 24, 1879, is now in Butler county, Pa., in the oil fields. He married Bertha Conn, and they have two children, Gladys and Robert. (5) Nancy Jane, born Sept. 2, 1881, died July 22, 1902. (6) George Philip, born Sept. 16, 1891, attended the home school eight years, graduated from the high school at Freeport, studied one year at the Carnegie Technical School, and has been one year at the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, fitting himself for the profession of chemist.

WILLIAM GRANT MCGLAUGHLIN (deceased) was for many years engaged in the hotel business at Parkers Landing, Armstrong county, as proprietor of the "Globe Hotel," which his father before him also

conducted for several years. Mr. McGlaughlin was born July 9, 1864, in Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pa., son of John and Margaret (Roof) McGlaughlin, both of whom were Pennsylvanians by birth. They were residents of Parkers Landing for many years.

John McGlaughlin was at one time the owner of the ferry between Parker and Pollock, operating same for many years. In 1878 he erected the "Globe Hotel" in Parker City, the finest hotel at that place, and after conducting it for several years himself rented it and moved to Oil City, Pa., where he conducted the "United States Hotel" until his retirement from business. He then moved to Duquesne, Allegheny county, Pa., where he died in 1902. His family consisted of eight children: William Grant; Olive, who married Samuel Richard; George; Blanche, who married Jared Crawford; Bessie, who married William Russell; Maude, who married Louis Haberman; John, and Madge.

William Grant McGlaughlin was reared at Parkers Landing, where he received a public school education. He began work as an employee in the glass works of Thomas A. Wightman, at Parker, and in 1890 entered the hotel business, becoming proprietor of the "Globe Hotel," with which he was connected until his death, July 21, 1906. Mr. McGlaughlin was highly successful, giving that personal attention to the details of his business and the wants of his customers which is the secret of gaining and holding patrons. His house was popular, and he was its popular host. He was always interested in the public welfare of his borough, and served several terms as member of the council, giving excellent satisfaction to his fellow citizens. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner, an Odd Fellow and a member of the B. P. O. Elks. In politics he was identified with the Republican party.

In addition to his hotel business Mr. McGlaughlin was quite extensively interested in the oil field as operator and producer, being one of the most active factors in that industry in this locality. He was well known as a lover of horses, his special hobby being racers, of which he owned at different times several valuable specimens which he took on the circuit during the racing season. His death was caused by an accident which he met with while driving. He was driving down Bear Creek hill with his family when the harness broke and he was thrown from the buggy, breaking his leg. Five days later it was found that amputation would be nec-

essary, and he died as a result of the shock of the operation.

On March 30, 1886, Mr. McGlaughlin married Gertrude Wilson, daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth (Butler) Wilson, of Brookville, Pa. They became the parents of two children: Margaret Ruth and William Donald.

JOHN NOBLE, a well-known citizen of Worthington, where he has been engaged in business since he gave up farming, is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Armstrong county, being of the fourth generation of Nobles in this country.

William Noble, his great-grandfather, was among the pioneer settlers in what is now East Franklin township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he settled prior to 1800, purchasing 106 acres of land which he cleared and improved. It is now owned and occupied by his grandson, Harvey Noble. His wife, whose maiden name was Moon, was a native of Ireland, and they reared a family of six children, namely: William; John; Rosa, who married James Hindman; Polly; James, and Jane.

John Noble, son of William, spent all his life on the old homestead place. He married Eleanor Long, and they became the parents of six children: George; Margaret, who married James Monroe; Esther J.; William H.; Robert, and Harvey.

George Noble, son of John, has long been a prominent farmer of West Franklin township. He married Catherine McClatchey, whose father was a pioneer of West Franklin township, and they have a family of five children: Lizzie, wife of Samuel Sturgeon; John; Calvin G.; Clarence M.; and Ellen, deceased wife of Maynard Claypool.

John Noble, son of George, was born in West Franklin township Nov. 22, 1852, and was reared and educated there. He early became accustomed to farming, and in time engaged in that occupation on his own account, following it in his native township for a number of years. Eventually he embarked in the livery business at Worthington, also buying and selling stock, in which line he is still engaged, having made a success of his venture from the beginning. He is one of the substantial business men of the community in which he is settled.

On Feb. 4, 1874, Mr. Noble married Sarah A. Benton, daughter of Aaron and Margaret (Kennedy) Benton, of West Franklin township, and they have two living children, Harry W. and Orrie G. Mr. Noble and his family

are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE LOUSTER, a venerable resident of Kittanning township, Armstrong county, one of the best-known citizens of his section, was born Nov. 14, 1828, in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, son of Martin and Catherine Louster, both of Hessen-Darmstadt.

Mr. Louster learned the trade of carpenter in his native land. He came to America in September, 1848, the ocean voyage taking fifty-two days, and landing at Baltimore, Md., proceeded westward by canal to Pittsburgh, Pa. At that time it took eight days to make the trip. He lived at Pittsburgh for seven years, during which time he followed the carpenter's trade and also worked as a millwright. Moving thence to Kittanning township, Armstrong Co., Pa., he acquired the ownership of some land and erected thereon a waterpower saw-mill, and also a chopping-mill, which he operated for several years with considerable success. In August, 186—, he entered the Union army for service in the Civil war, being in Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Regiment, under the command of General Grant in the Army of the Potomac. He was discharged in 1865. Mr. Louster took part in the battle of the Wilderness and in several skirmishes, but he was sick a great deal of the time while in the army and was in hospital at Washington, D. C. Since the war he has continued to make his home in Kittanning township, following general farming. He is a man of intelligence and well read, in both English and German, is well preserved mentally and physically, and keeps well informed on current events. He has an excellent memory, and takes considerable interest in the affairs of the day, though he never at any time aspired to public office. He is a Republican in his political views. Mr. Louster is widely known and universally respected, having many warm friends in his locality.

Mr. Louster married Anna E. Halburgh, of Saxony, Germany, who died March 28, 1898. They had a family of nine children: Mary who lives in Kittanning township, Armstrong county; Katherine, who has always lived at home; George, superintendent of iron and steel mills at Youngstown, Ohio; Charlie; Alex, deceased; Louisa, who resides in Allegheny, Pa.; Sarah, living in Johnstown, Pa.; Frank, who makes his home in Valley township, Armstrong Co., Pa.; and Annie, living in Trade City, Pennsylvania.

LEE N. BUSH, clothing merchant of Leechburg, was born at Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., Feb. 10, 1870, son of Henry E. Bush.

Henry E. Bush was born in Germany, and came to America in boyhood. Learning the tailor's trade, he followed it for a time at Pittsburgh before moving to Kittanning, where he was one of the early men in the clothing business in that borough. After fifty-four years of successful work in Kittanning Mr. Bush retired, dying at that place in 1893, and he is buried there. He married Mary J. Hutchinson, who passed away in 1887. Their children were: John B.; Philip H.; William J.; Cornelius, who died young; Frank; Robert, who died when thirty-two years old; Lincoln; Mary, widow of the Rev. George E. Titzel, a Lutheran minister who died at Greensburg, Pa., aged thirty-two years; Anna, wife of George P. Cook; James E., and Lee N.

Lee N. Bush attended public school at Kittanning and then learned the hardware business, in which he was engaged for three years and four months. He then embarked in the clothing business at Apollo, Pa., being in the employ of his brothers Frank and Lincoln, but in two years' time he came to Leechburg, where the brothers had a store which he afterward bought. Since then he has operated the business alone. This is the oldest clothing house in the borough, conveniently located on Market street. Mr. Bush carries a good line of clothing and men's furnishings, and his stock is at all times modern and fresh. He is a director and treasurer of the Gilpin Natural Gas Company of Leechburg.

Mr. Bush married Mary B. Watterson, daughter of James E. Watterson, of Kittanning. They have no children. Fraternally he belongs to Blue Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M., Leechburg, and Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., of Kittanning, and is a member of the Fire Company. A Republican in politics, he has served on the poor board for four years. For twelve years he has been a member of the council of the Lutheran Church, as well as financial secretary for eleven years, and he is also a teacher in the Sunday school, being deeply interested in religious matters.

CHRISTOPHER STENGER, of Ford City, Armstrong county, proprietor of the "Fifth Avenue Hotel," is a well-known young business man of that place and also has interests in his native city, Pittsburgh. He belongs to a family of German extraction, Adam Stenger, his grandfather, having come to America

with his family from Frankfort, Germany, in 1855. He settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he and his wife both died, his death occurring when he was fifty-five years old, and hers in 1890. He was a butcher by occupation. Three of his children still survive: Annie, who is living in Pittsburgh; Martin, of Pittsburgh, and Adam, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Martin Stenger, son of Adam, was born in 1847 in Frankfort, Germany, and came to America with his parents. He attended public school in Pittsburgh and later learned the butcher's trade, which he followed all his active life, at present living retired. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. Of the children born to their union five are living: Martin, who is a butcher in Pittsburgh; Joseph, a hotel man at Webster, Pa.; Christopher; Rose, at home; and Emma, wife of John Miller, of Pittsburgh.

Christopher Stenger, son of Martin, was born Jan. 14, 1875, in the Sixth ward of Pittsburgh, and received his education in the Catholic schools there. He learned his father's trade, that of butcher, and commenced the business on his own account in 1897, being associated with his father for several years and also with J. W. Grove, in the meat trade. In 1910 he came to Ford City, where he has since owned and operated the "Fifth Avenue Hotel." In this connection he has become very well known in the borough, though a comparative newcomer. He was one of the organizers of the North Side Packing Company, which has a plant valued at \$35,000 located on Spring Garden avenue in Pittsburgh, and has been president of this company for the last three years. His business ability and qualifications as a manager have been demonstrated in every capacity in which he has been called upon to act in his various connections, and he has made his enterprises prosper by strict attention to his interests and application to everything he undertakes. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

WALKER. The Walkers may justly be numbered with the old and substantial families of Pennsylvania, in many sections of which State its representatives may be found, and they follow the peaceful pursuits of agriculture as well as professional lives.

Benjamin Walker, grandfather of the members of this family of whom mention is to be made below, lived at Sheloceta, Indiana Co., Pa., followed farming, and died there. He married Margaret Cunningham and seven children were born to them, namely: James

and Benjamin, both of whom died at Shelocta, Indiana county; Alexander; Robert; Jane, Mrs. Walker; Margaret, who married David Johnson; and Mary, who married a Mr. McCullom.

Alexander Walker, son of Benjamin, was born in Indiana county, Pa., and followed farming. Later moving to Armstrong county he settled in Wayne township, near Dayton, where he acquired a farm of 166 acres. This land he improved and cultivated and on it spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in March, 1876. In politics he was a Republican, and served as supervisor of his township. He was a member and official of the United Presbyterian Church and was buried in the graveyard of that church near Dayton, Pa. His wife, Margaret (McFarland), was a daughter of William McFarland, who lived near Bryan, Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Walker had the following children: Nancy Jane is the widow of John Morrow, who died during the Civil war; Margaret C. married R. C. Kinter, of Dayton, Pa.; Mary Ann married Dr. Joseph Sharp, who was a physician at Dayton for many years; Elizabeth A. married W. R. Speer and resides in Wayne township; Sarah A. married Samuel Lydic and resides in Indiana county; Alexander G. is mentioned below; Maria L. is the widow of Peter Lord and lives in Wayne township; William B. is mentioned below; Frances E. is the wife of James Wilson and lives at Dayton, Pa.; Amanda C. married William McMillian of Indiana county; Duffey G. died young.

ALEXANDER G. WALKER, son of Alexander and grandson of Benjamin Walker, was born March 3, 1847, on the old homestead in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he still resides. He attended the township schools and later Dayton Academy, and for five years taught school very acceptably. He then spent about four years in Jefferson county, where he was engaged in lumbering, after which he returned to Armstrong county and purchased the part of the homestead where he has since lived. He has made substantial improvements here, having erected all the buildings now on the place. He follows farming and stock raising.

Mr. Walker was married to Rebecca C. Findley, a daughter of Archibald Findley, and they had three children: Findley A., who died when three years old; William A., and Bert. Mr. Walker's second marriage was to Mrs. Martha (Heasley) Klingensmith, a daughter of Reuben Heasley and the widow of Laban

Klingensmith, who was a son of Henry Klingensmith. Mr. Walker has six children by his second marriage, namely: Harry, Arlie, Margaret, Lewis, Elder and Fannie. The family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Walker has been an elder for many years. He has long been influential in politics and on the Republican ticket was elected auditor of Armstrong county, which office he held for two terms, six years; he has served also as a member of the township school board, of which body he was president for some time and is now treasurer, and he has been township supervisor. He is one of Wayne township's representative men.

WILLIAM B. WALKER, M. D., physician and surgeon at Dayton, Pa., was born April 16, 1851, on the old Walker homestead in Wayne township, son of Alexander and grandson of Benjamin Walker. In boyhood he attended the township schools and later the Dayton Union Academy, where he graduated in 1872. He then spent one year as a school teacher, during this time reading medicine in the office of Dr. J. W. Sharp, at Dayton, with whom he resided, after which he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he was graduated in 1876. The young physician then enjoyed a period of travel through the West, after which he located at Clarksburg, Indiana Co., Pa., and practiced there for twenty-six years. In 1909 he returned to his old home surroundings and established himself in his profession at Dayton, finding a ready welcome both personally and professionally. He is recognized as one of the most successful and skillful practitioners in this section of the State.

Dr. Walker married Ida Rosborough, and the following children were born to them: Clode who lives at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Clair, who is a resident of Clarksburg, Pa.; Alfred, of Dallas, Texas; Carrie, who married a Mr. Brown, of Clarksburg; Edith, Mrs. W. Lidick; and Flora B., Melvin, Bessie and Grace, at home. By his second marriage to Mrs. Jennie Hosack, Dr. Walker has one daughter, Grace. In politics Dr. Walker, like other members of his family, is a staunch Republican. He has served as councilman of the borough and in the fall of 1911 was elected a member of the school board. All public-spirited movements relating to the general welfare have his hearty support, and he is a stockholder in the Dayton Normal Institute and the Dayton Fair Association. He is a valued member of the medical bodies in both Armstrong and Indiana counties. Dr. and Mrs.

Walker are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW MATTHIAS WOLFE, of Kittanning, insurance agent, representing the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York, was born Sept. 6, 1875, on the old homestead farm in Washington township, Armstrong county. He counts among his ancestors a number of pioneer families of the county who have furnished many good citizens to this section of Pennsylvania, the Wolfes, Lemmons, Earlys, and Bonners (or Bohners). He is descended from Revolutionary stock, and through his mother is a grandson of Col. Daniel Lemmon of the war of 1812, whose father, John Lemmon, was a soldier in the Revolution and one of the very earliest settlers in what is now Armstrong county, Pa., having made a settlement in 1785 on a tract of land called the "Roan." Subsequently he removed to Kentucky. He was granted a pension by the government. Among his descendants are the brothers Barclay and Daniel Nulton, attorneys. One James Lemmon was a member of Col. John Armstrong's company, 1756-59.

John Wolfe, the great-grandfather of Andrew M., was born Jan. 27, 1791, and died Jan. 29, 1856. Settling in Washington township, where he had secured about two hundred acres of wild land, he put up log buildings and there made a permanent home, remaining at that location until his death. He was one of the founders of the Lutheran Church at Limestone, in Washington township. He married Ann Margaret Sontel, who was born March 4, 1796, and died Oct. 17, 1885. They had a large family, viz.: Michael, born Dec. 12, 1813, died June 20, 1883; Matthias is mentioned below; Eve, born Jan. 6, 1819, died in 1863 (Mrs. John); Christena, born July 5, 1821, died Nov. 17, 1907 (married Bartholomew Wyant); Jacob, born April 17, 1824, died March 17, 1893; John, born Oct. 24, 1826, died April 1, 1901; Valentine, born March 17, 1829, died July 18, 1908; Diana, born Oct. 9, 1831, married Samuel Dickey, son of Rev. Mr. Dickey; George King, born Oct. 21, 1836, died Aug. 30, 1907; Ann Margaret, born July 12, 1838, married William Fair; there was also another daughter.

Matthias Wolfe, son of John, was born Sept. 21, 1815, east of the mountains, and was very young when the family settled in Armstrong county. After living at various locations he bought the place on part of which his son John now lives (the latter owning forty-

five acres), at the time of his purchase partly improved, and having log buildings. Here he spent the rest of his days, dying in his prime, May 22, 1865. He was killed by a runaway team. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Wolfe enlisted in Company G, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and he served until the following March, being discharged on account of disability. He was a Lutheran in religious connection and a Republican in politics.

On June 8, 1837, Mr. Wolfe married Elizabeth Early, and their children were born as follows: William, May 20, 1838 (died same year); Evaline, May 19, 1840 (died Feb. 14, 1912); Andrew, Aug. 14, 1843 (died from exposure in 1863, while serving in the Civil war as a member of the 103d Pennsylvania Regiment); Mary Ann, Aug. 16, 1845 (deceased); John Early, April 11, 1850; Harriet, April 20, 1854; Margaret E., April 13, 1856; Catherine, Dec. 9, 1860 (died March 11, 1863).

John E. Wolfe was born in Madison township, this county, and was but one week old when he moved to the place in Washington township where he has ever since had his home. He assisted his parents and after his father's death remained home to help his mother, eventually taking charge of the property, part of which he now owns. It is located midway between Rimerton and Montgomeryville. He has improved it in many ways, making it thoroughly up-to-date, and has a particularly fine orchard, making a specialty of fruit growing in his agricultural operations. He has been very active in township affairs, and has held several important offices, having served as township treasurer, supervisor and school director. Politically he is a Republican. His religious connection is with the Lutheran Church, with which the family has long been associated, he and his wife belonging to St. Mark's Church.

On Dec. 24, 1872, Mr. Wolfe married Eleanor Lemmon, who was born in Armstrong county Feb. 17, 1854, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Bonner) Lemmon, and they have had seven children: Charles A., born Dec. 10, 1873, a merchant at Wickboro, Pa., married Laura McGaughey (they have no children); Andrew Matthias is mentioned below; Elizabeth A., born Sept. 25, 1877, married Edward S. Spencer, of Los Angeles, Cal., and has two children, Fred and Josephine; James H., born Sept. 2, 1879, in the grain elevator business near Lincoln, Nebr., married Mary Dennis (no children), Arthur Chester, born March 15, 1882, married Myrtle McGarvey and has one child, Ellen; Sarah Jane, born Sept. 8, 1888,

is with her brother Charles in the store at Wickboro; and John T. Sherman, born Jan. 16, 1891, died Oct. 16, 1901.

Andrew Matthias Wolfe was reared on the home farm and attended the local schools until eighteen years old. Meantime he had acquired considerable familiarity with farming assisting in the work at home, and after leaving school he did farm work on his own account for two years. He next worked in the oil region in McKean county, Pa., for one year, after which he became employed in the Kittanning brick works, where he continued for about ten years. For the two years following he was in a wholesale produce house at Kittanning, and then worked in a flouring mill, which he managed for a year. But he could not stand the dust and he made a change, taking up the insurance business, in which he has since been engaged. He represents the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and has established a fine business by his application and close attention to his work.

On July 23, 1902, Mr. Wolfe married Carrie Orr, at New Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa., and they have a family of four children, James E., Charles R., Henry Paul and Maxine. Mr. Wolfe owns the home at No. 1415 Johnson avenue, Kittanning, which he occupies with his family. He is a member of the Kittanning Lodge, No. 321, K. P., and his religious connection is with St. John's Lutheran Church, to which his wife also belongs.

Mrs. Wolfe was born in Wayne township, Armstrong county, daughter of James B. Orr, a painter by trade, now in the employ of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. He and his wife Harriet (Bargerstock) had a family of children as follows: Mary, widow of Frank Cunningham, a Spanish-American war veteran; Henry; Carrie, Mrs. Wolfe; James E.; Fannie, widow of George Willard Bruner; Gertrude, wife of George Brunt, of Ford City; Hazel, wife of Harvey Martin, of Kittanning, and George.

Capt. Richard Orr, from whom Mrs. Wolfe is descended, founded one of the oldest families of Armstrong county, which down to the present has furnished some of the most substantial, intelligent and respected citizens of the county. He was a faithful defender of the Colonial cause during the Revolution, raised a company for Lochry's disastrous expedition, was taken prisoner at that time, and was one of the four of Lochry's men who returned. An extensive account of his services in the war and his subsequent life may be found in his sketch elsewhere in this work.

GEORGE A. FENNEL, farmer of Bethel township, Armstrong county, has lived at his present home there for the last twenty years. He is a native of Butler county, Pa., born Oct. 1, 1858, son of George Fennell, of Westmoreland county. His grandfather and grandmother were born in Westmoreland county, this State. George Fennell married Mary Jane Keeler, of Armstrong county, and they became the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, namely: William, who is deceased; Anthony; George A.; Melissa; Mary C.; Nannie Bell, deceased; John T.; Bertha; and Arthur G.

George A. Fennell was reared in Armstrong county, being but three years old when his parents brought him here. Until he was eighteen years old he assisted with the work on his father's farm as well as mining, after which he followed mining and other occupations until his marriage. Then he settled down to farming, to which he gave all his time until 1907, in which year he opened his general store, which he conducts in connection with his agricultural work.

In 1881 Mr. Fennell was married to Jennie Nunamaker, of Armstrong county, Pa., and they have had a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters: Perry Edgar, who is an electrician; Roy Victor, also an electrician; Arthur Earl, a miner; William H., a miner; Elsie Bertha; Charles Calvin, a miner; Clyde Grover, a miner; Bessie May; Ralph F., at home; Harry Walter, at home; and Mildred, deceased. The sons are associated with various local fraternal organizations Perry Edgar belonging to several lodges, William H. to the Odd Fellows and P. O. S. of A., and Arthur E., Charles C. and Clyde G. also holding membership in the P. O. S. of A. Mr. and Mrs. Fennell are members of the Homewood Baptist Church, and he was formerly a member of White Rock Lodge, No. 979, I. O. O. F., having joined that order when a young man of twenty-three.

Mrs. Fennell was one of a family of six children born to Jacob and Catherine (Zell) Nunamaker, of Loyalhanna creek, Westmoreland county.

WILLIAM K. KUHNS, a veteran of the Civil war, long a farmer of Gilpin township, Armstrong county, was born in Allegheny (now Gilpin) township, Sept. 19, 1839, son of David and Hettie Esther (Steck) Kuhns.

Bernard Kuhns, great-grandfather of Wil-

liam K., was one of the early settlers of Northampton county, Pa. Prior to 1780 two of his sons, John and Philip, settled on a 600-acre tract of land which their father had patented years before, two miles from what is now Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

John Kuhns, son of Bernard Kuhns, was born in one of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, and came to Westmoreland county in young manhood. A business man of ability, he became a large landowner. His death occurred at Greensburg, Pa. His wife, whose maiden name was Marchand, also died at Greensburg. Their children were: Jacob, who died at Saltsburg, Pa.; David, father of William K.; Samuel, who died in Greensburg; Daniel, who died in Harrison City; John, who died in Ohio; Reuben, who died in Harrison City; Eliza, who married William King; and Hon. Joseph, who served as Congressman of his district in Westmoreland county, and was a very prominent man (he died at Greensburg).

David Kuhns, son of John Kuhns, was born in Greensburg, Pa., in 1791. He was a tanner by trade, but later became a farmer. Coming to Allegheny township, this county, he took up a tract of 400 acres of land, a portion of his father's estate, which is now included in Gilpin township. On this property he built a log cabin, and began clearing off his land. Later he replaced the primitive home with one more pretentious, and built a substantial barn. The remainder of his useful life was spent on this property, which he operated until his death. Until the formation of the Republican party, he was an old-line Whig, but following 1856 was a strong advocate of the principles of the new party. Although active in politics he would never accept public office. He and David Leech, the founder of Leechburg, were warm personal friends. A Lutheran in religious matters, Mr. Kuhns was a charter member of the Hebron Lutheran Church of Leechburg. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. David Kuhns were: John died at Oil City; Eliza married Daniel Hill; Lewis, who died in Washington, D. C., was a Lutheran minister; Esther (Hettie) is the widow of Salem Hill; Rebecca married Benson Shrader and lives in South Buffalo township, near Freeport; William K. is mentioned below; David is deceased. John Michael Steck, the maternal grandfather of this family, was a minister in Westmoreland and Armstrong counties.

William K. Kuhns was reared in his native

township, where he attended the local school, and later engaged in farming, having been taught the rudiments of that calling in boyhood. In 1862 he bought the homestead farm, where he now resides, which now comprises ninety acres of fine land for agricultural purposes. This property is located in the forks of the two rivers, the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas. His entire life has been spent in Gilpin township, and he is now the oldest living citizen who was born there.

In August, 1864, Mr. Kuhns responded to the call of his country, enlisting in Company K, 6th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the conflict, when he was honorably discharged at Fort Ethan Allen.

In 1861 Mr. Kuhns was married to Susan Townsend, a daughter of Isaac Townsend. The Townsends are a substantial family of Westmoreland and Armstrong counties. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kuhns: Mary E., who married Joseph Millen; Hettie H., who married John Smail; Emma R., who married H. J. Wagaman; Lewis M., who is at home; and a son that died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Kuhns is a Republican. He belongs to Hebron Lutheran Church at Leechburg, which he has served as deacon and elder. The Lutheran Church has received valuable support from the Kuhns family, a brother of Mr. Kuhns having been a minister of the faith, while the maternal grandfather, Rev. Mr. Steck, was long connected with the denomination in Westmoreland and Armstrong counties during the early days of the religious history of this section. Mr. Kuhns is a member of Capt. J. A. Hunter Post, No. 123, G. A. R., of Leechburg. He is one of the best known men in his locality, and is held in high esteem by all. He numbers his friends by legions, for he is always willing to do a kindly deed. His life has been worthy, and governed by the principles of practical Christianity.

JOHN R. TAYLOR, a member of the firm of Findley & Taylor, general insurance, Freeport, Pa., was born July 1, 1862, in Armstrong county, son of David H. and Jane (Ritchie) Taylor.

David H. Taylor was born in Scotland and came to America in 1854, locating at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he remained for a short time. He then went to Iowa, where he lived one year, returning to Pittsburgh, where he continued to work at his trade, that of stone-

mason, for two years. His next employment was in the oil fields, and later went back to Pittsburgh. For some time he was interested in the production of salt in Armstrong county, after which he moved to Freeport and bought a stone quarry, which proved a profitable investment, this quarry being one of the best in the State. He was a hard working man all his life and accumulated a competency. At Pittsburgh he married Jane Ritchie, who died in 1883, the mother of five children. Mr. Taylor died in 1907.

John R. Taylor was the third of his parents' children. He attended school until he was fourteen years old and continued to live at home until his thirty-fifth year. Like his father, Mr. Taylor has been a very industrious man. He served as an apprentice to the mason's trade for three years after working on the railroad and on the pipe line in the Butler county oil fields, dressing tools and drilling wells. For fifteen years he served as night yardmaster at Kiskiminetas Junction, and previously had been a railroad station agent's clerk. In 1900 he came to Freeport and became a clerk in a real estate and insurance office, entering upon his duties on March 10th of that year, and continuing until July 1, 1900, when he embarked in business for himself with Mr. Findley as a partner. The firm represents the old line companies, and writes fire, accident, plate glass and burglary insurance. In politics Mr. Taylor is a Republican and fraternally is a Mason, being a past master of the blue lodge.

BENJAMIN J. LONGWELL, M. D., of Seminole, Armstrong county, has been in practice only a few years at that point, but he has already attained high standing in this section and commands a wide patronage. Besides attending to his private practice he acts as surgeon for the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railway Company, and for the Allegheny River Mining Company of Seminole. Dr. Longwell is of Irish extraction. His grandfather, David Longwell, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, came to the United States with his family in the year 1847, and settled at Beechwoods, Jefferson Co., Pa. He was a school teacher by profession, and is said to have taught the first school in the section where he located, continuing to follow that vocation until his death, which occurred at Beechwoods, when he was seventy-three years old. His wife, Eliza (Cunningham), who died in Ireland, bore him two sons,

David and Cunningham, both of whom are now deceased.

David Longwell, son of David and Eliza (Cunningham) Longwell, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to this country with his father. He became a farmer, following that occupation at Beechwoods, Jefferson county, where he owned and cultivated a tract of two hundred acres which he had cleared and improved. He died there in March, 1904, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Catherine Shaw, who was born in Jefferson county, Pa., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wolf) Shaw, natives of Ireland who were pioneer settlers at Beechwoods, Jefferson Co., Pa. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Longwell: Elizabeth, who married W. B. Holt; Susan, at home; David; Cargill, who lives on the old homestead; Anna, deceased; William J., who occupies part of the family homestead; and Benjamin J. All of this family were reared on the old farm in Jefferson county.

Benjamin J. Longwell was born Dec. 12, 1879, at Beechwoods, Jefferson Co., Pa. He began his education in the common schools near his home, later attending high school at Brockwayville, Jefferson county, and the Ohio Northern University (normal) at Ada, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1899. He entered the medical department of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio, the same year, completing his medical course in 1903. He began practice at once in Elk county, Pa., locating at Dagus Mines, where he remained for two years, removing thence to Shawmut, same county, where he was engaged until he came to Seminole, Armstrong county, in February, 1910. Here he has since been actively and successfully following general practice, and in his various connections has become widely known over this territory. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, and fraternally is an Odd Fellow and a Mason; he has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry.

On June 8, 1910, Dr. Longwell married Cecelia Shutz, a native of Germany.

JOHN THOMAS OVERHEIM, proprietor of the Parker Feed Mills, of Parker's Landing, was born Sept. 15, 1888, at that place, now known as Parker City, son of John C. and Jennie (Ralston) Overheim, natives of Venango county, Pa., and Ireland, respectively.

Daniel Overheim, his grandfather, was a native of Germany, a blacksmith by trade, and one of the early settlers in Venango county, Pa. In his later years he moved to Parker City, Pa., where his death occurred.

John C. Overheim was a blacksmith in young manhood, and still follows his trade at Parker City, whither he came, early in the seventies. His five children were: Elizabeth, John T., Ethel, Eugene (deceased) and Ralph.

John Ralston, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Overheim, was a native of Scotland, and settled at Monterey, Clarion Co., Pa., where he engaged in farming and mining.

John Thomas Overheim secured his education in the public schools of his native place. When only eight years old he began his business career as a newsboy, and later he worked on a farm for twenty-five cents per day. Then he obtained employment at the Wightman Glass Works, and for two years was a fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad. In December, 1908, he embarked in the feed business at Parker City and has carried it on very successfully, earning at the same time the unlimited confidence of those with whom he is associated.

On Aug. 29, 1911, Mr. Overheim was married to Ora A., daughter of John Buzzard of Monterey, Pa. Mr. Overheim is a member of the M. E. Church. Fraternally he is a member of Lawrenceburg Lodge, No. 782, I. O. O. F., and Central Encampment, No. 206, of Foxburg. In politics he is a Republican. All in all, Mr. Overheim is one of the leading young business men and public-spirited citizens of Parker City, one who would be a valued asset to any community.

DANIEL BOWSER, oil producer, of Parkers Landing, was born Aug. 9, 1840, in Washington township, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of Jonathan and Matilda (Edwards) Bowser. Philip Bowser was his paternal great-grandfather.

Abraham Bowser, son of Philip, married Mary Edwards, and lived for a period in Bedford County, Pa., but became one of the pioneers of Washington township, this county, where he bought a small farm. This property continued to be his home until his death. He and his wife had children as follows: Valentine; Catherine, who married Leonard Stantz; Elizabeth, who married Stacy King; Jane, who married John Booker; Hapsey, who married John Booker; Hettie, who married Henry Booker; Susannah, who married

Henry Booker; Jonathan; Abraham, and John.

Jonathan Bowser, son of Abraham, was by trade a shoemaker, although he was engaged along other lines as well, spending his entire life in Washington township, where he died aged forty-five years. His children were: Daniel; Christina, who married Charles Homburger; Polly, who married William Taylor; Adam, and Albert.

The maternal grandfather of Daniel Bowser, Charles Edwards, was also a pioneer of Washington township. He married Mary Curry.

Daniel Bowser was brought up in Washington township, receiving a good common school education. When he was needed in the Civil war he enlisted, Aug. 20, 1862, in Company D, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Kinston, Goldsboro and Plymouth, being taken a prisoner at the latter engagement and sent to Andersonville. There he was kept eleven months, and then paroled. Mr. Bowser received his honorable discharge Aug. 20, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. Coming back home he engaged in farming, and continued thus until 1872, when he settled at Parkers Landing, which has since been his home. During this period he has been engaged in a livery and butchering business, at different times, but now looks after the valuable oil lease of eighty-five acres he owns in Perry township, on which he has two good producing wells, with every indication of more.

On Aug. 18, 1862, Mr. Bowser was married to Mary Ann, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth (Campbell) Davis, of Franklin township. The following children have been born of this marriage: Ola, who married Frank Claypool; Charles; Dalia May, who married George B. Downing; William; Frederick; Emma J., who married Percy Perrine, and Matthew. Mr. Bowser is a member of the Baptist Church. Socially, he belongs to the Ex-prisoners of the Civil War. Politically a Republican, he has served as a councilman of Parker City, and is one of the representative men of his locality.

WILLIAM NORRIS GRAY owns a fine farm of 133 acres in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, which includes the old Gray homestead upon which he was born May 26, 1860.

The family is of New England stock. Aaron Gray, his father, was born in Kittanning township, Armstrong Co., Pa., and with

the exception of the time he was in the army there passed all his life, engaged in farming. Though he had few opportunities for schooling, he became a well-educated man, self-taught, and he was an intelligent and useful citizen. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Union army, and had served about a year at the time of his death. He contracted smallpox, which proved fatal, and he died at Washington, D. C., where he is buried. He married Margaret Wagner, of Armstrong county, Pa., who after his death became the wife of William Collum, a native of Ireland, who is a farmer and still living in Kittanning township. Mrs. Collum died in 1892. She was a member of the M. E. Church. By her marriage to Mr. Gray she was the mother of four children, George, Catherine, Jeremiah and William Norris, the last named being the only survivor. The only child born to her union with Mr. Collum is also deceased.

William N. Gray has always lived in Kittanning township. He received his education in the common schools near his early home. When a young man he acquired a thorough knowledge of the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a period of fourteen years, working at Pittsburgh, Ford City and elsewhere. Since then he has been engaged in general farming at his present place in Kittanning township, owning 133 acres, of which the old home place forms a part. He has made many improvements on this property since it came into his possession, being a thrifty and industrious worker, whose well-directed labors are apparent in every part of the farm. He raises wheat, oats, rye and corn, cattle, horses and hogs, and has been very successful. He has taken considerable interest in the welfare of the locality, and for the last four years has held the office of supervisor. In politics he is a Democrat. His religious connection is with the M. E. Church.

Mr. Gray married Elizabeth Collum, who was born in Ireland, and they have a family of four children, namely: Margaret, now the wife of John Barker, a farmer of Valley township, this county; and William John, David L. and Mamie, all at home.

JESSE DAVID SEDWICK, D. D. S., a dentist of high standing in Kittanning, has practiced there since his graduation, and has been a resident of the borough since he was eight years old. He was born in Bruin, Butler Co., Pa., Dec. 22, 1888, son of W. G. and Lavina Jane (Weeter) Sedwick.

W. G. Sedwick was born at Callensburg,

Clarion Co., Pa., and grew to manhood in that county, receiving his education there. His wife, also a native of Clarion county, was a daughter of David Weeter. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sedwick have lived in Clarion, Butler and Armstrong counties, their home at present being in Kittanning, where he is engaged as a carpenter and contractor. He is a member of the Free Methodist Church, and politically active in the Republican party but not an office seeker.

As previously stated, Jesse David Sedwick came to Kittanning with his parents when eight years old, and here he attended public school. His higher education was acquired at the University of Pittsburgh, where he took his dental course, graduating in the class of 1909. Returning home he bought out Dr. F. L. Gould, at that time located in the Brown building, but established himself in the Post Office building, where he remained for a year before coming to his present location at No. 211 Market street. His work has proved to be of the highest class and has brought him a steady patronage, and he is also well thought of among his professional brethren, being a well-known member of the Armstrong County Dental Association, of which organization he was secretary for two years. Like his father he is a Republican in politics, but he has not taken any active part in such matters.

On Dec. 25, 1911, Doctor Sedwick married Nettie R. Shafer, daughter of Israel Shafer, and they have one child, J. Dwight. They reside at the corner of Queen and High streets, Kittanning.

CHARLES MCORE, a retired farmer of Valley township, Armstrong county, has lived on his farm there for many years and is one of the old and respected residents of his locality. He was born in August, 1839, in County Donegal, Ireland, son of Charles and Jane (Hayes) Moore, and was about nine years old when they came to America with most of their family. They were the parents of the following children: Matthew, Elizabeth, John, Rebecca, Ann Jane, Gracie (who married Moses Park and remained in Ireland), William, Sarah, Charles, and one that died in infancy in Ireland. The voyage to this country was made in a sailing vessel and took five weeks, all arriving safely. Settling in Lancaster county, Pa., the father followed farming there until his removal to Boggs township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in his one hundredth year. The children re-

mained on this farm until they moved to their own homes, and the mother died there.

Charles Moore when he began farming on his own account settled on a tract of 240 acres in Valley township, but he has sold off some of the land, now having 135 acres. The first buildings were a large log barn and a log house, which served their purpose until the modern buildings which now adorn the place could be erected. The place has been carefully cultivated and well kept up during the ownership of the Moore family, and it is now a valuable piece of property, a credit to the owners and to the locality. Mr. Moore has always been a Republican in his political sympathies, but he has not been active either in party affairs or in the public life of the community. In religious matters he has been associated with the United Presbyterians.

Mr. Moore married Bell Dilley, who was born in Cowanshannock township, this county, near Rural Valley, daughter of William Dilley. Mrs. Moore died in April, 1905, at the age of fifty-seven years. Four children were born to this union: Martha, who is now the wife of Lawrence Stutsell, of Cowanshannock township; Albert, who is deceased; Lizzie, wife of William Stepp, living near Blanco, Armstrong county; and John D.

JOHN D. MOORE, who now owns and operates the home farm, was born Nov. 29, 1882, on the home place in Valley township, where he has resided most all his life. At the age of seventeen he began to work independently, and for some time was in the employ of the People's Gas Company, being married during that period. For eighteen months he made his home at Leechburg, there working in the American Sheet Steel Mill, and five years ago he returned to the old homestead, where he has since been engaged in farming. He gives all his attention to his agricultural interests, which are prospering under his intelligent care, and he is regarded as one of the industrious and reliable young citizens of his neighborhood, worthy of the good opinions of his neighbors and friends. He has served as school director, and in politics is usually on the side of the Republican party, favoring good government and progressive measures, however, regardless of party.

Mr. Moore was married to Ollie Olinger, and they have had two children: Charles Adam, born Jan. 16, 1908; and Ray Olinger, born Jan. 18, 1910.

JOSEPH T. SHOEMAKER, for thirty-five years justice of the peace of Mahoning township, Armstrong county, belongs to a family which has been settled in that township for a century. His great-grandfather, John Shumaker, a native of Germany, came to America prior to 1770 with six brothers, Solomon, Adam, George, Simon, Samuel and Daniel. George was the founder of another well-known branch of the family in western Pennsylvania. They settled first in Loudoun county, Va. John Shumaker was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving in the American army, and also served during the Indian troubles in western Pennsylvania. He was an early settler in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he purchased and cleared a large tract of land in Franklin township, making a permanent home there. He died in that county, as the result of wounds received during his army service. His wife was Mary Ann Baker, and they had two sons and three daughters, among them a son Philip.

Philip Shumaker, son of John, was born Jan. 25, 1784, and died April 10, 1860. In 1814 he settled in what is now Mahoning township, Armstrong county, taking up 400 acres of land, 200 acres of which he sold in 1824 to a favorite cousin, Peter Shumaker. He cleared and improved the 200 acres he retained, making a fine homestead, upon which he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring there. He married Elizabeth Rose, who was born Nov. 18, 1790, and survived him, dying June 12, 1863. George Rose, her father, was born near Murrysville, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and was a farmer and hotelkeeper. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shumaker, as follows: Mary, born April 14, 1812, married Adam Smith, and died in 1887; John was born Oct. 22, 1813; Sarah, born Jan. 5, 1815, died young; Joseph, born April 9, 1819, was a minister of the German Baptist Church; Isaac was born July 27, 1821; Philip was born March 2, 1825; Susanna, born July 20, 1827, married Robert Ferguson; Elizabeth, born May 17, 1831, married M. N. Hetrick; Samuel was born March 12, 1834. The father was a Whig in politics until 1856, when he joined the Republican party. He was a member of the German Baptist Church.

John Shumaker, son of Philip, was born Oct. 22, 1813, in Westmoreland county, Pa., and was reared in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, where he passed all his life. He was a prominent farmer of his day, own-

ing and improving 320 acres now the property of his sons Simon A. and Philip W., and after retiring from active work, in 1883, made his home with his son Philip until his death, which occurred in November, 1901. He married Ruth Davis, daughter of Bernard and Sarah (McClain) Davis, natives of Ireland, and pioneers of Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker, eleven of whom grew to maturity, namely: Eliza, who married Thomas W. Marshall; Joseph T.; Simon A.; Susan, who married George Balsiger; Philip W.; Emily C., who married Samuel Balsiger; Davis G.; Amanda M., who married Jacob Johnson; William T., deceased; Mary M., who married Dr. Harry Sadler; and James K.

Joseph T. Shoemaker was born May 26, 1837, in what is now Mahoning township and was reared there on the paternal homestead. Beginning his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, he later attended normal school at Putneyville, and when he was a young man of twenty taught school one winter. He then took a course in the Iron City Business College, at Pittsburgh, and when Hamilton, Shoemaker & Co. opened their store, in the late fifties, he entered their employ as clerk. After six months with that concern he again took up school teaching, at which he was engaged for several terms in Mahoning township. He then accepted a position as clerk in the general store of James A. Truitt, at Oakland, this county, remaining with them in that capacity for a period of two years, at the end of which he again entered the Iron City Business College, receiving his diploma from that school in 1860. He then went to Oil City, purchased a lot and built himself a shanty, and remained there for six months. Returning to Mahoning, he was appointed assignee of the bankrupt firm of Hamilton, Shoemaker & Co., and in June, 1861, purchased the goods at their appraisal. He conducted the business on his own account very successfully until 1879, when he sold out. For five seasons after that he was engaged in peeling bark, in Elk county, and then again went to Oil City, clerking for two years in a hardware store. For fifteen years Mr. Shoemaker was assistant postmaster at Oakland, Armstrong county, and he has been a justice of the peace continuously for the last thirty-five years; he was re-elected for his present term in the fall of 1911, for six years. In political connection he is a Republican, and he has been quite active in the interests

of the party. He is a member of the regular Baptist Church at New Bethlehem.

During the Civil war Mr. Shoemaker enlisted, becoming a member of Company G, 57th Pennsylvania Regiment, Emergency Men, and was sent to Ohio, where he assisted in the capture of General Morgan, who was then raiding that State. He was honorably discharged after three months of service.

On Oct. 3, 1865, Mr. Shoemaker married Martha A. Ritchey, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Calhoun) Ritchey, of Pine township, this county, and granddaughter of Judge John Calhoun, of Armstrong county. Of the children born to this union seven are living, namely: Harry C., Eddy O., Lucius I., Gertie (wife of Ellsworth W. Bowser), Ralph, Mary L. and Charles.

ROBERT MARTIN, justice of the peace, is still living on his farm in Boggs township, Armstrong county, though he has retired from active farm work. He has been a resident of that place since 1852. Mr. Martin was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Aug. 31, 1832, son of Robert and Margaret (Wasson) Martin and grandson of Francis Martin.

Francis Martin was a native of Ireland and was twice married, both his wives dying there. To his first union were born Robert, John and Stephen, and to the second another son, Thuey. In 1800 Francis Martin and his sons John and Stephen came to America, locating in Philadelphia.

Robert Martin, son of Francis, was born in Ireland and remained in that country until after his marriage. In 1828 he came to this country, settling in Lancaster county, Pa., and there his children were born, viz.: John; Robert; Francis, and Hannah. This family farmed in Lancaster county for twenty-five years, and after the children were all grown moved to Armstrong county, the father buying the place in Boggs township now occupied by his son Robert in 1852. Game was still plentiful in the neighborhood at that time. There were few improvements on the property, and the house was an old log building, but under their industrious and energetic management it was transformed into a valuable farm, and it continues to this day to be one of the best places in the township. There Mr. Martin died in 1868, aged seventy years, his wife surviving until 1887; she reached the age of ninety-two. Mr. Martin was a Democrat in his political views.

Robert Martin, son of Robert, received his education in Lancaster county. He always

remained at home, assisting his father, and eventually took over the home place in Boggs township, which he has continued to operate to the present time, though he does not attend to the arduous work now. The fine buildings now standing on this tract were built by him. He is one of the substantial and reliable citizens of his section, one who is looked to for assistance in local affairs, has been particularly interested in the welfare of the schools in his district, and has held many of the township offices, still serving as justice of the peace. He has been quite prominent as a worker in the Democratic party, and in religious matters is identified with the Presbyterian Church, to which his parents also belonged.

In 1888 Mr. Martin was married to Isabella McKinley, a native of Armstrong county, daughter of James and Isabella (Dinsmore) McKinley, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Mrs. Martin died in 1889, at the age of thirty-four years. She left no children.

CHESTER A. LOGAN, undertaker at Leechburg, was born at East Brady, Clarion Co., Pa., June 19, 1880, son of Samuel M. Logan.

James Logan, great-grandfather of Chester A. Logan, lived in Pine township, Allegheny Co., Pa., where he was engaged in farming. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Hood. They had children as follows: Martha, who married Benjamin Breedon; William; John; George; Louisa, who married John Wallace, and Emerson.

George Logan was born in 1826, and died in 1865. He married Martha Nickeulson, daughter of Joseph and Mary Nickeulson, and she resides at Manorville, Armstrong Co., Pa., aged (1913) eighty-four years. She and her husband had one child who grew to maturity, Samuel M.

Samuel M. Logan was born Jan. 13, 1857, at Manorville, in Manor township, Armstrong county, and when thirteen years old began learning marble cutting, following that trade at East Brady, Braddock and Leechburg, to which place he came about 1891. He embarked in business in the last named town, and is now doing a large amount of first-class work. He married Ida Sedwick, daughter of John Sedwick, of East Brady.

Chester A. Logan is the only son of his parents. He attended the local schools of Leechburg, Grove City College and Elders Ridge Academy, following which he took a

course at the Eckels College of Embalming and Sanitary Science, in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in March, 1910. He located in Leechburg on April 21st of the same year, and has firmly established himself in the confidence of the people. In addition to having a fully equipped establishment, he is well fitted for his work not only by training, but because of his tactful nature, which enables him to prove a friend indeed to those who require his professional services. Mr. Logan belongs to Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M., the Odd Fellows, and the local order of Elks. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership.

GEORGE H. CLEVER, a farmer residing in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., and a veteran of the great Civil war, was born Oct. 17, 1840, on the farm on which he lives, which is situated near the town of Belknap. He is a son of Joseph and a grandson of Henry Clever, or Cleaver, the spelling used by some branches of the family.

Henry Clever came from east of the Allegheny mountains and settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he remained for some time. Later in life he moved to Armstrong county, locating near Echo, where he resided until his death. His children bore the following names: Henry, Michael, Daniel, Jacob, Joseph and Christian, the last named marrying a member of the Houser family.

Joseph Clever, son of Henry Clever and father of George H., was born in Westmoreland county, in 1800, and on coming to Armstrong county settled in Wayne township, first living near Echo and soon after purchasing a farm of 300 acres near Belknap, which at that time was mainly timberland. The clearing of this land was a great undertaking, but he went at it bravely and spent the rest of his life here, his death occurring Sept. 22, 1865, when he was aged sixty-five years; he was buried in the Concord Church cemetery. He had donated two and a quarter acres to this church for cemetery purposes and had served on the building committee that erected the first church edifice, in 1842. He was a strict Presbyterian and was one of the founders of the church in his section, donating the use of his log barn for the first church exercises. Joseph Clever married Margaret Gould, who was born in 1811 and died Oct. 7, 1884, a daughter of John and Mary Gould, the former of whom died Feb. 27, 1862, when aged seventy-three years, nine months; the latter died in 1887, when aged

ninety-eight years. To Joseph Clever and his wife the following children were born: John; Mary Jane, who married David Zimmerman; Robert; Joseph; George H.; Margaret, who married Jacob Rupp; Catherine, who married John M. Fleming; Christiana, who married Michael Smith; David G.; and Elizabeth, who died young.

George H. Clever obtained his education in the district schools and remained assisting his father until 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company K, 155th Pa. Vol. Inf., which was attached to the Army of the Potomac. His period of service covered the remaining years of the great struggle and during this time he participated in many of the most important land battles, including the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Appomattox Court House, and numerous others. On Oct. 1, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of corporal, for gallant conduct. When the war closed Mr. Clever returned home and continued to give his father assistance until the latter's death, since when he has operated a part of the farm for himself and on his portion has erected all the substantial buildings now in evidence. In addition to its agricultural possibilities his farm has valuable coal deposits and gas. On his property is the highest elevation in Armstrong county and during the Civil war it was made use of for flag signal work, as on a clear day it is possible to see into eight of the surrounding counties from this point.

Mr. Clever married Lavina Rupp, a daughter of Adam and Rosanna (Hartzel) Rupp, and eleven children were born to them, as follows: John, who lives in Clarion county, Pa.; Harvey and Jessie M., both of whom are deceased; Bertram, who lives at Apollo, Pa.; George, who is a resident of Wayne township; Rosie, who married Bert Cunningham; McCleod, who lives in Wayne township; Maude, who married Forest Stasey; Matilda, who married Wilson Reesman; Pearl, who died young; and Oscar, who lives at Templeton, Pa. Mr. Clever and his family are members of the Concord Presbyterian Church, which he has served both as treasurer and trustee. In his political views he is a Democrat and for twelve years he was a school director in the independent school district, and at present is overseer of the poor in Wayne township. He is not only a well-known but an important citizen.

DAVID G. CLEVER, son of Joseph and brother of George H. Clever, was born April 20,

1862, and is a farmer in Wayne township. He married Julia A. Thomas, a daughter of Jacob R. and Lucy A. (Rumbaugh) Thomas, and they have had the following children: Joseph (deceased), Miles E., Iona M., Margaret L., Clyde (deceased), Florence Irene, Kosciusko (deceased), Vesta, Noama Ruth, Henry I. and Laura C.

PETER KERR, superintendent of the Kittanning district for the T. W. Phillips Gas & Oil Company, is the first to hold that position in this field, which includes Indiana, Jefferson and Armstrong counties, Pennsylvania.

He is a native of Armstrong county, born at Worthington, March 26, 1860, son of Peter and Rachel (Henry) Kerr. The father was born in Scotland, in 1814, and came to America before his marriage, when twenty-two years old. Until 1849 he was engaged principally as a boatman on the Allegheny river, and he was afterward engaged at farming in Worthington, this county, where he died at the age of ninety-two years; he is buried in the Worthington cemetery. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and a Republican in politics, in which he took an active interest. It is worthy of note that the two brothers who settled with him at Worthington, William and Nevin, twins, outlived him, William dying at the age of ninety-five years and the latter at the age of ninety-seven. At first they held their land in common, but it was afterward equally divided. Their father came to America in 1860, and lived with them at Worthington until his death, which occurred when he was ninety-three years old. All are buried in the Worthington cemetery. They were progressive men, and about 1870, when the field at Oil City was opened, became engaged to some extent in oil operations. They were all members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Rachel (Henry) Kerr, wife of Peter Kerr, Sr., was born in Ireland, and was three years old when brought to America. She died at the age of seventy-four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Kerr were born four sons and one daughter, of which family three still survive.

Peter Kerr, fourth child in the family of Peter and Rachel (Henry) Kerr, was brought up at Worthington, where he received a common school education, attending until sixteen years old. In 1900 he entered the employ of the T. W. Phillips Gas & Oil Company, previous to which time he had had a varied experience in different oil fields of Pennsylvania. In his present capacity he opened the Kittan-

ning office, and his services with this concern have been highly satisfactory. He sold his homestead in 1909.

In 1884 Mr. Kerr married Emma Herron, and they have four children: Thomas H., Nora G., Arthur J. and Mary Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr lived at Worthington until 1906, when they removed to Kittanning, and in 1908 he erected the home at No. 613 Woodward avenue, Wickboro, which they have since occupied. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and in politics has been associated with the Washington party, but he has never held office or taken an active part in such affairs.

ALBERT GIBSON, a veteran of the Civil war who has long been a resident of Bethel township, Armstrong county, made an honorable record during his army service and has made an equally creditable showing as a private citizen. He is a well-to-do farmer, and an esteemed member of the community where he resides.

Mr. Gibson was born May 1, 1840, in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Simon D. Gibson, and is of English descent. His great-grandfather came to this country from England with his first wife, and settled near Meadville, Pa. The Indians attacked them, killing and scalping the wife, who was engaged in milking the cow at the time, and took him prisoner. Three times he was tied to the stake for torture, but something always prevented the savages from carrying out their intentions. The third time the fire had been started around him when he prayed to the Lord, promising to fast and pray one day every year, and read the Bible, if he were released. A thundershower coming up suddenly put out the fire, and the Indians deciding that the "great spirit" did not want him burned released him. Then they adopted him into the tribe. Later they tested him to see if he would remain with them. The chief had lost a valuable horse and Gibson was given a day's rations and told to go find the animal. He knew he would be watched, so at evening he returned. The second day he was given two days' rations, and again returned. Then he got three days' rations, and walked to the river pretending to look for tracks of the lost horse, yet knowing that concealed in the underbrush stealthily following were the Indians. But when he had journeyed a considerable distance along the river bank he suddenly jumped in, and by diving and swimming under water eluded the Indians,

and eventually reached the fort at Pittsburgh. He married again, and had children.

Israel Gibson, son of the above, was born in Crawford county, Pa., and came to Butler county, this State, in its pioneer days. There he married a Miss Gerty, and they had three sons, Hugh, Thomas and Simon D.

Simon D. Gibson, born in Butler county, went to Pittsburgh to learn the trade of blacksmith, which he always followed, gaining the reputation of being the best machine blacksmith in the country. He made the first bolt and irons for the first rolling mills at Kittanning (for Brown, Gates & Mosgrove), now the Kittanning Iron & Steel Works. He was a large, powerful man, weighing 214 pounds, with a breast measure of fifty-six inches. His wife, Susan (McClelland), never weighed over 110 pounds. She was born in Ireland, daughter of Robert McClelland, and died in December, 1893, having survived her husband many years. His death occurred in 1859, when he was fifty-four years old. They had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, three of whom survive at this writing: Margaret T., wife of Jacob Younkens, of North Buffalo township; Susan, who married Jefferson Jeffries, of New Kensington, Pa.; and Albert S.

Albert S. Gibson was about eight years old when he came with his parents to Kittanning, where he attended school until 1854. Then his father bought a farm in North Buffalo township, where the boy remained for some time, helping with the work and also finding employment on keelboats on the river, hauling ore to Pittsburgh, and rafting on the Clarion river, and on Toby creek, until he entered the army.

On Sept. 11, 1861, Mr. Gibson enlisted at Kittanning in Company K, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Col. William Sirwell, was sworn in at that place, and saw an unusual amount of active service in the three years and more of his service in the Union army. He was in the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of New Hope Church was shot in the body, the bullet lodging against his spine, where it still remains. He was again wounded, at the battle of Stone River, in the ankle. He fought at LaVergne, Tenn., was at the battle of Chickamauga, and took part in numerous skirmishes, doing his duty faithfully on every occasion until he received his honorable discharge at Kittanning Nov. 4, 1864. True to every obligation as a soldier, he did his full share in preservation of the Union. After the war Mr. Gibson rafted and piloted

on the streams before mentioned, never engaging in farming until he settled on his present property, a valuable place of 115 acres in Bethel township, which shows the intelligent care of a thrifty, up-to-date farmer. His successful methods have entitled him to rank among the progressive agriculturists of his section.

On April 19, 1892, Mr. Gibson was married to Sarah E. Brown, of Armstrong county, and they have two children, one son and one daughter: Edith Viola, born Nov. 11, 1893, and Robert C., who was born Jan. 20, 1896. Mrs. Gibson is a daughter of Thomas F. and Mary C. (Claypoole) Brown, of North Buffalo township.

Mr. Gibson was a charter member of North Buffalo Post, G. A. R., and is now a member of John Croll Post, of Kittanning. He also belongs to the P. O. S. of A., Washington Camp, No. 696.

LEVI F. CRISMAN, who farms the old Peter Fair place in Washington township, is a member of the fourth generation of his family to live in Armstrong county, where he was born Feb. 21, 1857, in Madison township. Frederick Crisman, his great-grandfather, came to this region from east of the mountains and located in what was then Sugar Creek (now Washington) township, on land still owned by the family, obtaining about two hundred acres. There he reared his family and continued to live until his death. He was of German extraction.

John Crisman, son of Frederick, remained all his life on part of his father's homestead, and became quite prominent in the locality, holding various local offices. In politics he was a Republican. He and his wife Catherine had a family of ten children: Philip, Esther, Lavina, Frederick, Eliza, Hamilton, John, Catherine, and Henry and Adam, twins.

Frederick Crisman, son of John, was born March 20, 1838, on the home farm, where he grew to manhood. He settled on a farm in Washington township and followed agricultural pursuits throughout his active years. He now lives among his children, his wife having died Aug. 23, 1901. Her maiden name was Catherine Crisman, and she was born in 1838. Mr. Crisman served in the Civil war, and he has been a Republican from the early days of the party. He has never taken any active part in public affairs. To Mr. and Mrs. Crisman were born fourteen children, ten sons and four daughters, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Levi F., Feb. 21, 1857;

Sarah Jane, July 10, 1858; Adson Somerville, Aug. 10, 1860; John Walter, Jan. 21, 1862; Malissa May, July 9, 1864; Henry McClure, July 14, 1866; Frederick Ross, May 6, 1868; Laura Luella, April 9, 1872; Charles Calvin and Edward Alvin, twins, Aug. 26, 1874; William Harrison, Oct. 9, 1877; James Burt, Oct. 18, 1879; Jesse Merrill, Jan. 12, 1882; May Priscilla, May 15, 1885 (died when eighteen months old).

Levi F. Crisman lived in his native township, Madison, until he was a youth of fifteen or sixteen, meantime attending the common schools and assisting with the work at home. Then he accompanied his parents to Clarion county, this State, where he remained until twenty-one years old, at which time he went to McKean county, Pa. He was there for five years, working in the oil fields, and from there came to Washington township, Armstrong county, locating on a farm. He worked for Mr. Wilkinson five years, and then bought a piece of ground in the township, near Mahoning. After a residence of seven years thereon he came to his present home in Washington township, the old Peter Fair homestead, having sixty-eight acres where he carries on general farming most successfully. He is a good business man and an excellent manager, and has found his work very profitable. Mr. Crisman has served his township as overseer of the poor, giving the highest satisfaction to his fellow citizens in the discharge of his duties as such. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Crisman's first marriage was to Ida John, who died leaving one child, David Erwin, born Jan. 18, 1884. His second marriage was to Mary Adaline Fair, who was born Jan. 4, 1857, on the farm where she and her husband now live, and they have had two children: Verda Ethel, born Oct. 2, 1891; and Millie Fair, born July 7, 1895.

Peter Fair, Mrs. Crisman's grandfather, was of German descent. He settled in Washington township on a tract of about three hundred acres then all in the woods, built a log cabin on the hill and made a permanent home there. He was a Lutheran in religion and a Republican in politics.

Leonard Fair, son of Peter and Sarah Fair, was the father of Mrs. Crisman. He was born Nov. 12, 1821, grew up on the home place, and remained there all his life, improving it greatly; he erected the brick buildings still standing and in good condition. He was one of the best known citizens of the township in his day, having served his fellow men as clerk, overseer of the poor, tax collector and for

twenty years as justice of the peace. Like his father he was a Republican and a Lutheran. He died April 16, 1900. On Feb. 16, 1843, he married Mary Magdalene Helms, who was born Dec. 14, 1819, and died May 20, 1872. His second marriage, which took place Oct. 14, 1873, was to Catherine Martin, who died Sept. 3, 1890. His children were all by the first marriage, viz.: Jeremiah, born Nov. 16, 1844, who died aged fifty-four years, six months, twenty-one days; Eliza, born June 9, 1846; Peter, born Feb. 5, 1849; Emily, born Aug. 19, 1850, who died Dec. 20, 1866; Amos T., born March 23, 1853; Augustus C., born April 7, 1855; Mary Adaline, Mrs. Crisman, born Jan. 4, 1857; and Malinda, born Jan. 9, 1861.

WILLIAM S. McLAUGHLIN, farmer and teamster, of Rural Valley, was born in Cowanshannock township April 25, 1874, son of James and Margaret (Gibson) McLaughlin.

Thomas McLaughlin, a native of County Down, Ireland, was one of the pioneers of Cowanshannock township, where he bought a small farm on which he did considerable clearing and improving. During the Civil war he served as a soldier, and was killed on the battlefield. His wife was Mary E. Deviney, and they were the parents of six children: James; Martha, who married Josiah Miller; John; Maggie, wife of Joseph Cravner; Mary, married to John Cuddy; and Thomas. All of this family were born in Cowanshannock township.

James McLaughlin, son of Thomas and father of William S., is a farmer, and has spent all his life in Cowanshannock township. He married Margaret Gibson, daughter of Sloan Gibson, a native of Cowanshannock township, who spent nearly all of his life within its confines and there died. Mr. Gibson married Belle Templeton. The following children were born to James McLaughlin and his wife: Belle, who married Edward Whitacre; Jennie, who married Reuben Hamilton; William S.; John; Laura, who married Edward Weaver; Samuel; Jeremiah; Nina, who married John Shaffer, and Harvey.

William S. McLaughlin was brought up in his native township, and there educated. He has always been a farmer, and since 1897 has also been engaged in teaming. His property comprises fifty-eight acres of good land in Cowanshannock township, on which he carries on diversified farming.

On Nov. 25, 1896, Mr. McLaughlin was

married to Martha Gourley, daughter of Andrew and Lavina (Turney) Gourley, of Rural Valley. Five children have been born of this marriage: Gourley, Sloan, John, Harry and Elmer. Mr. McLaughlin is a member of the M. E. Church. Fraternally he belongs to the Mystic Home Circle. A Republican in politics, he has served as constable of Rural Valley for eight years, street commissioner for three years, and health officer for two terms, giving his constituents able service in all of these offices.

SAMUEL E. WAUGAMAN, farmer and dairyman of Rayburn township, Armstrong county, belongs to an old settled family of that portion of the county, and was born May 27, 1860, in Valley township, near Slagles.

George Waugaman, his grandfather, came to Armstrong county from Westmoreland county, Pa., settling in Valley township on a tract which was then all in the woods. He built a log house and there reared his family. The history of Armstrong county published in 1883 says there was quite a large body of vacant land, as presented on the map of original tracts, extending from the southern line of the eastern portion of "Mexico," and a portion of this was settled by George Waugaman in 1811, with forty acres of which, with one horse and cow, and as a weaver, he was first assessed the next year at \$34. His warrant for 201 acres, 113 perches is dated Feb. 22, and the survey March 3, 1836. He lived and died there, passing away at the age of eighty-two years. In politics he was originally a George Washington Democrat, and in religion he adhered to the faith of the Reformed Church. His children were: John, Andrew, Peter, George, Philip, Elizabeth (Mrs. Davis), Susan (Mrs. Schreckenberger), Katie (married) and Mrs. Shotts (deceased).

Andrew Waugaman, son of George, was born on the same place in Valley township as his son Samuel. He remained on the old homestead all his life, owning 112 acres. He married Rebecca Truby, who was born in Armstrong county and reared at Kittanning. Her father, Michael Truby, built the old stone house now owned by descendants of the Colwell family (Charles Colwell and family), conducting it and also a blacksmith shop; he owned the farm. His children were: Philip, Daniel, Henry, Isabella (Mrs. Samuel Elgin), Rebecca (Mrs. Waugaman), Eve (Mrs. Jacob Buckley), Lavina (Mrs. Jacob Rarroich), Mary Ann (Mrs. James Campbell) and Susanna (Mrs. Altman). Mr. and Mrs. An-

drew Waugaman had the following children: Michael T., who is deceased; George Washington, who resides at New Kensington, Pa.; Philip H., of Kittanning; William A., of Iowa; Mary, who died when two years old; Catherine, who died aged twenty-three years; Sarah J., who married George Tarr, and is now a widow residing at Pittsburgh; Amanda, widow of Jacob Altman, residing at Pittsburgh.

Samuel E. Waugaman passed his early years at the old Waugaman homestead, was married there, and a short time afterward moved from that place to Pine township, this county, where he was engaged as teamster for lumbering concerns. Remaining there four months, he went to Cowanshannock, in Rayburn township, where he was located for about one year, engaged in farming and teaming. He then removed to Manor township, this county, where he remained a year, following farming, thence going to Kittanning. He worked at a furnace there for a year and a half, at the end of that time moving back to Rayburn township, where he lived on the Finley farm for one year, during which time he mined and farmed. He then went back to Kittanning borough, where he worked at the furnace for six months. The mill closing he moved to Reynoldsville, where he resided for eighteen months, working in a sawmill and mining coal. Again he went to Kittanning, where he was employed at mining for the Kittanning Iron Company one year. His next move was to Bethel township, this county, where he farmed for Mrs. Reynolds, being thus engaged for four years and four months. Thence he moved to the Chaplin farm in Manor township, where he followed general farming and dairying for four years, and from that place moved to his present home in Rayburn township. After a residence of six years here he took his family out to Iowa, where he settled on a farm near Eddyville, with his brother William A. Waugaman. He farmed there for seven months, and returning to Pennsylvania settled in Valley township, buying a tract of ten acres where he followed truck farming for the next three years. He then returned to the home he now occupies, which was originally the Judge Nulton farm and afterward bought by Simeon Truby, a cousin of Mr. Waugaman's mother, Rebecca (Truby) Waugaman. Here Mr. Waugaman has acquired 220 acres of valuable land, where he carries on general farming pursuits and dairying. He is one of the most prosperous farmers of his section, and

has succeeded by industrious and systematic methods and careful management. He has devoted most of his time to his own affairs and has never aspired to public honors, but his fellow citizens, in recognition of his high integrity and ability, have elected him auditor of the township. He votes with the Republican party on political issues. He is a member of the Reformed Church.

Mr. Waugaman married Mary M. Mechling, who was born Dec. 9, 1867, in Valley township, daughter of William W. Mechling, and they have had four children: William A., born Feb. 23, 1885, married Sarah Maud Nulton, daughter of Edward Nulton; Sarah Zelma, born April 19, 1887, married G. B. Vensel, who resides in Manor township, and they have three children, Marietta, Meltey Waugaman and James Bowling; Mary Agnes, born Aug. 24, 1890, married J. B. Walker, of Valley township, and has one child, Mary Margaret; Jennie Maud, born Aug. 26, 1898, is at home.

LEVI SCHRECKENGOST, of Mahoning township, Armstrong county, has the largest apiary in the county, and has been engaged in bee culture for over forty years. He has a fine farm near Putneyville.

Mr. Schreckengost was born in Mahoning township Dec. 4, 1840, son of William Schreckengost. His grandfather was a native of Germany and settled in Armstrong county in pioneer days. William Schreckengost was an early settler in Mahoning township. He was a gunsmith, and followed his trade at Putneyville for many years, attaining wide renown as the manufacturer of the best muzzle loading rifles in his day in the United States. He himself was a crack shot. He died at Putneyville Sept. 11, 1897, aged about seventy-seven years. He was thrice married, his first wife, whose maiden name was Nulph, being the mother of Levi Schreckengost. His second marriage was to Priscilla Potts, and his third wife was Mary Heller. Of the children born to the second union six are now living: Mrs. Jesse Hoffman; Jennie, who married Thomas Ballentine; Clara, who married Charles Devener; Urias; Lincoln G., and Harry F.

Levi Schreckengost spent his early life at Putneyville and obtained a common school education there. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company D, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and saw considerable active service. He was taken prisoner on or about April 20,

1864, and was confined at Andersonville and Milan, Ga., and Charleston and Florence, S. C., being paroled March 1, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C. He was honorably discharged after three years of service, and returned home with health so impaired by his imprisonment that it was several years before he could resume work regularly. He then entered the employ of G. S. Putney & Sons, at Putneyville, remaining with them for several years, until he purchased the tract of 124 acres near that place upon which he has since made his home. He finished clearing the land, and has been improving it continually, having a very attractive property as the result of his unceasing efforts. For over forty years he has carried on bee culture, of which he makes a specialty in his work, at present having over one hundred hives. He is an industrious and highly respected citizen of his township, and deserves the substantial position he enjoys.

On March 4, 1868, Mr. Schreckengost was married to Mary Shaffer, daughter of Samuel and Julia A. (Milliron) Shaffer, of Red Bank township, and granddaughter of John Milliron, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was one of the early settlers of Mahoning township. Of the children born to this union nine have reached maturity: Clark E., who is engaged as a lumberman and farmer; Homer, who was killed March 21, 1912, at the Fort Pitt Powder Works; Mamie, wife of James Sargent; Edward, now deceased; Clara, wife of Rev. V. Long; Olive, wife of James Smith; Boyd, who is employed as engineer by the Fort Pitt Powder Company; Harry K., and Ernest. The two last named are coal miners.

Mr. Schreckengost is a life member of the Andersonville Survivors' Association. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE BLACK, farmer, residing in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born June 2, 1867, son of David Black and grandson of Alexander Black.

Alexander Black was a pioneer settler in Indiana county, Pa., and for some years lived near Saltsburg but later moved to another part of the county, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married Margaret Miller, who survived him, dying at the unusual age of ninety-nine years, in Indiana county. They were parents of the following children: Christopher, James, David, Barbara, Delilah, Lavina and Sallie. The only survivor of this generation of the family is Delilah, who is un-

married and lives on the old homestead in Indiana county.

David Black, son of Alexander and father of George Black, was born near Saltsburg, Indiana Co., Pa. During his active years he devoted himself to farming and was well known as a prosperous agriculturist. His death occurred in 1901, and he is buried at the Oakland cemetery in Indiana county. He married Elizabeth Bricker, who spent the closing years of her life in the home of her son, George Black, her death taking place Aug. 8, 1908. She is buried in the cemetery attached to St. John's Lutheran Church, near Plumville, where she was reared. To them were born the following children: Sarah, who is the widow of William Johnson; Maggie, who married Anson Brickley; James, who married Anna Wilson; Philip, who died at the age of eight years; Mattie, who married Samuel Streams; Lavina, deceased, who was the wife of Emanuel Heim; Hannah, who married Eli Johnston; Julia, widow of James Conrad; John, who married Ada Moleberger; Maria, who married George Eyler; and George.

George Black obtained his education in the district schools and remained on the home farm until he was fourteen years of age, after which he worked on neighboring farms until he was eighteen years old, when he commenced to farm for himself. He selected a desirable tract of fifty-seven acres, situated in South Mahoning township, Indiana county, near Plumville, on which he settled after purchasing, and there carried on general farming until 1905, a period of sixteen years, when he came to Wayne township. Here he bought a small tract from Andrew Brim and J. L. Cochran and remained there until 1906, when he came to his present place, which is the old Wesley Pontius farm, later known as the Caldwell tract. It contains 125 acres and is situated near Dayton, Pa., bounded on one side by the old Lawson farm. Here Mr. Black devotes his attention to general agriculture. While living in Indiana county he took a great deal of interest in the stock business and raised such fine Aberdeen Angus cattle that for twenty years he generally carried off the first prizes when he exhibited his herds at the fairs of Indiana, Armstrong, Butler, Jefferson, Clarion and Clearfield counties.

Mr. Black was married (first) to Carrie B. Cochran, daughter of J. L. and Mary C. (Bricker) Cochran. She died Feb. 12, 1909, and left eight children: Irene, who was a successful school teacher previous to her marriage to William Jenks of Dubois, Pa.; Wood-

ward E., a graduate of the Dayton Normal Institute, who is teaching the Echo school in Wayne township; and Carrie Eva, Camden C., Mary E., Franklin C., Mabel P. and Florence C., the last named dying on the day following the demise of her mother, at the age of two years. Mr. Black was married (second) March 30, 1911, to Kathleen O. Seederly, a daughter of William and Della (Hum) Seederly, natives of Ohio. Mr. Black is a member of the Glade Run Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

JACOB F. HELD, who owns a farm of 120 acres in Bethel township, Armstrong county, is a native of Germany but has lived in this neighborhood from childhood. He was born Sept. 11, 1847, at Stuttgart, son of David and Christina (Held) Held, his parents being distantly related.

David Held was born Dec. 16, 1816, his wife June 24, 1821, both being natives of Menseheim, near Stuttgart. He was a tailor by trade. They were married in February, 1843, and had the following children: Regina, born in Germany, married Joseph Frantz; George, born in Germany, married Helena Wall; Jacob F. married Mary Ann Shaeffer; Frederick, born in Germany, married Susanna Lessig; Mary, born in Germany, is unmarried; Louisa, born in Manor township, Armstrong Co., Pa., married Samuel Kunkle, and is deceased; Hiram, born in Burrell township, Armstrong county, married Isabella Young; one died in infancy. The family came to America in 1856, the voyage across the Atlantic taking forty-four days (they were on a sandbar not far from New York City for four days), and arrived in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, the fall of that year. Later they moved to Manor township, this county, and thence in 1862 to Burrell township, where Mr. and Mrs. Held died, his death occurring Feb. 19, 1882, hers on April 6, 1901. In religious faith they were Lutherans.

Jacob F. Held was a boy of nine years when he came with the family to America, and he has since lived in Armstrong county. He learned the trade of miller, which he followed for a number of years, but for the last twenty-four years he has devoted all his time to farming, in which he has met with gratifying success. He has occupied his present home farm in Bethel township, a tract of 120 acres, since 1890. Mr. Held has not only looked well after his own affairs, but has found time to assist in the local government, and he is well thought of by his fellow citizens, who have elected him

to the offices of school director and township auditor; he has filled the latter position for nine years. He and his family are members of Bethel Lutheran Church, of which he has been treasurer since 1897 except for one year.

On Dec. 16, 1869, Mr. Held married Mary Ann Shaeffer, a native of Armstrong county, daughter of David and Margaret (Hartman) Shaeffer. Their family is as follows: John David, born Nov. 22, 1870, married Rosanna Smail and has eight children, Arthur, Harry, Earl, Edna, Torrence, Margaret, Thomas and Mary I.; Elizabeth C., born Oct. 6, 1872, married Finley Mansfield and has children, Ruth, Margaret, Bessie, Jacob W., Anna, Claire, Joseph, Hannah and Mildred; Joseph Frantz, born July 13, 1874, married Lilie Remaley, and has one son, Gerald; Wilmer Lewis, born Oct. 28, 1878, married Effie Shellhamer, and they have two children, Althera and Owen; Margaret R., born Jan. 24, 1883, is the wife of Ollie Hill and has two children, Melvin and Margaret; Samuel K., born April 22, 1876, married Grace Wolford, and they have seven children, Burton, Helen, Earnest, Eugene, Homer, Eleanor and Robert L.; Roy H., born Dec. 21, 1880, married Maude Hileman, daughter of Zachary T. Hileman, and has two children, Vernon and Merle; Anna born March 15, 1885, married Lawrence Shoop and they have three children, Florence, Glen and Dale; Salina Pearl, born April 7, 1887, married Bruce Smith and has one son, Frederick H.; Walter Warren, born Nov. 11, 1891, is unmarried; Rose May, born May 22, 1893, married George Brown and they have two children, Everett S. and Edmund G.; Nellie Beatrice and Charles E. are at home.

Jacob F. Held is a member of Kittanning Lodge, No. 251, Royal Arcanum, and of Grange No. 549, P. O. H., of Center Valley.

JAMES FAIRLEY FOULIS, justice of the peace of Kittanning, Armstrong county, and engaged in business at that point as a merchant tailor, has lived there all his life, having been born in Kittanning Feb. 19, 1872.

James Foulis, his father, was a native of Kinross, Scotland, where he spent his early life, marrying there. After the birth of his eldest child, Alexander, he came with his family to this country, in 1871, settling at Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he passed the remainder of his life. By trade he was a stone cutter, and his first work here was on the stone jail. When he died, Jan. 2, 1886, he was in his prime, being fifty-three years of age.

His wife, Janet Fairley, was born in 1847, daughter of William and Margaret Fairley, of Luntuttigo, Scotland, the former of whom was a weaver by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Fairley had five children, namely: William and Alexander, who died in Scotland; Janet, Mrs. Foulis; Margaret, Mrs. Wright, who resides in Scotland; and Elsie, of Scotland, who is unmarried.

Mrs. Foulis died March 4, 1895, when forty-nine years old. She and her husband were members of the United Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of three children: Alexander, a railroad engineer, who was killed in a wreck in June, 1908; James Fairley; and William, a druggist, of Wickboro, Armstrong county.

James Fairley Foulis grew up at Kittanning and obtained his education in the public schools there. When he went to work he commenced to learn the trade of tailor, which with the exception of three years, when he was proprietor of the "Citizens Hotel," he has ever since continued to follow. He has been quite prominent in politics and public affairs in the borough. His father was a stanch believer in the principles of the Republican party, and he himself has been one of its strong adherents in this section. He has served three years, 1906-07-08, as member of the council, and in November, 1911, was elected justice of the peace in Kittanning. His services to the community have been intelligent and faithful, and his fellow citizens appreciate the good work he has done in the various positions of trust to which he has been called. Fraternally he is a high Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree. He is an Episcopalian in religious connection.

On Aug. 13, 1896, Mr. Foulis married Nancy Lenora Kron, daughter of George P. Kron, of Kittanning, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. They have no children.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, justice of the peace in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, Pa., and field manager for the Gilpin and Acme Gas Companies in that district, is a very well known citizen of his section and belongs to an old Pennsylvania family. He was born in South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Feb. 24, 1868, a son of John A. Patterson and a grandson of James Patterson.

James Patterson lived and died on his farm, which was situated along the Freeport and Kittanning road, two miles out of Freeport. He became one of the venerable residents of

that section, living to the age of eighty years. He married Ann Polly Murphy, and both are buried at Freeport, Pa. They were the parents of the following children: Samuel, who lived in Butler county, had two sons, James and Joseph; James, who settled in Nebraska had William (deceased), Homer, Molly, Galen, Thomas and Jessie; Betsy (Elizabeth), who married James Reddick, had two children, Patterson and Samuel; Lindsey W. (deceased) had three children, James H. (deceased), Elizabeth and Ella (he was a mason); Thomas, who died in July, 1909, never married; John A. was the father of William L. Patterson.

John A. Patterson was born in Armstrong county in 1823. He was a blacksmith by trade and also operated oil wells in Clarion county, Pa., and in Virginia, drilling many wells. He was interested in manufacturing salt along the Allegheny river, shipping it by boat to Pittsburgh. In 1849 he was one of that great army that endured danger and hardship in order to reach the reputed gold fields of California, and was successful in prospecting and mining. After traveling in different parts of the United States he returned to Armstrong county and bought a farm at State Lick, Pa., which he subsequently sold. He then purchased the old Israel Hill farm in Gilpin township, along the Kittanning road, which property was later bought by Jeremiah Klingensmith, who divided it and sold it to different parties. John A. Patterson was naturally a man of fine intellect and well read, and his travels and association with men served to make him one of the best informed persons in his community. He was a Republican in politics. He was a charter member of the United Presbyterian Church at Leechburg, Pa., and was on the building committee when the present church edifice was erected. His death occurred April 25, 1885.

John A. Patterson married Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Israel and Catherine (Shaffer) Hill. She died April 19, 1903, and was buried in the Freeport cemetery, as was also her husband. They had the following children: Kate died unmarried in 1895; James, of Long Beach, Cal., married Laura Forker, of Knox, Pa.; Frank, who married Sadie M. Lafferty and left two children, Bessie and Mary, died when thirty-two years old; Agnes married Joseph Bowers, of Pittsburgh, and is the mother of three children, J. Lindsey, Charles Lewis and John; Thomas was accidentally killed when aged six years, six

months, five days; William L. is mentioned later; Maggie E. married James Fryer, of Leechburg, Pa., and they have five children, Rebecca, Helen, Henry, Lindsey and Rhoda; Rebecca A. married Walter Klug, of Leechburg, Pa., and they have three children, Olive, William and Kathryn; Robert A. died when aged twenty-four years.

William L. Patterson attended the public schools of Gilpin township and the Leechburg Academy for one term, when he was under the instruction of Professor Duff. From then on until he was twenty-seven years of age he devoted the main part of his time and attention to farming and since has been variously but ever busily and usefully employed. For some three years he worked in the oil fields as a tool dresser, for one year was foreman of a pipe line, for one year worked in the Leechburg mill, and then was appointed mail carrier, the second appointment on Route No. 1 out of Leechburg, being thus engaged six and a half months. Then for eleven years he was engaged in drilling water wells, operating three machines in this work, and for three years was foreman for J. W. Crosby in the natural gas business. Subsequently he accepted his present position as manager in the Gilpin and Acme Gas Companies' fields here and looks carefully after the interests of these concerns.

On Oct. 9, 1894, Mr. Patterson was married (first) to Elgie A. Cook, who died March 7, 1904. His second marriage took place on Sept. 5, 1905, to Iva M. Myers. They have no children. For thirteen years Mr. Patterson lived at Georgetown, in Gilpin township, coming from there to his present location near the Forks Church in 1909, and erecting his present comfortable residence on the Kittingan road in 1911. In politics Mr. Patterson is a Republican, and at different times has served his party officially, belonging to the working force on several committees. In May, 1910, he was elected a justice of the peace for a term of five years. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CLOUSE, of the firm of G. W. Clouse & Co., dealers in general merchandise at Rimerton, Armstrong county, was born in Madison township, this county, Nov. 17, 1869.

George Clouse, his father, was a native of Germany. When he was but four years old his father, John Clouse, died, and his widowed mother brought him to the United States in 1846, settling at Brady's Bend, Armstrong

county, where he grew to manhood. For a time he worked in the mines, but before his marriage located in Worthington, where he was in the employ of Peter Graff until about 1866. He then purchased eighty acres of land in Madison township, and there resided until his death in 1910, when he was aged seventy-four years. During this period he worked in the mines and carried on the farm until his sons were old enough to look after the farm, when he gave his entire attention to mining. He married Martha Reibold, a native of Germany, daughter of George Reibold, who was an early settler of Brady's Run. Mr. Reibold's death occurred at Brady's Run when he was eighty-one years of age. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Clouse, eight of whom grew to maturity: Margaret, who married Daniel Rimer; John H., who was killed in the mines at the age of twenty-one; Catherine, who married Frank W. Einnick; George W.; Martha, married to William Chaney; Fred C.; Martin L.; and Bessie, married to William Unger.

George W. Clouse was reared on the homestead and aided his father in clearing a part of it. He was educated in the local school, and in 1886 located at Rimerton, having secured a position there as clerk in a general store. Here he continued until 1901 when he embarked in general merchandising on his own account at Rimerton with his brother Fred C. as partner, and they conducted the business under the firm name of G. W. Clouse & Co. This business has increased steadily and it is now a flourishing store with a good patronage.

Mr. Clouse was married Dec. 27, 1892, to Millie J., daughter of George W. and Margaret (Paine) Craig, of Madison township, and they have six children: John E., Lula M., Flora B., George, Margaret and Violet. Mr. Clouse is a member of Canaugua Tribe, No. 476, I. O. R. M., and of the Jr. O. U. A. M., Council No. 373. Politically he is a Republican. He is a progressive, enterprising man, who is actively interested in all public affairs, though he is not an office seeker. Honest in all his business transactions, he has become well known and liked in his community.

CARL M. HUGHES, who carries on general farming in Rayburn township, Armstrong county, on the old Yockey homestead, is a native of Valley township, this county, born April 24, 1874, son of William and Jennie (Myers) Hughes. His grandfather,

William Hughes, brought his family to Armstrong county, Pa., from east of the mountains. He worked as engineer at the furnaces, and followed farming in his later days. His children were: George, John, Scott, Barbara, Sarah, Ann, William, Mary and Beck.

William Hughes, son of William, was born in Pennsylvania, east of the mountains. He followed farming until about 1889, when he moved to Ford City, this county, and there passed the remainder of his days. For some time he ran the engine at the Pine Creek furnace. He served four years in the Union army during the Civil war, being a member of Company K, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In politics he was a Republican, took a public-spirited interest in local affairs, and served as school director. He was a Baptist in religious connection. His death occurred at Ford City in 1906, when he was sixty-one years old. Mr. Hughes was married at Pine Creek Furnace, in what is now Rayburn township, to Jennie Myers, who was born east of the mountains in Pennsylvania, and still survives. To this union were born the following children: William, Carl M., Leslie, Irene, Lizzie, Lucy, Albert, Grace, Emma, Elsie, and Effie (who is deceased).

Martin Myers, father of Mrs. Jennie (Myers) Hughes, brought his family to Armstrong county, locating first at Worthington and later above Pine Creek Furnace. He was engaged as a coal burner. He and his wife Elizabeth are both deceased. Their children were: Lizzie, Jennie (Mrs. Hughes), Nellie, James, William, Edward, Harriet, Emma and Becky.

Carl M. Hughes, son of William and Jennie (Myers) Hughes, passed his early life on the home farm. When his father moved to Ford City he found employment in the glass works there, where he was employed for thirteen years. He was married at Ford City, and continued to live there until 1901, when he and his family came to the old Yockey homestead in Rayburn township, upon which place they have since resided. He is engaged in general farming and has been very successful in his work. He is one of the substantial and valuable citizens of his township, is a Prohibitionist in political connection, and a Baptist in religion.

In April, 1898, Mr. Hughes was married at Ford City to Nannie Yockey, who was born April 12, 1873, in Rayburn township, on the farm where her father and grandfather were also born. By this union there are two chil-

dren: John, born May 5, 1899, and Ruth, born July 1, 1907.

John Yockey, grandfather of Mrs. Hughes, was born on the old farm in Rayburn township, and was a son of John Yockey, who was one of the very early settlers in that part of Armstrong county; one of his brothers was shot and scalped by the Indians, being attacked while at the plow.

Frederick Yockey, father of Mrs. Hughes, was a son of John and Elizabeth Yockey. He was born on the old family place in Rayburn township and there lived and died. During the Civil war he served in the Union army as a member of Company K, 48th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religion was connected with the Baptist Church. He married Elizabeth Love, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., daughter of William and Mary Love, who moved to Armstrong county, where he engaged in milling on the banks of the Cowanshannock in Valley township, spending the remainder of his life there. He ground grain for all the early settlers in that section. Frederick and Elizabeth (Love) Yockey had the following children: Runyan, John, Ezra (who is deceased), Ida (deceased), Minerva, Ella and Nannie (wife of Carl M. Hughes), of Rayburn township.

JOHN GRANTZ, late of Bethel township, Armstrong county, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 2, 1834, and died July 25, 1912. He was brought to the United States by his father, Adam Grantz, when six years old. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Lautenschlager, died in Germany when a young woman. They had a family of four sons and two daughters, Henry, George, Barbara, Elizabeth, John and Adam, of whom one son and one daughter survive, Elizabeth and Henry. All came to America with the father. Settling first at Delmont, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Adam Grantz subsequently, about 1850, came to Armstrong county, where with the exception of about two years spent in Pittsburgh he passed the remainder of his life. His death occurred in Armstrong county in 1886, when he was aged eighty-two years, ten months, seventeen days. He was a member of the Lutheran Church.

John Grantz received his education in the county schools, and became a farmer. He was married twice, first to Malinda Trexel, daughter of Israel and Tina (Kinnard) Trexel, and to this union were born two chil-

dren: George, who married Sarah Fennell, resides at Delmont, Pa.; and Sarah C., deceased, who married Lewis Klingensmith, and had children, Clara E. (Mrs. Gordon Fennell), Charles E. (a telegraph operator), Sadie T. (Mrs. Matthew Dixon), and Bessie M. (Mrs. Braden Beatty).

On Oct. 4, 1864, for his second wife, John Grantz married Mary Lucetta Klingensmith, who was born March 7, 1837, daughter of Adam and Anna Mary (Kirkland) Klingensmith, and had by her children as follows: Abraham R., who married Mary Trower, and lives at Hunter, Okla.; Anna Mary, who became the second wife of Lewis Klingensmith (who first married her sister Sarah), of near Kelly Station, and has children, Harry R. (a farmer, at home), Bert C., David D., Ruth V., Cleason J. and Marie B. (all at home); Hettie J., wife of Joseph Gleixner, residing at St. Mary's, Pa.; John A., who married Jane Kunkelman, and died in 1911; William J., who married Mabel Ross, living at Brickerville, Pa.; Harriet E., wife of Marney Klingensmith, now of Willow, Cal.; Luther S.; Amos, who married Della Earhart and lives near Salina, Pa.; Josiah W., who married Phroney Myers and (second) Mary McMunn; Lewis H., who married Lena ——— and lives in Oklahoma; and Miles Roy, who married June 15, 1910, Sarah F. Turner, of Leechburg, Armstrong county, daughter of William R. and Elizabeth (Smith) Turner (Mrs. Miles R. Grantz died March 15, 1913). Three of the sons of this family are in Oklahoma.

THOMAS D. MCCOLGIN, a retired farmer of Cowanshannock township and a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 18, 1827, son of Thomas and Maria (Totten) McColgin.

Thomas McColgin was born in Ireland, and came to Pittsburgh in young manhood, where he followed his trade that of a carpenter, until his death. His children were: Caroline, who married James C. McCormick; Ann Maria; Lydia A., Mrs. Melaney; Almira, who married Joseph K. Patterson; John T., and Thomas D.

The maternal grandparents of Thomas D. McColgin were John and Lydia Totten, pioneers of Cowanshannock township. Their daughter Maria was born in the State of New York.

Thomas D. McColgin was reared in Allegheny and Armstrong counties. He settled on a farm of fifty-seven acres in Cowanshannock

township in 1850, and this has continued to be his home.

During the sixty years he has lived there he has made many improvements besides clearing his property. During the Civil war he gave valuable service as a soldier, enlisting in September, 1864, in Company K, 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and was discharged in June, 1865. During his period of service he was principally engaged as guard against the encroachments of General Mosby. He was also one of those who buried the dead following the second battle of Bull Run.

On Oct. 13, 1857, Mr. McColgin was married to Mary S., daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth (Bricker) Marshall, of Wayne township. Mr. and Mrs. McColgin have had eight children: Oscar; William L.; Luella, who married W. A. Mantz; Anna M., who married E. C. Latimer; Lizzie J., who married J. E. Smith; Grant; Totten T., and Edgar. Mr. McColgin and wife are members of the Rural Valley Presbyterian Church. Mr. McColgin is a member of Anderson Fleming Post, G. A. R., of Rural Valley, and enjoys meeting his old comrades. Politically he is a Republican.

ISAAC M. BARCLAY, whose widow resides at Elderton, Armstrong county, was born in Somerset county, Pa., son of George Barclay. The family is of English descent. Mrs. George Barclay died at the age of ninety-two years. She and her husband had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, namely: Thomas, of Gettysburg, Pa., is a minister of the Reformed Church; William is a farmer near Johnstown, Pa.; John, deceased, was a real estate dealer in Greensburg, Pa.; Noah, deceased, was a farmer; Isaac M. is mentioned below; Maria married Aaron Lavelly, a builder, and had nine children (they lived at Johnstown, Pa.); Sarah, unmarried, resides in Pennsylvania; Viola, who married George Baker, a brick contractor, lives in Pittsburgh; Mary, deceased, married Jerry Penrod, and lived in Johnstown.

Isaac M. Barclay served in the Union army during the Civil war for three years and three months, under two enlistments, and was in all the important engagements of the Army of the Potomac, being in the service until the close of the conflict. He was a member of Company F, 21st Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He became a member of Fraley Post, No. 108, G. A. R., and also belonged to the I. O. O. F. and Royal Arcanum. His religious connection was with the Reformed

Church. He died June 17, 1907, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Mr. Barclay was married to Mary P. Crissy, of Somerset, Pa., daughter of David Crissy, who had a family of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barclay: Margaret died young; Luella died in infancy; Charlotte, wife of John C. Egly, lives in Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he is in the monument business; Jennie, who lives in Columbus, Ohio, is the wife of John C. Grace and has had five children; Wellington, who lives in Pittsburgh, where he is employed by the Pittsburgh Railway Company, is married and has one child, Mary E.; Elizabeth married John F. McKnight, of Pittsburgh, an employee at the Homestead Steel Works, and they have four children; John G., an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad, married Grace Moody, of Dennison, Ohio, and they have three children, two sons and one daughter; Thomas, born in 1883, a carpenter and builder, resides with his mother at Elderton.

W. D. CUPPS, general farmer of Kiskiminetas township, was born in Apollo, Armstrong county, May 11, 1840, son of Louis B. and Elizabeth (Risher) Cupps.

Louis B. Cupps was a native of Ohio, and came when a boy to Apollo, where he died in 1886. The Methodist Church had in him a faithful member and worker, and he brought up his children in its faith. A Republican, he gave his party his undivided support, and his sons have done the same. Mr. Cupps and his wife had seven children, two of whom survive, W. D. and one daughter.

The maternal grandfather, Daniel Risher, came to Armstrong county in an early day, and was prominently associated with the work of the Methodist Church at Apollo. Both as a class leader and worker for many years he exerted a powerful influence for good, and is still remembered by the older members of the church.

W. D. Cupps attended common school until he attained his majority, and resided with his parents until going into the army. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, and served three years. His regiment was one of the great fighting regiments of Pennsylvania. In the heat of battle at Fredericksburg, Mr. Cupps was severely wounded in the leg, and a bullet grazed the bridge of his nose; a comrade who saw him, with his face covered with blood, thought that he had lost his nose. Mr. Cupps participated

in a number of hard-fought battles, including the second engagement at Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Drainesville, Spottsylvania Court House, the seven days' battle in the Wilderness, and Gettysburg, where his regiment, securely entrenched, poured a deadly fire into the ranks of the enemy as they endeavored to scale the breastworks; the regiment lost many men at Gettysburg. At the expiration of his period of service Mr. Cupps was discharged, in 1864. Prior to this his regiment had been called to Washington, then to Pittsburgh, and he saw a great deal of all sides of army life.

Three years after his return home, Mr. Cupps was married to Jane Anderson. Her father who was a pioneer of Armstrong county, lived near Spring church. Mr. and Mrs. Cupps became the parents of four children, three of whom survive: Olive T., William D. and Anna Bell (who married Charles Ridenhour).

Following his marriage Mr. Cupps rented land for two years, and then bought the seventy-five acres on which he now resides. He has erected a comfortable residence and barn, at a cost of \$1,000 each. Politically he is a Republican. For years he has belonged to Whitcomb Post, No. 88, G. A. R. A good farmer, excellent business man and public-spirited citizen, Mr. Cupps is considered one of the substantial residents of his section of Armstrong county.

GEORGE BOYD DOVERSPIKE, a general merchant of Oakland, has been proprietor of a store there since 1893, and during this time has become a popular and successful business man.

His paternal grandfather was John Doverspike, a native of eastern Pennsylvania, who spent a short time in Butler county, Pa., and later located in 1805 on Red Bank creek, in what is now Clarion county, Pa. In 1816 he settled in what is now Mahoning township, Armstrong county, purchasing about 240 acres of land. From this he cleared a farm which is now occupied by Clarence Gould, and his death occurred there. He made agriculture his life pursuit and was a well-known and prosperous farmer in his day. His wife was Margaret Jane McCullough and their children were: Daniel, George, John, Lewis, Christina, Callop and Lavina.

George Doverspike, son of John, was born and reared on the homestead, a part of which he inherited from his father. Here his death occurred in August, 1888, when he was sixty-

three years of age. He married Sarah, daughter of Henry Cumbert, a pioneer of Armstrong county. Mr. Doverspike followed the life work of his father, working on his farm all his life. He was the father of fifteen children, all but one living to mature years, as follows: Elizabeth, who married Z. H. Nulph; Tena, who married A. G. Kells; Hannah, who married R. H. Nulph; Emanuel (twin to Hannah); David; Sarah A., who married Sylvester Griner; Turney J.; Millie; Mary, who married Amos Bittinger; William H.; George B.; Ezra L.; Maggie, who married John Cunningham; and Wesley M.

George B. Doverspike was born in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, May 26, 1863, son of George and Sarah (Gumbert) Doverspike. He was educated in the common and select schools and resided on the homestead until 1893, on April 18th of which year he embarked in the general merchandise business at Oakland in which he has since been successfully engaged. He conducts an up-to-date business in every way, and his courteous manner and reputation for honesty and square dealing have been the attributes which have brought him a good business.

On Sept. 21, 1892, Mr. Doverspike married Ella, daughter of George and Mary (Long) Smith, of Red Bank township, Armstrong county, and they have five children: Wade R., Edith Z., Cleo L., George Brent and Frank L. Mr. Doverspike is a member of the M. E. Church. He takes an active interest in his township, has served two terms as school director of Mahoning township, and is a man ever ready to do his share toward the welfare of his fellow citizens. In politics he is a Democrat.

TILLMAN SCHEEREN, proprietor of the "Hotel Scheeren" at Ford City, Pa., was born in 1866, in Germany, a son of Fritz and Christiana Scheeren.

Prior to coming to the United States, when twenty-one years old, Tillman Scheeren was well educated, attending both the public schools and college. After his arrival in this country, he located at Tarentum, Pa., where for three years he worked in a plate glass mill. Following this he went to Kokomo, Ind., where he was engaged in the same line for six years. In 1896 he came to Ford City, where he became agent for a brewery, maintaining this connection for three years. He then engaged in the wholesale liquor business at Ford City, for another three years, when

he sold out and bought the "Citizens Hotel" at Kittanning. Mr. Scheeren operated this hostelry for three years, returning to Ford City in 1904 and building what is now known as the "Hotel Scheeren," a brick structure, three stories in height, 80 by 100 feet, well equipped with modern improvements. This hotel is recognized as a first-class commercial house, and commands a good share of the traveling trade.

In 1889 Mr. Scheeren married Annie Schultz, daughter of Fritz Schultz, and they have four children: Fritz, Tillman, Jr., Otto and Annie. Mr. Scheeren was elected the first justice of the peace, but refused to serve. He belongs to the Elks, Eagles and Hep-tasophs, and is a well known resident of Ford City.

HENRY L. GRANTZ, of Bethel township, Armstrong county, is of German extraction, his parents, George and Hettie (Rhodes) Grantz, both having been natives of Germany. Their parents had settled first in Westmoreland county, Pa., upon coming from Germany, later moving into Armstrong county, George Grantz's parents settling upon the farm of his son Henry, in Bethel township, about 1850. George Grantz was born May 22, 1827, his wife Jan. 3, 1829, and they lived to old age, dying Feb. 25, 1907, and July 29, 1908, respectively. Her parents were seventy-two and ninety-five years old, respectively, when they died.

Henry L. Grantz was born July 25, 1866, in Bethel township, on the farm where he now lives, and was one of a family of seven children, namely: John A., Samuel, Henry L. and Mary M. (wife of A. T. Wareham), living; and three deceased. Henry L. Grantz has been successfully engaged in general farming on the old home place in Bethel township, and is one of the enterprising and thrifty farmers of that locality, having eighty acres, most of which is under cultivation. He raises stock and grain. Mr. Grantz is a citizen highly respected for his genuine worth. He and his wife are members of the Bethel Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Socialist.

On June 27, 1907, Mr. Grantz was married to Mrs. Mary Jane Schaeffer, of Leechburg, widow of George Schaeffer, by whom she had two children: Francis Wilmer, who works in the West Leechburg Mill at Leechburg, Pa.; and Naomi Imogene. Mr. and Mrs. Grantz have had three children, namely: Hattie L., born Aug. 1, 1908; Clara Bell, born

March 18, 1910; and Flora May, born Dec. 18, 1911.

Mrs. Grantz's parents, George W. and Lovina (Baker) Baker, cousins, reside at Leechburg, Armstrong county. Her maternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Mary Hilburn, wife of George Baker, was the mother of nine children, one son and eight daughters, and the first member of this large family to pass away had attained the age of fifty-two years; the youngest is now forty-nine years old. They were: Nancy J. married Daniel Shaner; Mary E. married N. K. Klingensmith; Lovina and Priscilla were twins, Lovina marrying George E. Baker (father of Mrs. Henry L. Grantz) and Priscilla marrying Lee Smail; Hannah married L. P. Dunmire; Caroline married Eden Klingensmith; Catherine (deceased) married Henry Smail; George married Anna Stitt; Ella P. married John L. Harper, who is deceased.

Mrs. Grantz's paternal grandparents were David and Jane (Oueery) Baker, and they had two sons and one daughter: John, who married Sarah Oueery; Nancy; who married Thomas Gault; and George W., who married Lovina Baker, (they were the parents of Mrs. Grantz).

MARTIN MOORE, a farmer of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, was born near Connellsville, Fayette Co., Pa., April 19, 1840, son of John and Lydia (Varnes) Moore.

John Moore was born in Germany, and when he was ten years of age started with his parents for the United States, but they died on the voyage, John Moore being the only survivor. Although his passage money had been paid, as the lad had no friends to protect him unscrupulous people made him work to pay it a second time, and for years he had a hard time. Later he secured employment at the DuPont Powder Works in Delaware, and eventually came to Fayette county, Pa., where he married a young woman who was a native of the county. In 1851 he settled in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, buying a farm of 100 acres, and the following year bought one of 127 acres, now owned and operated by his sons Martin and Ross. With the assistance of his children he cleared these properties and died at his homestead in 1870. His children who grew to maturity were: Martin; Samuel, now deceased; John, deceased; Ross; Mary (deceased), who was the wife of Joseph Davis; and Sally (deceased) who married Erastus Jewart.

Martin Moore, son of John Moore, was a soldier in the Civil war, in 1861, in Company A, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Col. William Sirwell, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga and all the important engagements in the Atlanta campaign, being honorably discharged from the army at Kittanning after three years' service in defense of his country. Politically he is a Republican. He is a man of high principles, and is respected by all with whom he is brought into contact.

DANIEL SMITH, who was a prosperous farmer of Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, was a native of that township, born Feb. 26, 1852. He was a son of Absalom and Susanna (Mulberger) Smith, the former a native of Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, the latter born in Center county, Pa. Absalom Smith always followed farming. Of his three children, one son and one daughter survive.

Daniel Smith received his education in the public schools of his home locality, and he was reared to farming, which vocation he followed all his life in Plum Creek township. He was one of the trusted men of his township, which he served in a public capacity as tax collector for nine years.

On July 2, 1873, Mr. Smith married Susanna Yount, of Plum Creek township, daughter of David Yount, farming people, who had a family of ten children, six of whom are living. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Minnie resides at home; Clara Belle married Chalmer George, who is an employee of the People's Gas Company, and they have five children, three sons and two daughters, Duke, Cecil, Harold, Hazel and Margaret S.; Mary married Prof. R. C. Gibson, of Leechburg, who teaches in the Allegheny high school, and they have one child, Kenneth, born in August, 1910; Margaret married Jesse Ritchey, a roller in the mill at Vandergrift, Pa.; Blair, who is employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pittsburgh, married Iva Faith, of Kittanning township, Armstrong county, and they have one child, a son, born in May, 1912; Lloyd died when four years old.

Mr. Smith lived on his farm until his death, which occurred Jan. 10, 1903. His widow subsequently sold the place and moved to Elderton, where she has since had her home. The family are Lutherans in religious connection.

JAMES M. RITCHEY, mine foreman, who lives in Rayburn township, Armstrong county, is a descendant of one of the old families of this region. He was born at Templeton, Armstrong county, in 1864, son of Alexander and Anna (Bowser) Ritchey.

William Ritchey, his grandfather, died July 2, 1859. The date of his birth is not known. He married Nancy Kennedy, who was born July 4, 1796, and died March 14, 1861, and to them was born a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Alexander Ritchey, son of William and Nancy (Kennedy) Ritchey, was born Oct. 6, 1829, and died Sept. 3, 1898. He married Mrs. Anna (Bowser) Price, who was born March 4, 1830, and survives him, now making her home with her daughter in Kittanning. By her first marriage, to James Price, she had four children: Charles, John Allen, Almira and one that died in infancy. By her union with Mr. Ritchey there were two children, James M. and Anna, the latter Mrs. H. Thompson, of the borough of Kittanning.

James M. Ritchey is engaged as mine foreman. He has been a useful citizen of his community, having served Rayburn township seven years in the office of school director. Fraternally he belongs to the Order of Moose, holding membership in Lodge No. 13, of Kittanning.

Mr. Ritchey has a family of four children, namely: Ray, Maud, Sarah and James.

PETER FOX, a much respected citizen of Mahoning township, Armstrong county, has lived on his present farm there for thirty years and has been a resident of the county for forty years. He is a native of Germany, born June 29, 1834, in Hessen-Darmstadt, son of John and Elizabeth (Kline) Fox, who came to the United States in 1839, settling in Elk township, Clarion Co., Pa. The father engaged in farming there, purchasing a tract of fifty-five acres which he cleared and improved, and upon which he passed the remainder of his life, dying there. He reared a family of seven children: One son, who was a soldier in the Civil war, and died on the old homestead in September, 1911; Peter; Elizabeth, who married F. Black; John, deceased; Jacob; Mary, who married John Weist; and Balzer.

Peter Fox lived on the paternal farm in Elk township, Clarion county, during his early years. After reaching his majority he was employed about iron works at various places, at Madison Furnace, in Clarion county, at Patrick Carr Furnace, Stewarton, Fayette county,

and at Colwell Furnace, in Armstrong county; for eleven years he was employed at the Brady's Bend Iron Works in this county. Thirty years ago he settled on the farm of sixty-nine and a half acres in Mahoning township where he has ever since made his home and engaged in farming. He is an industrious, thrifty man, of upright character and steady habits, and in religious connection a Roman Catholic. In politics he has been associated with the Democratic party.

In 1859 Mr. Fox married Mary Fasenmyer, daughter of Balzer Fasenmyer, of Clarion county, and they have ten living children, viz.: Adeline, wife of B. Linnett; Mathias; Lizzie, married to M. Linnett; John; Charles; Joseph; Maggie, wife of John Sterner; Annie; Cora, and Ollie.

WILLIAM T. HEILMAN, a farmer of Manor township, was born April 5, 1859, in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, son of William and Margaret (Iseman) Heilman. The father was a farmer all his life.

William T. Heilman attended public school in Bethel township, this county, following with a course in a commercial college at Kittanning, from which he was graduated in 1884. He then began farming, and has followed this line of work ever since, with considerable profit, on the farm he now occupies.

On Nov. 5, 1886, Mr. Heilman married Anna L. Montgomery, and the following children were born to them: Clara, born Nov. 23, 1887, died in infancy; Ray M., born in 1888, educated in the Ford City high school, is now clerk for the Park Bank, of St. Joseph, Mo. (he married Blanch Malone, and they had two children, Ira M. and Louisa L., twins, born Feb. 11, 1911, the mother dying on April 5th of the same year); Glen was born in 1889; Russell, in 1893; Harold, in 1895; Thomas B., born in 1899, died in infancy; Anna L. was born in 1909.

Socially Mr. Heilman belongs to the Royal Arcanum and the Independent Americans. His religious home is in the Presbyterian Church, he having held membership for a number of years in the Appleby Manor Memorial Church. The Heilman and Iseman families are very well known in Armstrong county, and there are many members of both numbered among the representative citizens here.

CLAYTON D. WEST, of Leechburg, Armstrong county, is a native of Westmore-

land county, Pa., born June 11, 1874, son of Samuel M. West. Adam West, his grandfather, was a shoemaker, and followed that trade throughout his life, dying in Pennsylvania in 1843. His wife, Sarah, survived him for many years, dying in 1876. They had eight children, of whom Samuel M. West is now the only survivor.

Samuel M. West was born Jan. 23, 1841, in Westmoreland county. After his father's death he was reared by an aunt, with whom he lived until he entered the Union service during the Civil war. He had a public school education. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company C, 4th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, joined his regiment at Harrisburg, Pa., and from there was sent with his command to Washington, D. C., where it was placed under the leadership of General McClellan. Mr. West became first sergeant. He saw active service in sixty-seven engagements, taking part in the battles of Malvern Hill; White Oak Swamp; Gettysburg, where the activity of his regiment prevented General Stuart making his proposed connection with the other Confederate forces; Antietam, where the 4th Pennsylvania was part of the advance guard (in that engagement the brave Colonel Childs was killed; while the battle was in progress Mr. West was one of those detailed to give care to the wounded and dying); and the Wilderness. Mr. West reenlisted, in the same company and regiment in which he served out his first term, and after the surrender of Lee his regiment went into camp at Lynchburg, Va., where it lay until honorably discharged, July 13, 1865. Returning home, Mr. West was married, Oct. 26, 1865, in Westmoreland county, to Margaret Townsend. Four sons and one daughter were born to them: Carrie Isabel, Robert T., Harry H., Clayton D. and Elmore Murray.

After his marriage Mr. West followed farming in Pennsylvania and Virginia, until he moved to his present home, in Apollo, where he is now living retired. During the early part of his residence there he engaged in the teaming and draying business, continuing same until 1907, when failing health induced him to relinquish active life. He is a member of Whitworth Post, No. 89, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican, and for nine years served as constable at Apollo.

Clayton D. West attended public school during his youth, in the locality of the home farm, and was reared to agricultural pursuits, being thus employed until seventeen years of age. He then entered the mill at Apollo, as

an opener, and by application and industry became a skilled worker, advancing until he became a sheet roller. In 1903 he moved to the borough of Leechburg, where he has since been in the employ of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company as sheet roller, proving himself a competent and thoroughly reliable worker. He owns a fine home on Main street in the borough, and is considered one of the substantial citizens of that place. He is a member of the local lodge of Elks and of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

Mr. West married Elsie B. Heck, and they have two children, Audrey and Clarence D.

FRANK C. SCHRECENGOST, who has successfully conducted a livery at Rural Valley for the last ten years and more, belongs to a family which has been represented in Armstrong county for several generations. The family is of German origin, the first of his ancestors to come to America, Jacob (known as Yock) Schrecengost, having been a native of Germany. He settled in eastern Pennsylvania.

Conrad (or Coonrod) Schrecengost, Sr., son of Jacob, also born in Germany, was the great-grandfather of Frank C. Schrecengost. He came early to America, with his father, and lived for some time in Berks or Bucks county, Pa., removing west to what is now Armstrong county in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He purchased land in Kittanning (what is now Valley) township, and not only followed agricultural pursuits, but also mechanical work, being a gunsmith by trade. He could use a gun as well as make one, and was a noted hunter in his day. His death occurred at his homestead. He was a Federalist in politics and in religious belief a Lutheran, being a member of the church. His wife, formerly a Miss Zortman, was like himself a native of Germany. Of their nine children, six sons and three daughters, we have record of three sons: Coonrod, Jr., who married Susanna Oury; John; and Daniel.

Daniel Schrecengost, son of Coonrod, was born in what is now Valley township, where he passed most of his life. He cleared and improved a farm there, and for many years also kept a tavern at the old "Stone House" on the Kittanning pike. In his later life he removed to Rural Valley, remaining there until his death. He was a thrifty, industrious and prosperous man, followed his trade of gunsmith as well as farming and tavern-keep-

ing, and acquired the ownership of three hundred acres in his native township. He was a staunch Republican and active in the work of his party in this locality, at one time being its candidate for sheriff of Armstrong county. For several years he held the office of constable. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mr. Schrecengost married Mary Crum, whose father was a German farmer of Plum Creek township, this county, and they had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Emanuel Z., who was three times married, his wives being Sarah Hartman, Annie McCurdy and Mary Richards, respectively; Zephaniah C., of Plumville, who married Sarah Houser; Solomon S., who served during the Civil war (in 1864-65) in the army of the Potomac; Daniel W., of Indiana, Pa., who married Mary Ohlinger (he enlisted in Company M., 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers and served until the close of the Civil war; he was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness); Aaron C.; Margaret, who married Samuel Stoops; Mary, deceased; and Isabella.

Aaron C. Schrecengost was reared in his native township, and received his education in the public schools of the home locality. When he began life for himself he engaged as a huckster in Rural Valley and later he embarked in the hotel business there, conducting the "Travelers' Home" for several years. Then he commenced to do business as a mason contractor, in which line he continued until his death, July 12, 1904, when he was sixty-two years of age. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and a Republican in political opinion. On Dec. 20, 1877, Mr. Schrecengost married Catherine Hill, daughter of John and Catherine (Hill) Hill, of Cowanshannock township. Eight children were born to them, namely: Alice, Walter G., Frank C., John A., Jeannette M., Mayme R., Harry T., and Edna Pearl.

Frank C. Schrecengost was born Dec. 16, 1881, in Rural Valley, where he grew up and obtained his education, attending public school. In 1902 he embarked in the livery business, in which he still continues, his establishment commanding a steady patronage. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and socially belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles and to the Foresters. Politically he is a Republican. He is one of the substantial young business men of the town, and enjoys high standing in all the relations of life.

HENRY L. C. SCHRECONGOST (deceased), who was a prosperous farmer in Wayne township, Armstrong county, for a number of years prior to his death, was born in 1858 and died in 1905.

Henry John Schrecongost, his father, was born in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, Pa., and eventually moved to Valley township, this county, where he bought a farm upon which he resided for some time. He then bought the farm in Wayne township, near Echo, upon which he spent the remainder of his life, dying there. To him and his wife Sarah (Kline), daughter of George Kline, were born these children: George, Henry L. C., Hannah, Mary, Susan, Della and Katie.

Henry L. C. Schrecongost lived and died upon his farm in Wayne township, where he owned a tract of 121 acres near Echo. He was a well and favorably known man in his community, where he commanded the highest respect of all who knew him. He married Minerva Jennie McIntire, daughter of George McIntire, and the following children were born to them: Charles K., Florence L. (wife of Harry Craig), Zora B., Henrietta (deceased), Burton J. F. and Bertha E. (twins), Ida F. and Sarah E. Mrs. Schrecongost continues to make her residence at the homestead with her family.

William McIntire, grandfather of Mrs. Jennie Schrecongost, lived in Armstrong county. He married a Miss Steffey, and their children were: John, George, Joseph, William and Stephen. After Mr. McIntire's death his widow married a Mr. Spence, by whom she had Thomas, Augustus and Elmira.

George McIntire, son of William, was born in Armstrong county, and settled in Cowanshannock township, near Echo, remaining there until his death, in 1892, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a blacksmith by occupation. His wife, Mary A. (McIntire), died in August, 1872. They had children as follows: Mary C., who married Jacob K. Milliron and (second) Wesley Neal; Angeline, who married Benjamin T. Geiger; John A.; Minerva Jennie, Mrs. Henry L. C. Schrecongost; Joseph H., a farmer of Cowanshannock township, who married Lela Travis; and Hannah E., who married O. S. Marshall, an attorney at law, located at Rural Valley, Armstrong county.

John A. McIntire, son of George, was born Sept. 3, 1858, and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he follows, his business being located at Echo. He married Sarah A. Beck, daughter of Simon Beck, of Echo, and they

have had the following children: Wilda I., now the wife of Curtis E. Bouser (they have a son, Laird E.); Minnie, now the wife of George C. Schrecongost (they have children, Sarah R. and Ruby E.); Laura M.; Mabel A., who died in infancy; Olive R.; Delvert J.; Hazel L., and Lavern S.

On her mother's side Mrs. Schrecongost is a granddaughter of John McIntire, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. He removed to Armstrong county from Westmoreland county, and purchased a large farm near Echo, in Wayne township, passing the remainder of his life there, engaged in farming. His children were: John, who became a Methodist minister; Daniel S., who married Martha Lias, and died in 1893; Alexander, who died in Kansas; Altman, who died in Adams county, Ohio; Mary A., who married George McIntire, and died in Echo; and Catherine, who married John Wilson, and died in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

A. L. COULTER, a farmer of Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, was born Oct. 12, 1847, in that township, son of Alexander and Leah (Fowler) Coulter.

Alexander Coulter was a native of Ireland, and his wife of Pennsylvania. He came to the United States in 1820. By trade he was a stonemason and contractor, and he owned and operated a fine farm of 200 acres in South Bend township, this county, where his death occurred in 1893. The Lutheran Church held his membership, in which he was prominent as he was in outside life. He and his wife had fourteen children, six of whom survive, A. L. being the fifth in order of birth.

A. L. Coulter attended school until his sixteenth year, when he enlisted, in 1864, in Company B, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the struggle. Following this service he enlisted in the regular army, Company B, 25th United States Regular Troops, and was promoted to the rank of corporal. Mr. Coulter participated in many hard-fought battles during the Civil war, being in the engagements at Weldon Railroad, Boydton, White Oak, Fire Lake, the capture of Petersburg, and Appomattox Court House, when General Lee surrendered. After Mr. Coulter was discharged from the regular service he came back to his old home, where his father was still living, and a little later married. Following his marriage he began farming, buying 109 acres of land four miles southeast of Apollo, on which property he has resided ever since. His present comfortable

residence was built in 1897, while his barn was put up in 1903. He is a good general farmer, and has succeeded very well in his efforts. Possessing a happy, genial nature, he makes friends easily, and enjoys meeting his old comrades at the meetings of the G. A. R. post. Both he and his wife belong to the Lutheran Church at Springchurch (post-office), and he is a deacon of this organization. Politically he is a Democrat.

On Jan. 7, 1873, Mr. Coulter was married, in Armstrong county, to Matilda A. McKinstry, daughter of William McKinstry. Mr. and Mrs. Coulter became the parents of thirteen children: William A., James B., Elder E., Arthur F., Bertha I. (Mrs. C. E. Frederick), Clifton A., Alva B. (Mrs. W. R. Beatty) and Emily, all living, and Norman H., Myrtle Grace, Edward, Bessie and S. S.

WILLIAM H. MORROW, proprietor of the "Commercial Hotel" at Ford City, Armstrong county, has been engaged in the hotel business for a number of years and has been a resident of his present town since 1907. He was born in 1872 at Apollo, this county, son of John and Mary J. (Brenner) Morrow.

John Morrow, the father, was born and reared in Westmoreland county, Pa., and located at Apollo about 1870, there engaging in the flour milling business. About 1874 he removed to Manor Station, Westmoreland county, where he carried on the general mercantile business for several years. He died in 1905. Of his family of five children, two died in infancy, the others being: Eva, wife of L. D. Warock; Elizabeth, wife of A. B. Perrine, and William H.

William H. Morrow attended public school at Manor Station and later became a pupil at the Greensburg Academy. When a young man he engaged in the grocery business at Manor Station, continuing same for about four years, after which he became clerk of the "Chambers Hotel" at Apollo, remaining there two years. He then went to Kittanning, where he was clerk of the "Alexander Hotel" for one year. In 1898 he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war, becoming a member of Company G, 16th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close, being mustered out in 1899. His first position afterward was with the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, at Ford City, and after a time in their employ he went to Kittanning and took the position of clerk in the "Citizens Hotel" for a short time. He next became clerk of the "Scheeren Hotel" at Ford City, being thus

engaged until 1907, when he bought the "Commercial Hotel" at that place, which he has since conducted. The building is a substantial brick structure three stories in height, has thirty-four guest rooms, and Mr. Morrow has furnished and equipped his establishment in most creditable style. It is considered one of the model up-to-date hotels of Armstrong county, and he has made an excellent reputation for business ability by his success in its management. He is well known fraternally, belonging to the B. P. O. Elks at Kittanning, to the Royal Arcanum at Tarentum, Pa., and to the Order of Eagles.

In 1899 Mr. Morrow was married to Pearl A. Utley, daughter of Nelson Utley.

HUGH C. KELLS, late of Mahoning township, Armstrong county, one of the progressive farmers of that section, belonged to old pioneer stock of this part of Pennsylvania on both sides, his paternal grandfather, Ralph Kells, having been a pioneer farmer in Westmoreland county, and his maternal grandfather, William Beatty, a pioneer in Indiana county. Both were natives of Ireland. Ralph Kells married Jane Humes.

Ralph Kells, son of Ralph and Jane (Humes) Kells, was born near Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa., and in 1855 settled in Wayne township, Armstrong county, where he cleared and improved a tract of 175 acres. He died on a farm adjoining his homestead, at the age of seventy-five years. He married Margaret Beatty, and they had the following children: Jane, who married George Sloan; Clamenza, who married Solomon Long; Mary, who married Henry Rugh; Robert; Andrew, and Hugh C.

Hugh C. Kells was born Sept. 21, 1849, near Latrobe, Westmoreland county, and was a child of six years when the family settled in Wayne township, Armstrong county, where he was reared and educated. He attended public school and Dayton Academy. Farming was always his occupation. From 1891 until his death he was a resident of Mahoning township, and he was regarded as one of the reliable residents of his community, where he was honored with election to various public offices, having served acceptably as assessor and school director. In politics he was associated with the Republican party. He was a member of the Lutheran Church at Eddyville. Mr. Kells' death occurred April 19, 1913.

On June 26, 1879, Mr. Kells married Christina Doverspike, daughter of Daniel and Mar-

garet (Beck) Doverspike, of Mahoning township, and granddaughter of John Doverspike, who settled in what is now Mahoning township in 1816; he is known to have lived on what is now the Clarion county side of Red Bank creek as early as 1805.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kells were born eight children, five of whom grew to maturity: Clark, now deceased; John; George; Iva C., and Ira.

WILLIAM L. MCINTIRE was born on the farm in Wayne township, Armstrong county, where he now resides, and is a member of the third generation of his family in this region. His grandfather, John McIntire, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, removed to Armstrong county from Westmoreland county, Pa., was a farmer by occupation, and purchasing a large farm near Echo, in Wayne township, passed the remainder of his life there engaged in its cultivation. His children were: John, who became a Methodist minister; Daniel S., father of William L. McIntire; Alexander, who died in Kansas; Altman, who died in Adams county, Ohio; Mary A., who married George McIntire, and died at Echo; and Catherine, who married John Wilson, and died in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

Daniel S. McIntire, son of John McIntire, was born in Westmoreland county, near Latrobe, and came to Armstrong county with his parents. He followed farming in Wayne township throughout his active years, dying in 1893. He married Martha Lias, daughter of Peter Lias, and to this union were born the following children: Elsie J., born Feb. 27, 1856, who died April 8, 1857; John W., born Jan. 23, 1858; Martin L., born Sept. 21, 1860; Emma R., born Feb. 5, 1863, who married Turney A. Troutman; Mary Ellen, born July 12, 1867, who died Dec. 26, 1877; and William L., born in January, 1871. The mother of this family died Dec. 10, 1878.

William L. McIntire was born in January, 1871. He obtained his education in the public schools of the home district, and has spent all his life on the farm where he was born, now owning the homestead, a fine tract of 150 acres. Mr. McIntire is not only successfully engaged in general farming, but he has acquired other business interests which he has found profitable. He has found coal upon his property, has three gas wells there in operation, and does some teaming in addition to his other work. He is enterprising, and has managed his affairs with excellent judgment.

On Feb. 28, 1895, Mr. McIntire was married to Sarah E. Umbaugh, daughter of John and Hannah M. (Schrecongost) Umbaugh, and they have a family of three children, Pearl V., Lillie M. and Guy H., all now attending school. Mr. McIntire is identified with the Democratic party in politics. He is an influential member of the M. E. Church at Echo, which he has served officially as steward and trustee.

JOSIAH GEORGE, a veteran of the Civil war, residing in South Bend township, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born in that township July 3, 1833, son of Jacob and Hannah (Frantz) George.

Jacob George was born in Pennsylvania and was a saddler by trade, also owning and cultivating a farm of 123 acres in South Bend township which he bought in 1840, and which was afterward owned by his eldest son, Samuel. Jacob George died in 1851. His wife, Hannah Frantz, also born in Pennsylvania, survived him many years, dying in 1894, when within seven years of the century mark. They were members of the Lutheran Church. Of the family of seven sons and one daughter, Josiah is the sole survivor.

Josiah George was seventeen years of age when his father died and he remained with his mother until twenty years old, when he learned the carpenter's trade. Three years were given to work in this line and fifteen years to work in the oil fields of Pennsylvania and New York. In 1861 he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company D, 62d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and when discharged he was a corporal. During the three long years of army service he saw much hardship and faced many dangers. He was in the seven days of fighting in the Wilderness, was at Malvern Hill, and at Gaines's Mill was wounded. After a short period in hospital he rejoined his regiment, in the Army of the Potomac, at Cold Harbor, was with his comrades at Gettysburg when his regiment fell back after an attack, and was taken prisoner by the Confederate forces. With other prisoners he was sent to Belle Isle, Richmond, Va., where he was kept for ten weeks, his daily rations being eight ounces of bread and one ounce of meat, the latter cooked without salt. Then came an order for the paroling of 550 Union soldiers, and by a fortunate chance his name was the 548th on the list, otherwise he would have been sent to the dreaded prison at Andersonville, Ga., and might never have lived to return at all. When

he reached Union headquarters he was transferred to the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, the former regiment having been mustered out, as it had already served five months when he joined it. In this regiment he also took part in a number of engagements with the enemy and was at Petersburg, Va., at the time of the mine explosion. He served entirely through his period of enlistment and was honorably discharged in 1864. Returning to Pennsylvania, for thirteen years afterward Mr. George worked on the farm of J. Wray, in Kiskimnetas township, Armstrong county, and is now farming in South Bend township.

Mr. George was married April 23, 1895, at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Miss M. Rupert. They are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never been an active member of the party, although he has always been deeply concerned in all that relates to the progress, development and stability of the country he helped to save from disunion.

WILLIAM H. MCHADDON, of Worthington, where he has been engaged as a merchant for several years, was born in Ligonier, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Nov. 11, 1854, son of Robert and Mary (Hinton) McHaddon.

Robert McHaddon was born in Scotland, while his wife was a native of Bedford county, Pa. Coming to the United States some time in the forties, Mr. McHaddon located first in Bedford county, Pa., and later in Westmoreland county, in 1858 settling in North Buffalo township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he engaged in the patent medicine business and also preached the gospel, being a minister of the German Baptist Church, whose members are commonly known as Dunkards. Thus he continued until his death, which occurred in 1876, when he was eighty years of age. He and his wife had three children: Mary J., deceased; William H., and Ross, the latter living in North Buffalo township.

William H. McHaddon was brought to North Buffalo township when in his fourth year, and there reared to manhood and educated in the public schools. He began business life as a huckster, and continued in that line for thirty years. His experience along this line fitted him for general merchandising, and he was thus engaged at McHaddon from 1872 until 1906. The place was named in his honor, and he was the first postmaster, holding that office for eighteen years. Leaving McHaddon he located in Worthington, where he has since successfully carried on a mercantile business.

On June 23, 1879, Mr. McHaddon was united in marriage with Sarah Rufaner, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Zilla) Rufaner, of North Buffalo township, and one daughter, Clara May, has been born to them; she is married to Harry D. Caldwell, a commercial traveler, of Franklin, Pa. Mr. McHaddon is one of the leading business men and substantial citizens of Worthington. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN H. BAUGHMAN has one of the best improved farms of Mahoning township, Armstrong county, where he has passed his entire life. He was born on the farm where he now lives, son of David and Mary Barbara (Nulph) Baughman, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania.

David Baughman, the father, was only eight years old when he came to Mahoning township, in 1832, and here he was reared to manhood. He always followed farming, and lived and died on the farm now owned and occupied by his son John, his death occurring in 1893, when he was sixty-nine years of age. He married Mary Barbara Nulph, whose father, Jacob Nulph, was among the pioneer settlers of what is now Mahoning township, clearing and improving a farm on which he lived and died. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Baughman, of whom seven grew to maturity, as follows: Jeannette, wife of Sharp Hosack; Rachel, wife of Samuel Gould; Maria Kate, wife of William Hensel; Jennie, wife of Samuel M. Doverspike; Evaline, wife of George Stokes; Sophronia, wife of Charles Fawcett; and John H.

John H. Baughman obtained his education in the common schools in the neighborhood of the old homestead, where he has always resided. It comprises 105 acres of valuable land, which Mr. Baughman has cared for according to the most up-to-date standards, his property bearing many evidences of his intelligent management. He has devoted all his time to his own affairs, taking no part in public matters, though he is thoroughly interested in the welfare of his locality. In politics he is a Republican.

On May 15, 1890, Mr. Baughman married Ida M. Eberhart, daughter of Jonathan and Jane (McElwain) Eberhart, of Mahoning township, and granddaughter of John and Julia Ann Eberhart, the former a pioneer of Indiana county, Pa., where his father, John Eberhart, settled at a very early day. The latter was a stonemason and farmer. Jonathan Eberhart, Mrs. Baughman's father, was

born Oct. 26, 1830, and though now (1912) eighty-two years of age is as active as most men at sixty. He was a soldier in the Civil war, serving eleven months as a member of Company D, 58th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the 24th Corps, Army of the James, and was honorably discharged at Richmond, Va., in June, 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. Baughman are the parents of three children: Eva M., Lyle Clair and Lorena Grace.

GEORGE SZAFRAN, business man of Ford City, Armstrong county, has been engaged in different lines since he settled there and has become one of the prosperous citizens of the borough. He was born Oct. 30, 1874, in Austrian Poland, son of Walter and Maggie Szafran, of that country. The father, who was a farmer there all his life, died in 1888. The mother is still living there. They had a family of six children, of whom George was the only one to come to America.

Mr. Szafran had few advantages for education in his native land, as he had to begin hard work when a mere boy. As he reached maturity he determined to try his fortune in the new world, and borrowing money secretly from one of his sisters he started for this country in 1892. He had worked at civil engineering in Poland. After his arrival in America he located at Ford City, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he remained for a short time, doing different kinds of work. Then he went to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he was employed in the coal mines, and from there proceeded to Pittsburgh, where he was engaged on bridge work from May 6th to July 4th, 1893. His next change was to Richmond, Ind., where he worked a year for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Later he was employed in coal mines on the Monongahela river, but meeting with an accident in which one of his legs was broken he was incapacitated for such work for some time. Later he was at McKeesport, Pa., where he was employed in the rolling mills, and there he had another bad accident, having his right arm badly burned. Returning to Ford City in 1899, he worked for A. C. Bailey, in his general store, for over a year, and then was employed at different places for a while, eventually coming back to Ford City. In company with Joseph Izalanking he opened a grocery store, continuing in this business for a short time. On Dec. 12, 1901, he opened a wholesale liquor store on Fifth avenue, and in 1904 built the place at No. 1910 Fifth avenue where he is now doing business. Selling out in

1904 he became interested in the hotel business, buying the "Hotel Anderson" at Ford City, which he carried on for two years, after which he took the "American Hotel" in the borough, which he ran until Nov. 30, 1907. From that time to the present he has been in the wholesale liquor business again, and he has a thriving trade, which he has built up by satisfactory service to his patrons, and he occupies a substantial position among the solid business men of the place. Though he had little chance to attend school after coming to America, only two weeks of night school at Wilkes-Barre, he has acquired a thorough, practical knowledge of English, and the fact that he is self-taught in his native as well as his adopted language speaks volumes for his ambition and perseverance. So far as his worldly standing and prosperity are concerned, he is self-made, and he is a respected member of the community in which he has settled.

In 1902 Mr. Szafran was married, in Ford City, to Annie Morda, of Poland, and they have had three children, Jennie, Helen and Gerhart; the last named was killed by a street car July 15, 1910, when three and a half years old.

Mr. Szafran is a member of the St. Francis Polish Catholic Church at Ford City, and is prominently connected with Branch No. 1197 of the Polish National Alliance, of which he was president for five years, and is now serving as treasurer. He also belongs to Branch No. 544, and to the Roman Catholic Branch No. 30.

WILLIAM J. BARGERSTOCK, a prosperous and enterprising farmer of Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born on the land where he now resides, June 16, 1855, son of Henry and Mary (Neal) Bargerstock.

John Bargerstock, his grandfather, was born in Germany and brought his family to America, settling on the farm now occupied by his grandson, William J., as one of the pioneers of this region. He passed through the arduous experiences incident to life in the wilderness at that period, cleared the timber from his land, cultivating it until his death. His children were: Peter, who died in 1888, aged seventy-two years; John; Anna, who married Charles Ellenberger; Catherine, who married John Bittenger; Henry; and Elizabeth, who married Conrad Snyder.

Henry Bargerstock was born in Germany in 1827, and died in Wayne township Aug. 10, 1883, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife, born in 1836, died Nov. 12, 1872, at the age

of thirty-six. Mr. Bargerstock came to America in 1832, at the age of five years, being brought here by his father. Growing to manhood on the farm in Wayne township, near Belknap, he inherited the homestead in time from his father, and made many improvements upon it. He put up all the buildings on it, and burned the brick with which he constructed the farmhouse. Until his death he operated the 160 acres with profit. His father had at one time owned over 300 acres. Mr. Bargerstock married a daughter of William C. Neal, of Red Bank township, this county, and she bore him the following children: William J.; and Harriet Frances, who married James R. Orr and resides at Kittanning.

William J. Bargerstock attended the township schools and was brought up to farm work on the old homestead. After the death of his father he took charge of this property, now owning 110 acres of valuable land in Wayne township, on which he carries on general farming. There is one gas well on this property, and it is also underlaid with coal.

Mr. Bargerstock married Anna Hoffman, daughter of Reuben Hoffman, and after her death he married Jennie Farster, daughter of Joshua Farster. They have had two children: Mary Teresa, born Sept. 28, 1912, and Charlotte Edmona, born April 24, 1914. Mr. Bargerstock is a Democrat, has served as school director, and has also been treasurer of his township. A member of the Reformed Church, he is now serving as elder. An energetic worker and an intelligent citizen, Mr. Bargerstock is numbered among the leading men of his locality.

JOHN B. SWIGART, of Kittanning, conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the age of eighteen years, and has held his present position, as passenger conductor between Kittanning and Pittsburgh, for fourteen years.

The Swigart family is of German extraction, and Mr. Swigart's great-grandfather was a well-to-do farmer of Bedford county, Pa., where he lived and died. John Swigart, the grandfather, was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and about 1812 moved to the vicinity of Kittanning, Armstrong county, where for some time he followed his trade of stonemason and bricklayer. In this capacity he helped to build the "Eagle" hotel, and a number of the other brick buildings of Kittanning. Later he was engaged in farming. He and his wife, Sarah Bowser, were members of the

Dunkard Church, and he voted the Democratic ticket for fifty-four years. She died at the age of sixty years, he in 1878 at the age of seventy-six, and they are buried five miles northwest of Kittanning. They had children as follows: Abraham, W. D. (a Baptist minister of Indiana, Pa.), Jonathan, Joseph F., Nancy and Sarah.

Joseph F. Swigart, father of John B. Swigart, was born in Armstrong county, and passed all of his long life here. After his marriage he settled at Mosgrove, and he was always an ambitious and industrious worker, following farming and railroading, and also engaging in the building of coal boats and barges. In his early years he was a singing teacher, as such being well known to the residents of his section. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics an active Democrat. He married Sarah Ann White, daughter of James White, of Armstrong county, and she died in 1902 at the age of sixty-five years. He lived to the age of eighty-two, his death occurring in 1912; they are buried at Kittanning. To Mr. and Mrs. Swigart were born the following children: Malinda, Curtis, James W., D. M., John B., Anna, William W., Alex L., Sadie B. and Emma.

John B. Swigart was born Sept. 22, 1863, at Mosgrove, Armstrong county, where he was reared, receiving a public school education there. At the age of eighteen years he went to work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as brakeman, and was promoted in time to conductor, acting as freight conductor for eight years before being given a passenger train. He has been on his present run between Kittanning and Pittsburgh for fourteen years. Mr. Swigart married Mollie Rebecca McNeil, daughter of John A. and Margaret McNeil, of East Brady, Pa., both of whom were natives of this State, the father born at Jefferson county, the mother in Indiana county. Mr. McNeil was a resident of Verona, Allegheny Co., Pa., at the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 18, 1907. His wife died Aug. 28, 1913, while on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Swigart in Kittanning, aged seventy-four years. They were buried in Oakmont (Pa.) cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. McNeil were members of the Presbyterian Church. They had a family of four children: Mollie (Mrs. Swigart), William E., Thomas W. (deceased), and Samuel A. For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Swigart made their home at East Brady, Pa., where their three children were born, namely: Sarah Bertha,

wife of Harry D. Utley, has one child, Jack D.; H. B. C., who lives at Ford City, this county, married Mabel Leech, and they had one child, Ruth L., deceased; Mollie R. is at home.

During his residence at East Brady Mr. Swigart served one year as school director. He is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally he is a Mason (belonging to blue lodge and chapter) and a member of the Order of Railroad Conductors. He attends the Presbyterian Church. His home is at No. 488 East High street, Kittanning.

DAVID GEORGE, a farmer of Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, was born May 26, 1861, son of Peter and Susan (Schull) George, of Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, and grandson of Leonard and Sarah (Gonaware) George. The grandparents came from eastern Pennsylvania and Westmoreland county Pa., respectively and were of Pennsylvania German stock. They had a family of twelve children, namely: Jacob, born in 1826, who died in 1904; Philip, born in 1828, who died in 1900; William, born in 1830; John, born in 1832; Peter, born in 1834, who died in 1911; Margaret, born in 1836; Josiah, born in 1838; Samuel, born in 1840, who died in 1911; Sarah and Catherine, twins, born in 1842; Susanna, born in 1844, who died in 1906; and Lewis, born in 1846.

Peter George, son of Leonard, was born in 1834, and died in 1911. He enlisted during the Civil war for service in the Union army, becoming a member of the 5th Heavy Artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain and other engagements. He was discharged June 30, 1865. He married Susan Schull, who was of German antecedents, and they had a family of nine children: David; John, of Apollo, Armstrong county; Irving, who died leaving a family of six children; Jacob, deceased; Sadie, of Pittsburgh, who is the wife of Herbert Myers, and has three children; Anna, deceased; Emory, who married Mary Ayres, a native of Switzerland, and has one child (they live in Canton, Ohio); Maggie, who married Charles Forrester, a farmer of Plum Creek township, and has two sons; and Samuel, deceased.

David George was educated in the country schools in the vicinity of his early home. He is a successful farmer of Plum Creek township, where he owns the tract of land upon which he resides.

On May 17, 1883, Mr. George married Car-

rissa J. Bierer, of Plum Creek township, who is of German extraction, daughter of John Bierer. They have had two children: Susanna Frances, born April 2, 1884, who is at home; and John R., born April 9, 1888, a farmer in Plum Creek township, who married Myrtle Smeltzer, of that township, and has one child, a daughter, born May 23, 1911. The family attend the German Reformed Church. Mr. George is a Democrat in political sentiment.

HENDERSON H. HARKLEROAD, of Cowanshannock township, was born at Clover Run, Clearfield county, Pa., Feb. 3, 1862, son of William and Lavina (Ruppert) Harkleroad.

Christopher Harkleroad, his grandfather, came from Bedford county, Pa., into what is now Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, Pa., at an early day. He was killed in middle age, by being thrown from his horse.

William Harkleroad, son of Christopher Harkleroad, was born and reared in Plum Creek township, and soon after attaining to his majority moved to Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., where he developed a farm from wild land, and there made his home until death claimed him. His children were: Julia Ann, who married Joseph Davis; Elizabeth, who married Andrew Walls; Alexander; Susan, deceased; Sophia, deceased, who married Henry Reefer; Sarah, who married Arch. Penrod; George; Henderson H. and Reed, twins, the latter being deceased; Jackson; Frank; and Rachel, who is also deceased.

Henderson H. Harkleroad, son of William Harkleroad, was brought up in Clearfield county, residing there until he was seventeen years old. In 1879 he located in Cowanshannock township, where he has since been engaged in farming. In 1892 he bought the George Harkleroad farm of 150 acres, which still continues to be his homestead.

In 1883 Mr. Harkleroad married Susan Harkleroad, a daughter of George Harkleroad, and they became the parents of six children, three of whom survive: Ervin, Charles and William. Mr. Harkleroad's second marriage was to Laura Boyer, a daughter of Peter Boyer, of Plum Creek township. Mr. Harkleroad is one of the leading agriculturists of his township and his success in life has come through his own efforts. Politically he is a Democrat.

IRA W. RUPP, a blacksmith of Rural Valley, was born in Kittanning township, Arm-

strong county, Pa., Feb. 9, 1880, son of John F. and Ella (Patrick) Rupp.

Francis Rupp, the great-great-grandfather, born in Germany, became a pioneer of what is now Kittanning township, clearing and improving a homestead, upon which he died.

Francis Rupp, son of Francis Rupp, above, was born in Kittanning township, where he became a farmer and brought under cultivation the farm now owned by his son Samuel W. Rupp, upon which he died. He married Elizabeth Gollinger.

Daniel Rupp, son of Francis Rupp (2) was also a farmer, and lived and died on a portion of the old homestead. His wife, Sarah, was a daughter of John and Sarah (White) Moorehead, early settlers of Clarion county, Pa., who later came to Kittanning township, Armstrong county, Pa. The children of Daniel Rupp were: Sarah E., who married James Bell; John F.; Samuel W.; Flora, who married Ulysses G. Hobough; James W.; David M.; Mary Ann, who married John Boyer; Alice, who married Thomas Watterson; Arthur; Howard, and Charles.

John F. Rupp, son of Daniel Rupp, was born in Kittanning township, Nov. 26, 1854, and received a common school education. When only seventeen years old he commenced teaching, and was engaged in educational work in the public schools of Armstrong county for eighteen years. Following this he farmed until 1898 in Cowanshannock township, when he came to Rural Valley and he has since been engaged as a general merchant there. He is a justice of the peace, and a man of influence in his community.

On Nov. 10, 1877, John F. Rupp married Ella Patrick, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Zillafo) Patrick, of Kittanning township. Five children have been born of this union: Vie, who married W. E. Turney; Ira W.; Ina, who married W. B. Brumbaugh; Aka, and Ola.

Ira W. Rupp, son of John F. Rupp, and fifth in line from the original Francis Rupp who founded the family in Kittanning township, grew up in his native place, attending the neighborhood schools. He was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for four years as a journeyman, and then on Jan. 1, 1906, established himself in business at Rural Valley, where he has since continued.

In March, 1901, Mr. Rupp was married to Ada Kline, a daughter of John A. and Sarah (Truby) Kline, of Wayne township. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs.

Rupp: Wilbert Nay, Eva Leah (deceased), Ila Larue and Anna Ruth. Mr. Rupp is a member of the Lutheran Church. His fraternal associations are with the Odd Fellows, and politically he is a Republican. An earnest, hard-working young man. Mr. Rupp commands the confidence of those who know him.

PAUL DAVID CRUM, who lives in Rayburn township, Armstrong county, and is engaged as a railroad engineer, is a son of Simeon David and Sarah (Logue) Crum and grandson of Henry Crum.

Henry Crum, the grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, east of the mountains. He came to Kittanning and followed blacksmithing, having his shop where Charles Jessop's house now stands, the fall before he engaged in the hotel business, as proprietor of the "Eagle House." He was the only blacksmith in the borough at the time. During the Civil war period he conducted the "Eagle Hotel" and in that connection became particularly well known. Moving later to Red Bank, he was blacksmith at the furnace. He died at Wattersonville, opposite Red Bank, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Crum was a Democrat and quite active in the work of his party, was several times a candidate for office, and was a popular man wherever known. In religious connection he was a Presbyterian. At Kittanning he married Elizabeth Truby, who survived him many years, dying March 8, 1912, at the age of ninety-eight years, two months. They had children as follows: Mary, Mrs. Arnold, who is now deceased; John, deceased; Nannie H., Mrs. Keener, residing at Wattersonville; Jane, who died unmarried; and Simeon David.

Simeon David Crum, son of Henry, was born at Kittanning Oct. 8, 1848, and attended the old "sand bank" college. He became an oil driller, and was engaged the greater part of his active life in the oil and gas fields, being at Parker through the excitement at that point. He developed many properties. In his later years he acted as car inspector. Mr. Crum died Oct. 10, 1905. He was a Democrat in politics, in religion a Presbyterian, and socially held membership in the Heptasophs.

Mr. Crum married Sarah Logue, who was born Nov. 12, 1858, at West Freedom, Clarion Co., Pa., daughter of John and Tena (Dukle) Logue, and she survives him, residing at East Kittanning. Eight children were born to this union, namely: Kale, who died in infancy; Charles, born June 17, 1874, who is engaged

as an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad and makes his home in Rayburn township; Harry, born in 1876, who lives in Pittsburgh and is engaged as train dispatcher on the Baltimore & Ohio road (he is married to Nora Conner; he owns seventy acres in Rayburn township, where his brothers make their home); George, born in 1881, who is deceased; Paul David, mentioned below; Forest, born June 6, 1886, who is a finisher in the glass works at Ford City, this county (he married Leah Dickson); Frank, born Sept. 24, 1890, who is on the farm in Rayburn township; and Ralph, born Aug. 5, 1892, who is on the home farm in Rayburn township.

John Logue, father of Mrs. Simeon David Crum, was from Clarion county, Pa. During his earlier life he was a collier at Red Bank Furnace, and he afterward engaged as river pilot until his death. He was a Republican in politics, a Methodist in religion, and an Odd Fellow in social connection. He and his wife, Tena (Dukle), also deceased, had the following children: Nancy, Mrs. Whitesell, who is deceased; George, who is baggagemaster at Red Bank and lives at Wattersonville; and Sarah, Mrs. Crum.

Paul David Crum was born Sept. 12, 1883, at Philipston, Pa. He is engaged as engineer, and is a steady and reliable young man, intelligent and progressive, respected by all who know him for his industry and good habits. He is a member of the Knights of Malta, the Knights of Pythias and the Brotherhood of Engineers. In politics he is inclined to the doctrines of socialism. He attends the Methodist Church.

Mr. Crum was married to Jessie McCullough.

SAMUEL MAGUIRE, retired miner, has been a resident of Mahoning township, Armstrong county, since 1875, and was engaged in mining until 1902. He is a native of Westmoreland county, born Feb. 29, 1840, and both his grandfathers were pioneers of that county. Barney Maguire, his paternal grandfather, was born in County Derry, Ireland, was a soldier on the Colonial side in the Revolutionary war, and afterward was engaged in packing salt across the mountains. Though he made enough to pay for two thousand acres of land in Westmoreland, Pa., he died poor.

Robert Maguire, son of Barney, was born in Westmoreland county, and lived and died there. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. By occupation he was a carpenter. He married Mary Oster, daughter of George Os-

ter, and of German descent, and to them were born eleven children, eight of whom reached manhood and womanhood: Jane, who married Adam Daugherty; George; John; Robert; William; Edward; James, and Samuel. All the sons but William served in the Union army during the Civil war, and Robert was killed while in the service, at the battle of Gaines's Mill. The other lived to return home.

Samuel Maguire was reared in Westmoreland county. His first work was as driver on the old Pennsylvania canal, and later he was a pilot. When he came to Armstrong county, in 1859, he located at Freeport, where he found employment as a miner, being thus engaged until the breaking out of the Civil war. On April 27, 1861, he enlisted, becoming a member of Company G, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, under Capt. (later Gen.) S. M. Jackson. This command, known as the "Apollo Blues," was attached to the 5th Army Corps, and was under fire at Mechanicsville, Va., and at Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, where Mr. Maguire was shot in the left lung and captured. He was sent to Libby prison and after a month's confinement there was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md., where he rejoined his regiment in November, 1862. He subsequently took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness, where he was wounded in the left leg May 6, 1864, so severely that amputation was necessary. He received his honorable discharge at Washington, D. C., March 16, 1865, after nine months' confinement in the Judiciary hospital in that city.

Upon his return to Pennsylvania at the close of his army service Mr. Maguire again began coal mining, in Indiana county, and later was similarly employed at Irwin, Westmoreland county. In 1875 he came to Mahoning township, Armstrong county, where he has since resided, and he followed mining here until his retirement in 1902. He has led an industrious, upright life, and is highly esteemed in the locality. For one term he held the office of justice of the peace. He is a Republican in political connection.

In 1868 Mr. Maguire married Sarah McClain, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (McWhorter) McClain, of Mahoning township, and twelve children have been born to them, ten of whom have attained maturity, namely: Eleanor, wife of William Bowes; Charles; Harry W. and Walter, twins; Ida, deceased; Homer; Rose, deceased; Owen and Minnie,

twins, the latter the wife of Harry Loder; and Clyde, deceased.

FRANK MUNSHOWER, of Leechburg, Armstrong county, engaged as sheet roller in the employ of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company at Leechburg, was born Dec. 25, 1873, son of Samuel Munshower.

The first ancestor of the Munshower family in America came to this country from Germany, settling in Maryland. Thence John Munshower, great-grandfather of Frank Munshower, came to Indiana county, Pa., settling in Center township, where he followed his trade, that of blacksmith, the rest of his life. He died there about 1840. In Maryland he married Catherine Baker, and a family of nine or ten children was born to them.

William Munshower, son of John and Catherine (Baker) Munshower, came with his parents to Center township, Indiana Co., Pa., where he grew to manhood. He was a life-long farmer, and cleared a tract of land in that township upon which he resided until his death, which occurred there in 1881 when he was eighty-two years old. The property of seventy acres was all in the woods when he came to it, and the first improvement was the clearing he made for the erection of his shanty. His wife, Anna (Kunkle), lived to the advanced age of ninety-seven years. Their children were: Catherine died when three years old; John died at Parkers Landing, Pa.; Samuel is mentioned below; William, who lives at Cookport, Indiana county, is a justice of the peace; Huston lives at Blairsville, Indiana county; Harrison lives at Blairsville; Mary, twin of Harrison, is the wife of Chambers Yuengling, of Canton, Ohio. The five survivors of this family are all over seventy. All of the sons served in the Union army during the Civil war.

Samuel Munshower, son of William Munshower, was born July 3, 1834, upon his father's farm in Center township, Indiana county, and in early life followed farming. During three months of the year he had such privileges as were afforded at the old log schoolhouse in the neighborhood, where the furnishings were of the most primitive character, slab benches and other rude appliances being the rule at that time. He worked for his father until he was twelve years old, after which he hired out among other farmers, and following his marriage he farmed on his own account from 1857 until the spring of 1865. On March 8, 1865, he enlisted in Indiana for one year, becoming a private in Company F,

74th P. V. I., and was discharged at Clarksburg, W. Va., Sept. 24, 1865. Upon his return home he worked at the carpenter's trade, also doing contracting, and prospered, continuing in this line until his retirement, in 1906. In the spring of 1871 he moved into the borough of Indiana, where he has resided continuously since, making his home at the corner of Church and Eleventh streets. He helped on the construction of the first of the normal school buildings at Indiana, and has worked on many other notable structures there, churches, public buildings, etc. Mr. Munshower is an active member of the Republican party, belongs to Post No. 28, G. A. R., of Indiana, and holds membership in the Lutheran Church.

On Jan. 8, 1857, Mr. Munshower married Susanna Kinnard, daughter of Joseph Kinnard and his wife Mary Ann (Hartzel). Mrs. Munshower is a member of the M. E. Church. To this union have been born the following children: Jemima, Mrs. John Kooser, of Rayne township, Indiana county; Arietta, who died when three years old; Laura A., who is unmarried; Ida, widow of Corry C. Boggs, of Indiana; Charles, of Breckenridge, Allegheny county; Frank; and Annie G., wife of John D. Skelton of Wellsville, Tioga Co., Pennsylvania.

Frank Munshower was born at Indiana, Indiana county, and there began his education in the common schools, later attending the State normal school in that borough. He then learned the trade of marble cutter there, following same for five years, and in February, 1895, began to work in the sheet mill. In 1897 he became a roller, and he has since continued to fill this responsible position. Mr. Munshower has prospered in his undertakings, and he built the Kilpatrick block at the corner of Third and Market streets, Leechburg. He has long been recognized as a citizen who can be depended upon to look out for the best interests of his borough, and in the spring of 1909 was elected a member of the council. He is a Republican on political questions. Mr. Munshower takes an active part in almost every cause or enterprise with which he becomes identified. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is at present serving as chairman of the board of trustees. Socially he belongs to Leechburg lodge of Elks, No. 377, and is one of the trustees of that body.

On Aug. 30, 1894, Mr. Munshower married Rossa B. Shull, daughter of Philip and Mary

(Van Tine) Shull, of Leechburg. They have no family.

MATTHEW H. PAFFRATH, proprietor of the "American Hotel" at Ford City, Armstrong county, has lived at that place since 1888 with the exception of a brief stay at Alexander, Pa., and he is now one of its successful business men. He is a native of Germany, born Aug. 18, 1861, in Rheinland, son of William and Catherine (Mueller) Paffrath, both also natives of Rheinland.

William Paffrath was a shoemaker by trade. He came to America with his family in 1886. To him and his wife were born six children, two sons and four daughters: Matthew H.; Theodore, a traveling salesman, who lives at Butler, Pa.; Theresa, wife of Frank Dohner, of Tarentum, Pa.; Annie, deceased, who was the wife of Arnold Tieons; Gertrude, who married John Danhof, a glass worker, of Ford City; and Bertha, who married Charles Heinrichs, of Coal Center, Pennsylvania.

Matthew H. Paffrath attended school in Germany, but he has had to acquire his knowledge of English through his own efforts. He came to America with the family in 1886. When but thirteen years old he had gone to work in the glass works at Schalke, Germany, working there until he came to this country. The family settled at Tarentum, Pa., and he went to work in the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Works, continuing at that point for two years, at the end of which time the company sent him to their plant at Ford City. Here he worked for them until 1896, in which year he went to Alexander, Pa., working at that place until 1900 and then returning to Ford City, where he was again in the employ of the glass company. In 1906 he embarked in the wholesale liquor business, in which he was engaged until 1909, at that time buying the "American Hotel," to the operation of which he has since given the principal part of his attention. He has met with gratifying success, and is one of the substantial citizens of the borough, respected for his industrious career and the enterprise he has shown in advancing himself in spite of many obstacles in his early life.

On Jan. 10, 1885, Mr. Paffrath was married to Theresa Roll, of Altendorn, Germany, and they have had a family of five children: Theresa married Anton Kracht, a glass worker of Ford City, and they have four children, August, Mary, William and Theresa; William, who is with his father at Ford City, married Margaret Wintgens, and has two children,

Margaret and William; Mary is at home; Annie married Joseph Rauscher, a glass worker, at Ford City; John, a glass worker, lives at home. Mr. Paffrath and his family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church, at Ford City, and socially he holds membership in the Knights of St. George, Fraternal Order of Eagles (Aerie No. 606, of Ford City) and the Shooting Club of Ford City. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND, a farmer of Kiskiminetas township, was born there Jan. 8, 1864, on the old homestead of his father, Absalom K. Townsend.

Isaac Townsend, his paternal great-grandfather, was born in England about 1760. His father was a large landowner, who through unfortunate investments lost all he had. Isaac Townsend came to America about 1775, settling in what was then Westmoreland county, but is now Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, where he bought 400 acres of land from George Wolf, paying about seventy-five cents per acre for it. This land is now as valuable as any to be found in Armstrong county. This energetic gentleman was able to turn his hand to almost any kind of work, and as he possessed good judgment was often called upon for advice by his neighbors. A Democrat, after the formation of that party he was elected as its candidate to the offices of auditor, assessor and road supervisor of his township. Reared a Quaker, he became a Lutheran after his marriage, and served that denomination as elder for several years. In 1780 Isaac Townsend and Rachel King were married. She came of German extraction. They had ten children: John, Israel, Robert, Joseph, William, Polly, Susan, and three who died in infancy. The death of Mr. Townsend occurred in 1838, his widow surviving until 1847.

Henry Townsend, grandfather of John F., was born on the home farm about 1795. Early in life he drilled several salt wells and manufactured salt, but later on devoted himself to farming. The Democratic party had his support on political questions, while the Lutheran Church was his religious home. On Feb. 2, 1819, he married Catherine Ulam, and they had ten children, among them being Absalom K.

Absalom K. Townsend was born on the old Townsend homestead in Kiskiminetas township in December, 1826. After attending the public schools of his day he added to his store of knowledge by wide reading and kept him-

self well informed on all the topics of the times, which he was able to discuss intelligently and from a broad-minded standpoint. He acquired ownership of 400 acres of choice farm land, was an agriculturist of some note, and an excellent citizen. Politically he was a Jacksonian Democrat. The Presbyterian Church of Elder's Ridge held his membership and received his support. On Nov. 6, 1851, Absalom K. Townsend married Mary J. Gamble, and they became the parents of ten children, among them being John F. Townsend.

Daniel Ulam was born in eastern Pennsylvania about 1745, and in 1805 moved to Westmoreland county, where he bought and farmed a large tract of land. He was a Democrat. The Lutheran Church held his membership. In 1775 he married, and had eight children. The death of this one-time prominent man took place in 1815, his widow surviving until 1839.

Catherine Ulam, daughter of Daniel Ulam, married Henry Townsend, grandfather of John F. Townsend, so that he is descended from two of the old and influential families of Armstrong county.

John F. Townsend attended common school until eighteen years old. He was born and reared on his father's farm, grew up amid healthy rural surroundings, and was taught habits of thrift and industry. He is a successful general farmer, and owner of one of the finest agricultural properties in the township. He lives in a handsome residence. His barn is 60 by 70 feet in dimensions, and meets all sanitary requirements of the State. A Democrat, he is very active in the ranks of his party, and interested in its success.

On Feb. 25, 1894, Mr. Townsend was married, in Armstrong county, to Bell Virtue, a daughter of Dr. Virtue. One child, Charles V., was born of this marriage on May 23, 1895, and Mrs. Townsend died on the same day.

THOMAS WELDON MILLIGAN, for a few years a merchant at Worthington, Armstrong county, was born in Clearfield township, Butler Co., Pa., April 1, 1877, son of Samuel and Eliza J. (Shay) Milligan.

John Milligan, his grandfather, a native of Butler county, Pa., was for many years a resident of West Franklin township, this county, where he died. His wife, Nancy, was a daughter of William and Mary (Nicholson) Minter, natives of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, who were pioneers in what is now

West Franklin township. John Milligan and his wife were the parents of seven children who grew to maturity: John, a soldier in the Civil war, who died while in the Union service; Samuel; William; James; Thomas; Ellis, and Maggie.

Samuel Milligan, son of John, and father of Thomas W., was born on the old homestead in Clearfield township, Butler Co., Pa., and still lives there, engaged in farming. His children who grew to maturity were: John A., deceased; James H.; Thomas W.; Mamie A., wife of George Ross, and Leslie Parks, deceased.

Thomas Shay, maternal grandfather of Thomas W. Milligan, was born in Clearfield county, Pa. By trade he was a tailor, and followed this calling for many years. He was a pioneer of West Franklin township, and later in life moved to Rimersburg, Clarion Co., Pa., where he died. His wife was Mary Hood.

Thomas W. Milligan was reared on the old homestead in Butler county, Pa., and there attended school and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for ten years in Oakmont and Worthington. In April, 1910, he embarked in the general merchandise business in the latter place, and successfully continued it until his removal to Pittsburgh.

On Sept. 10, 1901, Mr. Milligan was married to Mary Jane, daughter of Abraham and Cinderella (Claypoole) Swigart, of Worthington. Mr. and Mrs. Milligan have three children: Thomas W., Jr., Bessie Agnes, and Ralph Q. Mr. Milligan belongs to the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Verona (Pa.) Lodge, No. 306, and of the I. O. of A. at Worthington. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Milligan is a member of the German Baptist Church.

ELLS PRITNER BARRETT, of South Bethlehem, Armstrong county, coal miner, was born in Madison township, this county, Aug. 17, 1872, son of Daniel W. and Emeline (Duncan) Barrett, both natives of Armstrong county.

William Barrett, his grandfather, was born near Ore Hill Furnace, Armstrong county, and followed the occupation of agriculturist. He had a farm in Madison township, which he cleared and improved, and he died there. His wife was a Miss Austin, and they were the parents of six children: David, deceased; John, deceased; Daniel W., deceased; Martha, who married Silas Bish; Rachel, deceased, who married Edward Gardner; and William.

Daniel W. Barrett, son of William, was born and reared on the homestead and his death occurred there Sept. 8, 1911, at the age of sixty-three years. His entire life was spent on the home farm, where he followed the same work as his father. He was industrious and persevering and became a well-to-do farmer of his day. He married Emeline Duncan, a native of Armstrong county, daughter of Jacob Duncan, a pioneer farmer of Madison township, and they reared a family of seven children: Ells P.; Florence, who married William Anthony; Annie, who married Leonard Powell; Estella, who married Braden McDauley; Ross; Otto, and Ralph, the last named deceased.

Ells P. Barrett was brought up in Armstrong county, and educated in the common schools. At the age of seventeen he became employed as a coal miner, and he has ever since followed that line of work in Mahoning township, making his home in South Bethlehem since 1903. There he owns a comfortable home with pleasant surroundings and enjoys the comforts of life. He has been a hard-working man and has gained all he now enjoys by honest labor. He married in 1894 Olive, daughter of Solomon T. and Alice (Mock) Shumaker, of Mahoning township, and they have two children, Alice B. and Gaylord. Mr. Barrett is a member of the F. O. E. He has served for three years on the school board of South Bethlehem, and is a most public-spirited citizen. In politics he is a Republican.

Mrs. Olive (Shumaker) Barrett comes of Revolutionary stock. Her great-great-grandfather, John Shumaker, a native of Germany, served in both the Indian and Revolutionary wars. His wife was Mary Ann Baker, and they settled about 1770 in Westmoreland county, Pa., and died there.

Philip Shumaker was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Barrett. He was born in Westmoreland county Jan. 25, 1784, and in 1814 settled in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, where he died April 10, 1860. His wife was Elizabeth Rose, born Nov. 18, 1790, died June 12, 1863.

Joseph Shumaker, son of Philip and Elizabeth (Rose) Shumaker, born in Mahoning township, was a farmer, and a minister of the German Baptist Church for twenty years. His death occurred in December, 1860, when he was aged forty-one years.

Solomon T. Shumaker, son of Joseph, is a prominent man in his locality. He follows farming in Mahoning township, where

he owns and occupies a part of the old homestead farm where his grandfather settled in 1814. He married Alice Mock, and they are the parents of Olive, Mrs. Ells P. Barrett.

JOHN M. FISCUS, a well-known resident of Apollo, now retired from active business, was born Dec. 11, 1841, in Valley township, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Martin) Fiscus, also natives of Pennsylvania.

Christopher Fiscus, his grandfather, was born in France, and from that country came to America during the latter part of the eighteenth century. For a number of years he was engaged in farming in Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, Pa., and became a man of large estate, owning at one time 600 acres of excellent land in Armstrong County. He had several sons and daughters.

Abraham Fiscus, son of Christopher, was born in 1791 in what is now Burrell township, Armstrong Co., Pa., and died at the age of sixty-nine years. He took an active part in the affairs of his time, serving as a soldier in the war of 1812, and later was a leader in the public affairs of the communities in which he lived. He served as one of the first officers of Valley township, when it was organized in 1835. In religious faith he was a Lutheran, in politics a Republican. He was twice married, his first wife, a Miss Ourie, leaving seven children, and his second wife, Elizabeth Martin, died in 1853, the mother of eight children. She was a daughter of John Martin, a resident of Allegheny township, Armstrong county. The children of the second marriage were: Sarah J., Sidney, Elizabeth, John M., William, Harry, Hugh and Amanda.

John M. Fiscus attended school until he was fourteen years of age and remained at home until his father died, after which the family moved to Allegheny township, Armstrong county, and on Sept. 3, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company K, 78th Pa. Vol. Inf. He served faithfully until March, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability, but by no means gave up his ambition to serve his country. As soon as his health was restored he reenlisted, on Sept. 3, 1864, entering Company H, 5th Pa. Vols., of which company he became sergeant, and served in this capacity until June 30, 1865. His command was known as Battery H, Heavy Artillery, and was stationed in front of Washington, D. C., at Manassas, and on the Rapidan river.

After the war was over Mr. Fiscus returned to Armstrong county and two months afterward became an employee in the old sheet iron mill at Apollo, afterward being advanced to the position of a heater and continuing as such until 1874, when he went to Pittsburgh. There he became a sheet roller in the rolling mill of Moorhead, McClean & Co. In June, 1887, he returned to Apollo and entered the Apollo rolling mill as a sheet roller, and continued to perform the difficult duties of that responsible position until a few years ago, when he retired from hard work and is enjoying well-earned rest. His life has been one of industry and he has always commanded the respect of his fellow citizens.

On July 26, 1863, Mr. Fiscus was married to Anna M. Stivison, a daughter of William Stivison, and six children have been born to them, as follows: Lizzie C., wife of M. E. Haddick; William S.; Lolla M.; Hugh W.; Logan T., and ———. Mr. Fiscus and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically a Republican, he has always given the candidates of that party his support, but has been no office seeker himself.

ALEXANDER B. CAMPBELL, late of Dayton, Armstrong county, for many years a farmer in Wayne township, was born in May, 1828, in Ireland.

Alexander Campbell, his father, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1797, and died July 10, 1872. Two of his brothers, Mark and William Campbell, came to America with him, the former settling near Echo, in Wayne township, Armstrong county, where he reared a family, while William settled in Manor township, and there reared his family. Alexander came to America in 1836, and settled in what is now Wayne township, Armstrong county, buying 260 acres of wooded land, situated three miles west of Dayton. He cleared his land and followed farming until his death. He was one of the early members of St. Michael's Episcopal Church and was buried in the cemetery adjoining it. He married Margaret Culbertson, born in 1793, who died Nov. 5, 1882, aged eighty-nine years, four months. They had the following children: Isabella and Martha, both of whom died unmarried; Michael, who died on the old homestead; William, who resides at Dayton; Alexander B.; Samuel, who died on the old farm; Margaret, who died unmarried; John, who died at Dayton in 1883; and Ellen, who died unmarried.

Alexander B. Campbell accompanied his

parents to America. Farming became his occupation, and he bought 150 acres of land in Wayne township, on which he resided for some time. Then, with his brother Michael, he bought another farm, of about 150 acres, which they operated until 1884, when Alexander B. Campbell retired from active life and moved to Dayton, and there his death occurred in May, 1909. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was buried in the Glade Run cemetery. He was a Republican in politics and was a well known and highly respected man, but would never accept any office except that of school director. He married Nancy J. Borland, who died Aug. 4, 1894, when aged sixty years. Her father was William Borland, of Armstrong county. They had the following children: John, George and an infant daughter, all deceased; and Florence, W. Newton, Alfred L., James and Nellie. Florence, Nellie and Alfred all reside at Dayton, where they erected a fine residence in 1911. James is a telegraph operator and resides at Dayton; he married a Miss Ross. Alfred L., who was born June 20, 1871, has been engaged upon the home farm.

W. Newton Campbell was born Aug. 4, 1868, on the homestead farm in Wayne township, and was reared there, attending the public schools. In 1908, he came to Dayton and erected a comfortable residence here. He married Catherine E. Beck, a daughter of John W. Beck, of Wayne township, and they have three children: Mabel M., Mansel M. and John A. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is steward. Politically he is a Republican.

J. A. JAMES, physician and surgeon, P. O. Yatesboro, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

HARMON SHULTZ, a farmer, residing on his tract of five acres situated on the Kittanning road one mile south of the Brady's Bend road, in Brady's Bend township, owns also two other pieces of farm property, nine acres in Sugar Creek township, and forty-three acres which he recently purchased. He is a miner as well as farmer. He was born near Slate Lick, Armstrong Co., Pa., Jan. 2, 1863, son of August and Caroline (Houser) Shultz.

August Shultz was born in Saxony, Germany, where he was reared, and there learned the business of weaving broadcloth. Three years before coming to America he married Caroline Houser, also a native of Germany,

and five children were born to them: Annie, who is the wife of Miles Daugherty, of Newmansville, Clarion Co., Pa.; Frederick, who is a farmer in Forest county, Pa.; Caroline, widow of Charles Garner; Harmon; and Edward, who is chief of the police force at Butler, Pa. When August Shultz first came to Pennsylvania, he settled at Saxonburg, in Butler county, but soon after went to Freeport, Pa., and subsequently worked in the woolen mills of Butler and Kittanning. In 1869 he began to mine coal in Brady's Bend, after which for fifteen years he was engaged in weaving carpets. He died in 1899 at the age of seventy-eight years, and was buried in the cemetery at Brady's Bend, by the side of his wife, who had died in 1883, aged fifty-three years. They were members of the German Lutheran Church. He voted with the Republican party, but was not much of a politician.

Harmon Shultz attended school in Brady's Bend township until sixteen years of age, when he went to Forest county, working in the woods there for seven years and then returning to Brady's Bend township. In the fall of 1913, he bought a farm of forty-three acres near the old homestead.

On May 10, 1885, Mr. Shultz was married to Minnie Shong, daughter of Anthony and Margaret (Deisel) Shong, early settlers in this township, and they became the parents of six children: Annie, who died in 1903, aged fifteen years; Harmon, Jr., who is a miner; Tillie, who attended the Slippery Rock State Normal School, is a music teacher and also teaches school, having been engaged three consecutive terms in Brady's Bend township; Wesber, who is a coal miner; and Elmer and Earl, both of whom are going to school. The family belongs to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Shultz has been a lifelong Republican, but has never accepted any public office except that of school director, having been on the school board since 1904, with the exception of one year. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Chicora, and to the Odd Fellows at Brady's Bend, withdrawing from there to join East Brady Lodge (he has been an official in his lodge).

EDWARD MOORE, general manager and foreman of the Moore Mining Tool Company, of Oakland (post office New Bethlehem), Armstrong county, has been associated with that concern since it was established, and has followed the same business all his life. Situated in a mining region, where the demand

for such tools is constant, the Moore Company has a reputation second to none for the quality and perfection of its products.

Mr. Moore was born in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, July 21, 1867, and has passed most of his life there. He belongs to an old Pennsylvania family, his great-grandfather, John Moore, having been a pioneer of Donegal township, Butler county, where he cleared and improved the farm upon which he resided until his death. His wife's maiden name was Nelson.

Jesse Moore, son of John, was born in Butler county, and married Rachel Bachman, a native of Luzerne county, Pa. In 1859, they settled in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, where they spent the rest of their lives.

David Moore, son of Jesse and Rachel (Bachman), was born April 21, 1837, in Donegal township, Butler Co., Pa., and came with his parents to Mahoning township in 1859. On Aug. 28, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, joining Company H, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was mustered into the army at Harrisburg, Pa., two weeks later, and joined the regiment at Nashville, Tenn. He served almost three years, taking part in the battles of Stone River, Dug Gap, McLemores Cove, Lookout Mountain, and other actions, and was honorably discharged June 22, 1865. Mr. Moore has been married three times, his first wife being Mary Jane Henry, of Mahoning township, Armstrong county, his second, Matilda Bitters, daughter of Joseph Bitters, of Blacklick Furnace, and his third, Cynthia Adams. To the second union were born five children: Edward, Elizabeth, wife of James Anthony; Gertrude, wife of J. A. Behem; James G., and John H.

Edward Moore grew up in Mahoning township and was educated there in the common schools. When eighteen he began his apprenticeship to the business he has since followed, the making of mining tools, serving two years. After another year's work he was appointed foreman of a tool shop at Reynoldsville, Pa., for Bell, Yates & Co., with whom he remained three years. In 1894, he embarked in business for himself at Oakland, continuing there until 1907, when his shop was burned. After this disaster he went out to Los Angeles, Cal., where he was in the employ of an automobile house for a few years, in 1910 returning to Oakland and rebuilding his shop. In partnership with his brother John he did business under the name of Moore Brothers for one year, his brother then selling his inter-

est to A. D. Smith, of Pittsburgh, who has since been associated with Edward Moore as the Moore Mining Tool Company. The plant is equipped with the most approved modern machinery for the manufacture of mining tools for all purposes, and the output has a reputation for high quality which has brought the firm national popularity.

On Nov. 24, 1887, Mr. Moore married Clara Sample, daughter of Henderson and Catherine (Jones) Sample of Oakland, and they have had nine children: Elmo, who is deceased; Catherine; Michael; Samuel; Foster; Chester; C. A.; Pauline, and Carman.

Mr. Moore is a Seventh Day Adventist in religious connection. Socially he belongs to the Royal Arcanum, and in political association he is a Republican.

HARVEY S. SCHLEMMER, wholesale dealer in malt liquors, at Rural Valley, Armstrong county, was born in Jefferson county, Pa., March 30, 1877, son of Frederick and Mary (Martin) Schlemmer and a grandson of John Schlemmer. The latter was a native of Germany, and emigrated with his family to America. His death occurred in Ohio.

Frederick Schlemmer, son of John Schlemmer, was born in Germany, and was ten years old when he accompanied his father to America, the family first settling at Buffalo, N. Y. From there they moved by team to Jefferson county, Pa., where Frederick Schlemmer passed the remainder of his life, following farming as his main occupation. His death occurred in 1901, when he was aged sixty-eight years. He married Mary Martin, who survives, and they had the following children: Frederick (died young), Margaret, Elizabeth, Susan, William, Adam (deceased), Charles, Philip, Maude (deceased), Harvey S., Pearl, Jane and Clair.

Harvey S. Schlemmer attended public school in Jefferson county and assisted his father on the home farm, afterward being employed for three years on the construction of public works. In 1904, he embarked in the wholesale liquor business at Rural Valley and has devoted his attention to this line ever since, being the only wholesale dealer in the place. He is a stockholder in the Rural Valley National Bank.

Mr. Schlemmer married Elizabeth Barnett, daughter of William Barnett, of Jefferson county, Pa., and they have had five children, namely: Forest F., Olene C. (deceased), Helen V., Von R. and Dale B. Mr. Schlemmer and his family attend the Presbyterian

Church. He is an active and public-spirited citizen and is serving as a member of the school board, having been elected to the same on the Republican ticket. He belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

GEORGE A. GOURLEY, deceased, for many years a farmer and merchant of Rural Valley, was born near Saltsburg, Indiana Co., Pa., Feb. 4, 1821, son of John and Martha (Scott) Gourley.

Samuel Gourley, his grandfather, was born in Ireland, and came to Westmoreland county, Pa., at a very early date, there buying land which he improved until it became a valuable property, and there he died. He married Catherine Dickey, and they had several children, among them being John.

John Gourley was born near Hannastown, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and there grew to manhood. He was engaged as a teacher in his native county, was a fine penman, and also an accountant and skillful surveyor, so that his services were in demand in many ways. In 1843, he moved to Armstrong county, settling in Cowanshannock township, and there he died in 1846. In 1816, he married Martha Scott, and they had fourteen children, seven of whom grew to maturity: Lavina Belinda, who married Andrew Marshall, of Dayton; Juliet; George A.; John; Samuel; Alexander, and Benjamin. Benjamin was a soldier during the Civil war, serving in Company D, 62d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and had been in the army four months when he died of quinsy in a hospital near Washington, D. C. Alexander was also a soldier in the same great struggle.

George A. Gourley was brought up on the homestead and had the advantage of his father's instruction during his school days. In 1852 he went to Kittanning, where he found employment as a clerk until 1856, when he came to Rural Valley and established himself as a general merchant, continuing thus very successfully until 1879. Thereafter he devoted himself to farming and the handling of his real estate interests.

On Sept. 22, 1860, Mr. Gourley married Anna Earhart, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Ruppert) Earhart, of Saltsburg, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Gourley became the parents of the following children: Mary A., who married Dr. Thomas F. Stockdill; Olive B., who married Harper Ambrose; Laura B. who married George S. Hosick; and George A., Jr., who is deceased.

Politically, Mr. Gourley was a Republican,

and he served Rural Valley as postmaster for several years. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the faith of which he died Jan. 30, 1894, in his seventy-third year. He had been a prosperous merchant, successful farmer and eminently good man, and is remembered with respect.

MINICH. The Minich family has long been associated with this section of Pennsylvania, and many of its representatives have made their homes in upper Armstrong county and the adjoining portion of Jefferson county for years.

Peter Minich, the grandfather of Jacob Minich, of Ringgold township, Jefferson county, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., toward the close of the eighteenth century, and moved to Ringgold township, Jefferson Co., Pa., in 1830. By trade he was a blacksmith, and also followed farming, and upon moving to Jefferson county located on the property now known as the John Minich farm. Peter Minich married Catherine Shade, and to their marriage came the following children: Henry is mentioned at length below; Polly married a Mr. Haines and (second) Henry Shelly; Jacob was married twice, his second wife being Catherine Hollenback; Lucetta married John Hess; Elizabeth married John Ceist, of Ringgold township; Simon married Mary Brocious. The father of those children died in 1858, when he was about sixty years old, and he and his wife are laid to rest in the grounds of the Reformed Church at North Freedom.

Henry Minich, son of Peter Minich, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1814, and came to Ringgold township, Jefferson Co., Pa., with his father when sixteen years old. After living there for two years he returned to his old home and married Catherine Harter, of Northumberland county, by whom he had the following children: Samuel, Polly, Lucetta, Elizabeth, Catherine, Jesta, Sarah and Henry. The mother of these died and later Mr. Minich married (second) Matilda Young, a daughter of William Young. They had these children: Levina, Jacob, John, Miranda, Rachel, Ida, Louisa, Robert, Grant, Elmer, Vernie, Cora, and one child who was stillborn. Henry Minich settled on the tract of land now owned by his son, Grant Minich, and carried on general farming on his property, which consisted of 210 acres. He was a successful man. When he died his farm was divided into five portions, but later was bought

up and divided into three parts by his sons John, Grant and Elmer. In addition to farming Henry Minich also engaged in blacksmithing, being active until within a short time of his death, when he was obliged to retire on account of advancing years. Politically he was a Republican during his latter years, and he served very capably as supervisor, school director and in other township offices. For many years he was a member of the United Evangelical Church of North Freedom. He is buried in the graveyard of the Evangelical association in Jefferson county, together with his second wife, his first wife having been laid to rest in the Reformed Church graveyard at North Freedom. The death of this excellent man occurred in January, 1890, when he was seventy-six years old, and his demise was mourned by the many who knew and appreciated him. For many years he was a leading man of his locality, and his principles were of the sturdy, upright kind that make for honorable manhood and true Christianity.

JACOB MINICH, son of Henry Minich, was born April 6, 1854, in Ringgold township, Jefferson Co., Pa. His boyhood was passed in his native township, where he attended the district schools, and he assisted his father with the farm duties, also working for his father in the lumber woods. In 1878 he moved to Knox township, Jefferson Co., Pa., there clearing a tract of 175 acres of timber. In 1899 he came to Armstrong county, although he continued his lumbering interests in Jefferson and Clarion counties, remaining here until 1911, when he returned to Jefferson county, and is now living on and conducting a seven-acre tract at North Freedom, although practically retired. In addition to his other operations, Mr. Minich conducted a sawmill in Knox township, Jefferson county, for sixteen years, and was successful in this line as he had been in others. Few men understand lumbering so thoroughly as he, for when he began working in the woods he built himself a frame house there and lived in the midst of his operations. In addition to his home property Mr. Minich owns 140 acres of land in Armstrong county, three other tracts of 211, 100 and 140 acres, respectively, and 175 acres in Knox township.

Jacob Minich married Rebecca Holben, a daughter of Jacob and Amelia (Doverspike) Holben, of Langville, Jefferson county, and they have had the following children: James M. is mentioned below; Robert married Elizabeth Mitchell, of Clarion county, Pa.; Sarah married T. T. Roebuck, of Jefferson county;

Charles married Pearl Boozer, of Clarion county; Emma married R. W. Shick, of Clarion county; Thomas Jacob and Nellie Matilda both died in childhood.

Politically Jacob Minich is a Republican, and he held the office of school director and supervisor in Armstrong county. Formerly he was a member of the American Mechanics and the Grangers of Jefferson county. For years he has been a member of the United Evangelical Church of North Freedom, which he has served as trustee, steward and Sunday school treasurer. During his long and useful life Jacob Minich has lived up to his sense of right and given to each man what he felt was a fair deal. Few men stand as high among those with whom they are associated as does Mr. Minich, and his prosperity has been honorably gained through steadfast endeavor.

HOLBEN. Jacob Holben, father-in-law of Jacob Minich, was born in Armstrong county, where he died March 30, 1911, aged seventy-eight years, ten months, twenty-five days. His wife, Amelia (Doverspike) Holben, died Jan. 14, 1908, aged seventy-two years, one month, seventeen days. Their children were: Jennie, who died young; Annie, who married Jacob Miller, of Oak Ridge; Rebecca (Mrs. Minich), who was born in Armstrong county, Pa., April 14, 1857, and was educated in the schools of her home township; Catherine, who married John Shaffer, of New Bethlehem; Ellen, who married Adam Wills; Sarah, who married John Wills, a brother of Adam Wills; Emma, who married G. W. Reddinger, of Armstrong county; Caroline, who married David Reddinger, of Clarion county; Tina, who married James Schlegel, of New Bethlehem; Grant, who married Jennie Yundt, of Ringgold township; Margaret, Mrs. Frick, of Ohio; and Jacob and Harvey William, both of whom died young.

Mr. Holben was a farmer, and carried on extensive operations in Red Bank township. When his country had need of his services, although he was married at the time, he enlisted and served for three years, participating in many important battles. Returning home he resumed farming thus continuing until within eight years of his death, when he moved to South Bethlehem, Armstrong county, where he rounded out his useful life. A Republican, he held all the township offices, and also acted as an administrator and executor in the settlement of many estates. In religious matters he was a member of the New Salem

United Evangelical Church, but attended the Methodist Church before he died.

JAMES M. MINICH, a son of Jacob Minich, is a farmer of Red Bank township, Armstrong county. He was born in Ringgold township, Jefferson county, near the John Minich home, Jan. 8, 1876. After attending public school in both Jefferson and Armstrong counties, he worked for his father until he was twenty-four years old, when he began farming for himself, and now carries on general farming very successfully.

James M. Minich married Mrs. Ida E. (Snyder) Mitchell, who was born March 21, 1878, and educated in the schools of Jefferson county. She is a daughter of John H. and Lydia (Powell) Snyder, of Jefferson county, and widow of J. Mitchell. The latter was born Nov. 23, 1872, died Sept. 22, 1899, leaving one child, Fern, born May 2, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were married April 11, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Minich have had three children, Texas, born Jan. 10, 1901; Leon, born Jan. 4, 190—; and Juanita.

Mr. Minich is a Republican, but has not sought office. For years he has been a member of the Grange in Jefferson county. In religious connection he is a member of the United Evangelical Church at North Freedom, and has served as teacher in the Sunday school. In every respect he is a reliable, trustworthy man, and his standing in his community is due to his own worth, and a credit to those with whom he is connected by ties of relationship or business.

SNYDER. George Snyder, grandfather of Mrs. James M. Minich, was a farmer and local preacher. He married a Miss Mohney, and lived for years at Pine Run (Petersburg), Jefferson Co., Pa. He and his wife had seventeen children, among them being: John, Freeman, George, Abraham, William, Simon, Catherine, Polly, Christopher, Jane, Hulda and Eva Ann. Politically he was a Democrat, but did not care for office. The United Evangelical Church had in him not only a faithful member but a preacher as well, and he served the people when a regular minister was absent and was superintendent of the Sunday school connected with the church for many years. His death occurred when he was eighty-one years old, and he is buried at Petersburg, Jefferson Co., Pennsylvania.

John H. Snyder, son of George Snyder, was born in Jefferson county, Pa., Jan. 27, 1842, and died Dec. 9, 1908. Growing up in Jefferson county he attended public school and remained upon his father's farm until

young manhood. He then bought a small tract of land in his native county, but soon sold it to purchase a larger one of 105 acres, which he operated for seventeen years. Still later he bought a farm in Armstrong county, and he spent his last days at North Freedom, but died while on a visit to his daughter at Braddock, Pennsylvania.

John H. Snyder married Lydia Powell, of Jefferson county, born Jan. 4, 1847, and they had children as follows: Mary, who married J. H. Boozer; Sophia, who married P. C. Boozer, a brother; Eliza, who married Amos Harmon, of Kansas; Wesley, who died young; Charles, who married Emma Yundt, and lives at North Freedom; Minnie, who married O. J. Rauger, of Swissvale; Jesse, who married Emma Shirey, of Jefferson county; Ida E., who married James M. Minich; James, who married Otie Wise, of Jefferson county; Craig, who married Sadie Reddinger, of Oakland, Armstrong county; and Mervin, who married Bessie Wise, of Jefferson county.

Mr. Snyder was a Democrat, and was elected on his party ticket to supervisor. He attended the Methodist Church in Ringgold township. His widow survived until Jan. 8, 1911.

CLARENCE D. BRADLEY, M. D., who has been engaged in medical practice at Ford City, Armstrong county, throughout his professional career, was born in 1879 at Bangkok, Siam, and was twelve years of age when brought to the United States. He attended public school at Oberlin, Ohio, for a time, and subsequently entered Oberlin College, at that place, graduating from that institution in 1902. He then took a medical course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, receiving his degree of M. D. in the year 1907. After a brief experience as resident physician at the Samaritan hospital, in Philadelphia, he settled down at Ford City, Armstrong county, for independent practice. This was the year of his graduation, and he has continued to practice in that location since, having acquired a creditable patronage. He is local surgeon at Ford City for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Dr. Bradley is a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Socially he has numerous connections, holding membership in Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M.; the I. O. O. F. lodge at Ford City; the Independent Order of Ameri-

cans; the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Owls. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

On Sept. 10, 1908, Dr. Bradley was united in marriage with Margaret Ballas.

WILLIAM K. GIBSON, supervisor of Boggs township, Armstrong county, where he is engaged in farming, has been a useful man in his community and holds the respect of all who know him. He was born Aug. 15, 1841, in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, son of John A. and Mary Jane (Kennedy) Gibson and grandson of Levi and Jane Gibson.

Levi Gibson, who is supposed to have been a native of Ireland, was an early settler in Plum Creek township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he hewed a home out of the wilderness and lived and died. There was a block-house in the neighborhood in that day for the settlers to take refuge in from the attacks of the Indians, and he himself took part in many of the Indian skirmishes. William K. Gibson remembers hearing his grandmother relate how she and the other women would mold bullets for the men when they were besieged. The children of Levi Gibson were: John, Matilda, William, Jane, Joseph, Nancy, Sloan and Esther.

John A. Gibson, father of William K. Gibson, followed farming until his wife died. He died in Boggs township. Their children were Martha, Margaret and William K.

William K. Gibson was but six years old when his mother died. He passed his early years in his native township and received his education in the public schools there. At the age of fourteen he went to live with an uncle, S. M. Peart, an old settler of Armstrong county, on the banks of the Allegheny river in Boggs township. When the Civil war began he went to the defense of the Union, enlisting Aug. 15, 1861, at Camp Meade, in Company A, 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He served three years, and was actively engaged in many important battles, including those at Green River, La-Vergne, Stone River, Shelbyville, Tracy City, Chattanooga; going to Florence, Ala., they crossed the river and took part in the engagements of Raccoon and Sand Mountains; the operations in the valley of the Chickamauga and the battle. Returning to Chattanooga they were in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Kenesaw Mountain. After the battle of Atlanta Mr. Gibson returned home, and he

was mustered out Nov. 4, 1864, at Kittanning. While in the army he contracted smallpox, and has suffered from the effects ever since. Going back to the Peats farm in Boggs township, he was married in that township in the fall of 1866 and then settled on the Peats "eighty" there, living at that place for two years. He then moved to a sixty-five-acre tract near Pine Furnace, in Boggs township, where he made his home for three years, spending the next three years at Wells Furnace, on the Mahoning river. He then removed to the Stillhouse property on Scrub Grass creek, in Armstrong county, where he remained for another three years, thence going to the Baum property in Boggs township, near Oscar station. After two years' residence there he moved to Goheenville for five years, and then located on a farm at New Bethlehem, upon which place he continued to live for seventeen years. His wife dying, he moved from there to Mosgrove, settling on the place about one and a half miles north of that town where he has since remained. He has taken considerable interest in the affairs of the locality, having served several terms as supervisor, and he has filled minor offices of a public nature, discharging his duties in every capacity with a fidelity to duty which has won the commendation of his fellow citizens. In political connection he is a stalwart Republican.

In 1866 Mr. Gibson was married to Rebecca Gibson, of Butler county, Pa., who died at New Bethlehem, April 12, 18—, aged fifty-two years. They became the parents of four children: Lawrence, born in Boggs township, who is deceased; John Harney, born at Pine Furnace, who is engaged in business as a merchant; Maud, born on the Baum place, who lives at home; and Ella, born at Goheenville, who is deceased.

WILLIAM J. PORTER, contractor and builder, residing in Parks township, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born there June 11, 1871, son of William Porter and grandson of William Porter.

William Porter, the grandfather, was born in New York State and from there came to Pennsylvania, settling in Westmoreland county, his farm being the present site of the borough of Greensburg. Thence he subsequently moved to Allegheny township, Armstrong county, where the remainder of his life was passed. He married a member of the Ford family and they had the following children: William, Henry, Thomas, Elizabeth, Rachel, Martha and Catherine.

William Porter, son of William and father of William J. Porter, was born on his father's farm in Westmoreland county and later accompanied his parents to Armstrong county. At the death of his father he became the successor on the home farm of ninety acres and this land he cleared and erected all the buildings on the place. In addition to farming, in earlier years he followed coopering. He was twice married, first to Salina, daughter of John Myers, and second to Mary Hodel. To the first marriage the following children were born: Mary, Henry, Elizabeth, Thomas, Rachel, William J., Archibald, Sarah and Martha. To the second union were born: Robert, Ford, Edward, Frederick and Samuel.

William J. Porter obtained his educational training in the Slate Point school, in Parks township, in the meanwhile assisting on the home farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade, and he had a great deal of practical experience in building prior to 1905, at which time he went into business for himself. He has been very successful in his business undertakings and has built houses and barns all over this section, doing a large amount of work at Leechburg. He purchased the Darbaker farm of seventy acres, lying in Parks township, a valuable tract underlaid with coal, and has maintained his home on the farm ever since.

Mr. Porter was married Feb. 27, 1896, to Sallie B. Riggle, daughter of Henry and Mary G. (Parks) Riggle, and they have eight children: Harvey R., Elizabeth C., Florence B., Lucilla M., Rosanna M., Loraine, William J. and James R. Mr. Porter and family are members of the Lutheran Church at Highfields. Politically one of the leading Democrats of Parks township, he served three years in the office of constable, also as a member of the election board and seven years as a member of the school board, of which he is president. Fraternally he is a member of Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M., and belongs also to the Grange.

JOHN SHOOP was born in 1802 in Montgomery county, Pa., and received a common school education. Coming to Armstrong county in 1818 or 1819, he settled at the mouth of the Kiskiminetas river and commenced housekeeping. Later he moved to what is now the site of Manorville, and in 1837, obtained 128 acres of the old Johnson tract. Here he first built a house on the river bank which he occupied for eighteen years, in 1854

or 1855 building the residence occupied by his widow until her death. He followed farming and dealt in oil, followed work on the Allegheny river for several years, and was one of the prosperous citizens of his locality. He was a Democrat in politics, held local offices, and in religious connection was a Lutheran. He became well and favorably known all over the county. Mr. Shoop died at the old home in February, 1872. He had a large family, his first wife, whose maiden name was Klingensmith, being the mother of eleven children: John R., now deceased, who went to the Black Hills; Mary, who died in 1911; Elizabeth, deceased; Susan, deceased; Jacob, deceased; Aaron, deceased; George W., who is in the oil business at Perryville, Pa.; Jane, deceased; Samuel, deceased; Maggie, deceased; and F. S., deceased. The mother of this family died, and on Aug. 15, 1861, Mr. Shoop married (second) Elizabeth Shotts, of Armstrong county, Pa., who died on the old homestead Nov. 16, 1912. There were seven children by this marriage: A daughter that died in infancy; Walter, who died in 1870; Ira; Harvey, who is engaged as a railroad flagman at Hulton, Pa.; William, twin of Harvey, living at home; Martin Luther, of San Jose, Cal., who has a bicycle repair shop; and John E., a glass grinder by trade, who lives on part of the old home place.

CHARLES A. WOLFE, justice of the peace and one of the live young business men of Kittanning, has been a general merchant at that place for a number of years and is well and favorably known in official circles and church life as well as in his business connections. He was born Dec. 10, 1873, at Adrian, Armstrong county, son of John E. Wolfe, a native of the same place.

The father received a common school education, was reared to farming in the vicinity of Kittanning, and ever since he commenced life on his own account has been engaged in agricultural work. He resides on a farm in Washington township, this county. He has held several township offices, being an active member of the Republican party, and he is also well known as a zealous member of the Lutheran Church, which he has served on the council for several years and also as superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Wolfe married Eleanor E. Lemmon, who was born in Armstrong county, across the river from Templeton, two miles south of Mahoning, daughter of Alexander and Sarah Lemmon. Seven children have been born to Mr. and

Mrs. Wolfe, six of whom survive, Charles A. being the eldest of these.

Charles A. Wolfe obtained a common school education in Washington township and also attended Grove City College. He then taught school in Washington township for five years before going into business life. When he gave up teaching and moved to Kittanning he went into the general mercantile business on his own account, and for seven years was located on Johnson avenue, Wick-boro, engaged in that line, in 1906 erecting his present store building, at No. 1400 Orr avenue. It is 24 by 60 feet in dimensions, two stories and basement, conveniently arranged. Here he has since done a steadily increasing business, the trade in 1912 amounting to \$35,000. Four people are given constant employment in the store, which is a popular trade center, and Mr. Wolfe's success may be attributed to accommodating ways and progressive methods. He has the faculty of adapting his arrangements to suit the convenience of his patrons, who show substantial appreciation of his obliging disposition.

Mr. Wolfe is a man of broad intelligence, and has not devoted all his energies to the promotion of his private interests. When the borough was organized he was elected, in 1900, justice of the peace, on the Republican ticket, and he has continued to hold that office since. He has been twice elected member of the school board, now serving a six-year term, and at this writing is secretary of that body; was formerly treasurer of the council, in which position he served seven years; and has been judge of election for a number of years. Originally a Republican, he became a member of the Washington or Progressive party two years ago, and was one of the seven men who first "lined up" that party in Wickboro. Mr. Wolfe has been an active member of the Lutheran Church, serving as one of the board, and was formerly superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally he belongs to the I. O. O. F., being an active member of Cowansville Lodge, No. 750, and he is also a member of the B. P. O. Elks, at Kittanning.

In October, 1903, Mr. Wolfe married Laura McGaughey, who was born near Rural Valley, Armstrong county; both of her parents were deceased at the time of her marriage. No children have been born to this union. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe have their home at the same premises as his store is in Wickboro.

SYLVESTER F. HILDEBRAND, a veteran of the Civil war, residing at Apollo, Armstrong county, was born at that place April

16, 1847, son of George W. and Elizabeth (Ford) Hildebrand. His maternal grandparents, Jacob and Christina (Lynch) Ford, were early residents of Armstrong county, and he owned land in Apollo. By trade he was a cooper. They were Methodists in religion.

George W. Hildebrand and his wife were born in Pennsylvania, and both are now deceased. For a number of years the father ran a packet boat on the Pennsylvania canal. Two children were born to them, Sylvester F. and George W., the latter also residing in Apollo.

Sylvester F. Hildebrand attended public school until his fifteenth year. When only fifteen years, four months old he enlisted, on Aug. 22, 1862, in Company E, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. This company was recruited by a young clergyman, Rev. I. A. Pierce, but as it lacked the full quota it was consolidated with another company, also recruited by a clergyman, Rev. Jeremiah Sample, in Allegheny county. Company E left Apollo by canalboat. John Townsend, who owned and lived on the farm where the city of Vandergrift has since been built, took them on his boat to Freeport, on the Pennsylvania canal, and promised that when the war was over he would invite all the boys on the boat to spend a day with him at his home and give them the best the old farm afforded. Three years later he kept his promise to the survivors. The companies mentioned were consolidated and with others organized into a regiment at Camp Howe which was mustered in as the 139th Pennsylvania Troops, with F. H. Collier, of Pittsburgh, as colonel. Mr. Hildebrand served with this command until his discharge. It was attached to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Army Corps (some time afterward the brigade was changed to 1st Brigade, 2d Division), and was kept continually at the front in that brigade until the close of the war, participating in many hard-fought engagements, and losing 145 killed in battle, besides those wounded and otherwise incapacitated. It was in twenty-four battles, took part in the grand review at Washington after peace was concluded, and was mustered out with an honorable record.

Mr. Hildebrand never missed a day's duty while in the service, or a roll call, and never reported at a sick call, but was always prepared to do his duty, whatever it was, when called upon and took part in every battle and skirmish in which the regiment was engaged, which included many of the most important engagements of the war, viz.: Antietam, Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the

Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and others. At the battle of Salem Church, near Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863, a soldier of Company K was killed at Mr. Hildebrand's left side and fell across in front of him, Mr. Hildebrand being obliged to step over him, as they were advancing rapidly in line of battle. On July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, while they were lying down on the battle line, a sharpshooter in "Devil's den" shot over Mr. Hildebrand's body and killed Capt. Jeremiah M. Sample, of Allegheny City, who was in command of the company, the ball entering his left side and passing through his body. During the battle of the Wilderness, on May 5, 1864, Henderson Cochran, of Springchurch, Armstrong Co., Pa., was killed at Mr. Hildebrand's right side, and at his left at the same time another comrade was shot down, and a few minutes later C. S. Whitworth, of Apollo (for whom Whitworth Post, No. 89, was named), was severely wounded. In the battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, Mr. Hildebrand's leg was struck by a spent ball, which, however, did no damage. On May 18th, at break of day, while advancing through the woods, he captured a big six-foot North Carolinian of the Thirty-second North Carolina regiment, and turned him over to the provost guard. Another comrade of Mr. Hildebrand, Sergeant Alburger, was killed at his left at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864. When Early made his celebrated raid in July, 1864, threatening Washington, in order to make General Grant raise the siege of Petersburg, Grant sent the Sixth Army Corps, to which Mr. Hildebrand's regiment was attached, to Washington by water. When they arrived General Early was at Fort Stevens, five miles from the capital, and the Sixth Corps prevented him from entering the city. Fort Stevens was occupied by citizens as well as soldiers, and a citizen was wounded just outside the fort. President Lincoln was there, the engagement which took place being the only battle of the war he witnessed. Mr. Hildebrand saw Lincoln at that time. At Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864, Mr. Hildebrand had a very narrow escape, when a Minie ball struck the musket barrel directly in front of him, coming with such force that the barrel was bent and the bullet spread around it. On Thanksgiving Day, 1864, while engaged on forage duty near the Shenandoah as one of a small detachment, he was taken prisoner by Mosby's guerrillas, disguised as Federal soldiers, but the party was rescued by

Union cavalry within an hour or so. Mr. Hildebrand had an interesting experience, a detailed account of which, written by him, together with a picture of Mr. Hildebrand taken during his service, appeared in the Washington (D. C.) *Times* of May 27, 1912. He carried a gun for two and a half years, until he was detailed as a mounted orderly on a brigadier general's staff, serving thus until the end of the war, at which time he was only eighteen years old.

Returning to Apollo at the close of his military service, Mr. Hildebrand found employment for a time in the rolling mills, and afterward bought the farm upon which he lived until 1907, devoting his active years to agriculture, in which he made a substantial success. He has since made his home in Apollo, spending his years in comfortable ease.

Mr. Hildebrand is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in promoting the success of his party. One of the most prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this part of Pennsylvania, he has served a number of years as commander of Whitworth Post, No. 89, and has held all the other offices in the order, for whose welfare he has worked faithfully.

On May 9, 1874, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Hildebrand married Isabelle Ament, who was born at North Washington, in Westmoreland county, daughter of George and Hannah (Hartman) Ament and granddaughter of George and Elizabeth (Marts) Ament. The grandfather was a blacksmith and farmer, and his son George followed the same trade, at North Washington; he was a native of Westmoreland county. Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand are members of the First Lutheran Church at Apollo. They have six living children: Lizzie B., wife of Chance Welsh; Boyd L., a roller in the Vandergrift mill, who married Stella McClaughlin; Retta F., who is the wife of Bruce Coulter, a roller in the Vandergrift mills; Edward W., business manager of the Apollo *Sentinel*; Cleason C., editor of the Apollo *Sentinel*, who married Irene Smith; and Edith E., wife of John Zimmerman, a roll turner at Vandergrift.

BLAIR P. MARSHALL, a resident of the borough of Dayton, is one of the active business men of his district, being interested in farming, lumbering and the stock business. He was born Oct. 22, 1873, son of William and Mary Ann (Blair) Marshall, and belongs to a family which has held a leading place in this

section for many years. He is a descendant of William Marshall, a native of Ireland, who came to America about 1748.

(I) William Marshall, the emigrant ancestor of this family, was born in 1722 in Ireland. When a young man he went to Scotland, where about 1748 he married Elizabeth Armstrong, and they soon afterward came to America. They settled in the southern part of what was then the Province of Pennsylvania, about sixty miles northwest of Baltimore, Md., near where the Marsh creek crossed the Pennsylvania and Maryland line—in what was known as the Conococheague settlement. It is now included in Adams county, Pa. Their family of six children, John, James, Margaret, William, Archibald and Samuel, were all born at this place. About the year 1783 William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall removed with part of their family to Westmoreland county, Pa., settling in that portion now included in Indiana county, to which section their sons John and James had emigrated several years previously. They had been driven back by the hostility of the Indians, however, John and his family returning to their first settlement in the East, and James, who was then unmarried, stopping at Sewickley settlement. William Marshall, the father, settled on a tract of land at Blacklegs creek, now included in the township of Cone-maugh, Indiana county, where he and his wife died, Mr. Marshall in 1796, Mrs. Marshall in 1806. A copy of his will is on record at Greensburg, Pa., in the Westmoreland county courthouse, in Will Book I, page 134. A record of his family appears elsewhere in this work.

(II) William Marshall, third son of William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall, was born June 3, 1756, and married Catherine Wilson in 1779. Moving to western Pennsylvania, they settled on a tract of land in what is now Black Lick township, Indiana county, but being unable to secure a title to this property they moved in 1803 to Armstrong county, making their home in what is now Wayne township. They were the first white settlers in that region, and they had no neighbors within five miles. Their location was on Glade run, on what is now the site of the Dayton fair grounds, and Mr. Marshall cleared land and built a cabin. In 1813 he moved with his family to the place where the home of his son William afterward stood, built a house, and there passed the remainder of his days. Here he died April 28, 1831, and he was buried in the Glade Run cemetery.

He was one of the organizers and first elders of the First Presbyterian Church established at Glade Run, near Dayton, and in his barn was preached the first sermon ever delivered in the neighborhood. Mrs. Marshall, who died in 1817, is buried upon the farm of Benjamin Irwin in Wayne township. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall had a family of nine children: Joseph, Elizabeth (or Betsy, Mrs. McClelland), Margaret (Mrs. Benjamin Urban), Mary (or Polly, Mrs. Abel Finley), William, John, James, Robert and Samuel.

(III) Robert Marshall, son of William and Catherine (Wilson) Marshall, was born Aug. 19, 1799, in what is now Indiana (then Westmoreland) county, in the vicinity of Clarksburg. After his marriage he and his wife settled on Glade run, where he built a log house about one and a half miles south of what is now Dayton borough. The property was then woods, and he cleared some of the land and ran a distillery. He then bought and moved to a large tract at what is now the site of Dayton borough, and built a house a half mile from town, residing there for some time. At both these places he followed farming. He also bought grain and other farm products which he hauled to Phillipsburg, Old Town and Curwensville and exchanged for merchandise. In 1850 Mr. Marshall took his sons William and Thomas H. into partnership with him in the management of his growing interests. They had a general store in Dayton, one of the first established there, and about three hundred acres of land, William and his father looking after the farm and Thomas H. devoting his time to the mercantile end of the business. On April 9, 1868, Robert Marshall sold his real estate to his sons, but he retained his interest in the store until his death. There were few men who did more notable work for the advancement of this section than he accomplished in his lifetime. The cause of education always had a hearty supporter in him, and he gave the ground on which the building of the Dayton Academy stood and was the promoter of that institution. He was one of the originators of the Dayton Soldiers' Orphans' School and its heaviest stockholder. A member of the Associate or Seceder Church, he was one of the founders of the church of that denomination at Glade Run, and its house of worship and burying ground were located upon land donated by him for that purpose. After its formation he became a member of the U. P. Church, being one of the organizers of that church at Dayton and taking an active part in its work. In politics he was originally

a Whig, later a Republican. Mr. Marshall died Oct. 1, 1881, in the village of Dayton, where he resided from the time of his second marriage.

On Dec. 4, 1821, Mr. Marshall married Mary Hindman, who was born June 6, 1801, daughter of Rev. John Hindman. Mrs. Marshall was a native of the same locality where her husband was born and reared. They had the following children: William; Thomas H.; Catherine, who married John Wilson Marshall (son of John, grandson of Archibald and great-grandson of William, to whom his wife traced her line); Caroline, Mrs. William Sloan; Emaline, who died unmarried; Jonathan, who died when seventeen years old; Mary, widow of David W. Lawson, living in Wayne township; and Rebecca K., widow of Rev. Samuel C. Reed, a U. P. minister, now making her home at Beaver, Pa. The mother of this family died Dec. 29, 1869, and Mr. Marshall married for his second wife, July 25, 1871, Mary Jane Armstrong, who was born Sept. 14, 1834. She now makes her home in Wayne township, Armstrong county, with her niece, Mrs. Samuel P. Butler. No children were born to the second marriage.

John D. Armstrong, father of Mrs. Mary Jane (Armstrong) Marshall, was a native of Ireland. He and his wife Ellen (Lindsey) came to America with their family of five children in 1839 and settled in Wayne township, Armstrong county, Pa., near Belknap, Mr. Armstrong buying a farm which he cultivated during the remainder of his active life. He died there. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong after their arrival in Wayne township, Margaret Ellen, who died young; the others, the five whom they brought to America, were: James L., Henry H., Sarah, Mary Jane (Mrs. Marshall), and John B.

(IV) William Marshall, son of Robert and Mary (Hindman) Marshall, was born Sept. 24, 1822, near Dayton, in Wayne township, Armstrong county. In 1829 he removed with his parents to Dayton, and in 1850 became a partner with his father and brother Thomas H. Marshall in the store at Dayton and the personal property on the large farm. He was intrusted with the management of the extensive farming interests, his brother looking after the store, and this arrangement continued until 1868, on April 9 of which year the father sold his real estate to the two sons, the business association between these three being subsequently limited to the store interests. Mr. John Campbell was a partner in the mercan-

tile business from 1861 until his death, after which the firm was known as W. & T. H. Marshall until the death of Mr. William Marshall. His son C. R. Marshall then succeeded to his interest, the firm from that time being C. R. & T. H. Marshall. Mr. Marshall continued to increase his land holdings until he had as much as 550 acres in Wayne, 290 acres of this being under cultivation. Like other members of his family he was interested in the Enterprise Lumber Company, the Dayton Soldiers' Orphans' School, and the Dayton Union Academy. He was a Republican in politics and was honored with election to many township offices, and that he had the confidence of those who knew him well is shown in the fact that he was several times chosen as administrator of estates. He was a member and elder of the U. P. Church. Mr. Marshall died Sept. 15, 1891.

On April 19, 1860, William Marshall married Mary Ann Blair, who was born May 7, 1835, near Dayton, Pa., and now makes her home in that borough. She is a member of the U. P. Church. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall: (1) Laura D., born Jan. 29, 1861, became the wife of James Story and died in 1909. She had children: Clarence, Mary, Mildred and William. (2) Calvin Reed, born Nov. 21, 1862, is a merchant at Dayton and vice president of the First National Bank. He married Molly Ellenberger and their children are Ethel, Alice T. and Lillian R. (3) Mary Rebecca, born Jan. 19, 1865, married Jan. 2, 1880, John W. Lias, who is a traveling salesman, and they have had children: William Raymond, Eugene (deceased), Marie, Harold, Kenneth, Dale, Ralph, Gladys and Ronald. (4) Jemima, born April 1, 1867, married John Bott and resides at Apollo, Pa. Their children are: Virginia T., Adriet, Paul, Florence, Charles, Erotha, Bernard, and Jean. (5) a child born Oct. 21, 1867, died in infancy. (6) Caroline, born Dec. 1, 1870, formerly a teacher, was graduated from the Woman's Medical College at Philadelphia and is now engaged in the practice of medicine at Pittsburgh, Pa. (7) Blair P. is mentioned below. (8) Thirzah M., born Jan. 3, 1878, is engaged in teaching school in Pittsburgh.

James Blair, grandfather of Mrs. William Marshall, came to this country from Ireland, first settling in Huntingdon county, Pa., and thence removing to Westmoreland county, where he lived and died. His wife, whose maiden name was Hunter, was born in Scotland.

William Blair, son of James Blair, was reared in Westmoreland county. Coming to Armstrong county, he lived for a time in Wayne township, and eventually returned to his native county, but he spent his last days with his daughter, Mrs. Marshall at Dayton, where he died at the great age of ninety-six years. His wife, Annis (Patterson), was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Lytle) Patterson, the former of whom came from Ireland; the latter was of Derry township, Westmoreland county.

(V) Blair P. Marshall received his education in the local public schools and at Dayton Academy. He began work as his father's assistant upon the home farm, and has been interested in agriculture all his life, in connection following the lumber and stock business. He farms the old homestead of 110 acres, besides which he has another farm in Wayne township of 120 acres, as well as woodland property. He is one of the prominent agriculturists of his section, intelligent and thoroughly progressive in his work, is one of the managers of the Dayton Fair Association, and one of the most respected citizens of his locality. He is interested in the Dayton Normal Institute. In politics he is a Republican, in religion a member of the U. P. Church.

Mr. Marshall was married June 27, 1901, to Gertrude McLaughlin, daughter of Isaac and Ellen (Patton) McLaughlin, and they resided upon the homestead for five years, Mr. Marshall then building the home in Dayton borough which they have since occupied. Their children are: John, Thomas, Clarence, Blair and George.

CHARLES M. McLAUGHLIN, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Freeport, Armstrong county, was born Sept. 28, 1878, in Westmoreland county, Pa., son of Charles S. and Adelaide (Stewart) McLaughlin.

Samuel McLaughlin, his grandfather, lived and died in Westmoreland county, where he farmed successfully and also dealt extensively in stock. He moved there before the Pennsylvania railroad was constructed.

Charles S. McLaughlin had a family of three children, all sons, two of whom survive. Charles M. was the second in order of birth. The father died in 1902, after a well-spent life, during which he gained many friends. He adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, and held membership in the Presbyterian Church. By occupation he was a farmer.

Charles M. McLaughlin attended public

school until he was fifteen years old, when he entered Slippery Rock State Normal School. He taught school for three winters, and took his higher literary course in the college at Grove City, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in 1901, with the degree of A. M. Having decided upon a medical career, he took a course in Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D. The following year he spent as interne at the Pittsburgh hospital, and then, in 1905, located at Freeport, where he began the practice of his profession and has built up a large and lucrative clientele. He belongs to the Armstrong County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he holds membership in the B. P. O. Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose.

On Jan. 16, 1907, Dr. McLaughlin was married, in Oakmont, Pa., to Mary M. Murray, daughter of J. E. Murray, an old soldier, now living retired. Mrs. McLaughlin was educated in the high school and at Pittsburgh Academy, and prior to her marriage was a teacher in the schools of that city. One child, Charles Samuel, was born to Dr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, April 27, 1908.

JOHN F. ROSS, one of the influential and successful residents of Kittanning, a man well and favorably known all over Armstrong county, whose activities have always been exerted for the general uplift as well as for the purpose of securing personal advancement, has gained a well-merited reputation for probity and uprightness. He was born in 1829, son of Joseph Ross.

Joseph Ross, the father, was likewise a successful business man, for several years associated with the mercantile interests of his locality and also engaged in farming. His death occurred in 1867. His wife, born in Ireland in 1803, died in 1874. They had children as follows: James, Nancy Jane, John F., Mary Ann, Margaret E., Catherine J., Samuel and Phoebe.

John F. Ross secured such educational training as the somewhat primitive schools of his period and locality afforded, and when sixteen years old began farming, thus continuing until he attained his majority. In 1851 he went out to the gold fields of California, returning therefrom in 1853. It was then he engaged in the lumber business, and for a number of years commanded an extensive trade in that line, building a planing mill which he

operated from 1880 to 1888. During the greater part of this period he was also farming, but retired from active business of all kinds in 1888.

In 1857 Mr. Ross was married to Mary Simpson, who died in 1892. On March 29, 1893, he married (second) Susie J. Guthrie, daughter of James Guthrie, of Jefferson county, Pa., and to this union was born one child, John F., who died in infancy. Mr. Ross for many years has been a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, having united with it when thirty-six years old. During the years which have followed he has been one of the strong and reliable pillars of the church, on whom the pastor and flock could always depend as a safe and sympathetic adviser and friend.

The experiences of Mr. Ross in the gold fields were interesting and profitable. He was five days on the Chagres river, and walked across Panama, a distance of twenty-one miles. Arriving at his destination, he formed a partnership with several others and the little company was successful in gold mining, Mr. Ross with a competency to repay him for his exertions. It required about four tons of provisions a year to supply the seventeen men in the company, and it cost them five thousand dollars a ton. Mr. Ross has traveled extensively, having been in seventeen different states (including Iowa), as well as Mexico and Canada, and made visits to various large cities, such as New York, New Orleans and Philadelphia. Possessing a very retentive memory, his recollections of these places, as well as of Panama in its earlier days, are intensely interesting.

CYRUS J. KEPPLE, of Apollo, a business man of long and honorable standing, was born Nov. 17, 1831, in Westmoreland county, Pa., son of George and Isabella (Hoffman) Kepple.

George Kepple was born in Westmoreland county in 1806, and came of German ancestry on the paternal side, and English on the maternal side. His wife was born in 1809 and passed away in 1863, the mother of eight children. Cyrus J. Kepple was the eldest of this family, and all his brothers became farmers. One brother and one sister are still living. At the time of his death George Kepple owned 100 acres of land, situated between Leechburg and Cochran Mills. The Lutheran Church had in him a consistent member, and he also served it as elder. His death occurred in 1869, and he is remembered as a

man of unblemished character, kind and charitable to all, extending a ready sympathy to the unfortunate. Although his educational advantages had been limited, he was a man of considerable ability, and held various township offices, and he advocated the establishment and maintenance of good schools. Until the Civil war he was a Democrat, but thereafter a Republican.

Cyrus J. Kepple attended the common school in his home neighborhood until he was sixteen years old, and then devoted all of his time to assisting his father on the farm. When he was twenty years of age he began learning the cabinetmaker's trade at New Salem, serving three years as an apprentice. He then embarked in the business for himself, opening a shop. When the introduction of Machinery-made furniture interfered with his trade he confined himself to the undertaking branch which he had established, and still continues in that line. In 1870 he moved to Armstrong county, and after being in business by himself for a time entered into partnership with Robert Young, under the firm style of Kepple & Young. They handled furniture and carried on an undertaking business until the association was dissolved in 1880, Mr. Kepple continuing the furniture and undertaking branch, while Mr. Young took charge of the hardware trade which they had built up. Mr. Kepple's establishment is one of the oldest and most reliable in this section, and as a furniture dealer he handles the finest grades of walnut, oak, ash and maple parlor and bedroom sets, sideboards, lounges, etc., as well as the more ordinary qualities. His large store is on Fourth street. As a funeral director he is widely known, people sending for him from all over the county; his knowledge, experience, professional skill and sympathetic understanding of the requirements of his work in that line have made him the friend of many who have called upon him in times of bereavement.

On May 7, 1857, Mr. Kepple was married to Caroline Keck, in Westmoreland county, Pa., daughter of Isaac Keck, a soldier of the Revolution, who served with General Washington at Valley Forge. Mrs. Kepple, who was born March 26, 1832, died April 24, 1900, aged sixty-eight years. Six children were born of this marriage: Sarah Isabelle, born April 21, 1858; George S., born Sept. 13, 1863; Cyrus W., born Jan. 6, 1869; Bessie Eltes, born Sept. 10, 1870, and Isaac Newton and Anna, both deceased. Mr. Kepple is a member and elder of the Lutheran Church, belongs to

Mineral Point Lodge, No. 615, I. O. O. F., and in political faith is a Democrat. Mr. Kepple distinctly remembers the time when boats to Pittsburgh ran on the Kiskiminetas river.

CYRUS W. KEPPLE was taken into partnership with his father in 1891, the style becoming C. L. Kepple & Son, under which name the business is still conducted. He, too, is a member of the Lutheran Church, and fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Malta. Politically he is an active Democrat, having been committeeman of his ward in Apollo for some years, and he has served in the borough council. On Aug. 21, 1892, at Pittsburgh, occurred the marriage of Mr. Kepple to Ida Brewer. One child has been born to them, Harold, on May 1, 1898.

The Kepple family is one of the most highly honored in Armstrong county. During the many years Mr. Kepple has been an undertaker he has been called upon to care for over one thousand bodies, and his patrons hold him in the highest esteem not only for the value of his professional services, but because of his tact and consideration. As citizens both father and son are known to be men of high character, who take a deep interest in the welfare of their community and are anxious to promote its further development.

CHARLES E. FORINGER, a general merchant at Kaylor, Armstrong county, Pa., was born at that place Oct. 20, 1871, son of Joseph Foringer and a grandson of Devalt Foringer. The grandfather came to Armstrong county in an early day.

Joseph Foringer, father of Charles E., was born within one mile of Kaylor, and with the exception of a period of three months in Ohio passed his life in or about that town. He was a man of excellent judgment and great force of character, and although he had but thirteen months of regular schooling became a legal adviser for people all over his section of the county. He was the second merchant at Kaylor, a member of the firm of Foringer, Graft & Company, and later sole proprietor of the business. When he moved to New Philadelphia, Ohio, he sold a quarter interest in his store to Jacob W. Meyer and another quarter to W. S. Foringer, and the business was carried on as Foringer & Company until 1887, when he bought back these interests and continued to conduct it alone under his own name until his death. From 1840 to 1867 he also ran a carding machine. Before he succeeded in having the Kaylor post office established,

about 1879 or 1880, he had the mail brought to his store and there distributed. Kaylor was served by the Star route from Brady's Bend until 1884, since when it has been on the Star route from East Brady. For a number of years Joseph Foringer was a Republican in politics, but for the last twelve years of his life he was a Prohibitionist. At times he served his township officially. He married Hannah Barnhart, who died Aug. 26, 1906, at the age of seventy-three years, one month, thirteen days. Mr. Foringer died when aged seventy years, two months, twelve days, and both are buried in the dilapidated cemetery in Sugar Creek township. They had eleven children, seven of whom are surviving, one son and two daughters living in Armstrong county. After the death of Joseph Foringer the business was owned by Mrs. Joseph Foringer until 1903, when it was sold to the Allegheny Supply Company.

Charles E. Foringer was educated in the public schools at Kaylor, Pa. Afterward he assisted his father in the store and post office, and from 1892 until 1898, when he was appointed postmaster, he served as assistant postmaster under W. H. Eynon. The Kaylor post office has Star route service, two mails in and two mails out daily, has twenty-seven lock boxes and 261 call boxes. Mr. Foringer has Miss Arminta Rumbaugh as his assistant; the post office is located in a separate building, just across the road from Mr. Foringer's general store. In politics he is a Republican, and he served one year as township auditor by appointment.

In 1908 Mr. Foringer was married to Mary B. Foster, daughter of Christopher Foster, and they have one son, Carl Foster. Mr. Foringer belongs to the Masonic Blue lodge, at Chicora; the Knights of Pythias at Chicora; and the Red Men, the Odd Fellows and Patrons of Husbandry, all at Kaylor, Pa. He and his family attend the Baptist Church.

AMOS M. WILLISON, who is engaged in the general merchandise business at Kellersburg, Pa., was born in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, April 20, 1854, son of William and Priscilla (Buzzard) Willison, both natives of Pennsylvania.

William Willison was among the pioneers of Mahoning township, where he owned 184 acres of land near Climax. He cleared a large portion of it, and his death occurred here in 1871, when he was aged fifty years. He had a large family, as follows: James A.; Amanda, married to G. W. Lobaugh; Amos

M.; Thomas S., deceased; G. W.; Samuel P.; Jane B., married to G. W. McDonald; Matilda, married to W. D. Smith; and Wilbur, deceased.

Amos M. Willison was raised on the home farm and attended the common schools. For twenty years he was engaged in mining, and various other occupations, but in 1907 he embarked in the general merchandising business at Kellersburg (Mahoning post office), Armstrong county, and he has continued in this line ever since. He has a good flourishing business, and is industrious and painstaking in his service to the people, which brings him a steady patronage.

Mr. Willison married in 1875, Margaret M., daughter of George L. and Elizabeth (Truitt) Hetrick, of Madison township, and they have seven children, viz: Olive V., wife of C. E. Furling; Charles F.; Oriol L.; Mead A.; Fred S.; Bessie M., wife of Perry Wolfe; and Blanch L. A., wife of Harry Lamberson. Mr. Willison is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Kellersburg, of which he is a trustee. Fraternally he is a member of Widnoon Lodge, No. 39, I. O. O. F., and the P. of H. In politics he is a Republican.

RICHARD D. WRAY, senior member of the firm of McClister, Wray & Co., who have been engaged in the grocery business in Kittanning since 1911, is one of the progressive young citizens of that place. He was born May 7, 1884, in Rockville, Armstrong county, Pa., son of Robert and Sara (Neale) Wray.

Robert Wray was a native of Ireland, where he was reared and educated. Coming to America alone when a young man of twenty-one years, he stayed a short time in New York, where he had found employment, but soon came to Armstrong county, Pa., after his marriage settling at Rockville, where he engaged in farming. He had a tract of forty-three acres, where he died when fifty-three years old, and he is buried in the Heilman cemetery. This property was sold after his death. He was married at Manorville, Armstrong county, to Sara Neale, a native of that place, daughter of Michael and Martha (Heilman) Neale, who died before her marriage. She was brought up in Manorville and received all her schooling there. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wray: Robert S., who lives in Kittanning township; James, married and living at Manorville; William, of Pittsburgh; Frank, of Kittanning, employed as a clerk by L. E. Biehl; Richard D.; Charles, deceased; and

Ross, deceased. The mother of this family died at Rockville when fifty-nine years old, and is also buried in the Heilman cemetery. She was a member of the Heilman Lutheran Church, while the father was a member of the Manor Presbyterian Church. He was a Republican in political connection and served four years as road supervisor.

Richard D. Wray grew to manhood at Rockville, and there received his education. When a young man he went to West Virginia and later was in Pittsburgh for a time, working as a carpenter. He then came to Kittanning to engage in the store business, in February, 1911, becoming a member of McClister, Wray & Co., who succeeded to the business of S. R. Hews & Co. The trade has more than developed under their energetic management, and the firm is one of the leaders of its line in the town.

On May 7, 1912, Mr. Wray was married in Indiana, Pa., to Josephine McConnell, daughter of John and Fannie McConnell, of Indiana, Pa., and they have one child, Sara Eugenia. The family reside at No. 128 Allegheny avenue, Applewold, Kittanning. Mr. Wray holds membership in the Order of Independent Americans and the Presbyterian Church of Kittanning. Politically he is a Republican.

Through his mother, Mrs. Sara (Neale) Wray, Mr. Wray is related to the Heilmans, an old and numerous family of Armstrong county whose earliest progenitor here was Peter Heilman, who settled with his wife and family in Kittanning township in 1795-96, coming from Northampton county. Mr. Wray's line of descent is through Frederick Heilman, son of Peter, who came to Armstrong from Dauphin county, married Margaret Ehinger (Echinger or Eighinger), and had a large family, one of the sons, Peter, becoming a prominent man; he served as county commissioner. Martha, one of the daughters of Frederick, married Michael Neale, and they were the maternal grandparents of Mr. Wray. A full account of the Heilmans will be found elsewhere in this work.

ARCHIE W. MCCLISTER, junior member of the firm of McClister, Wray & Co., grocers, who make a specialty of supplying the hotel trade of Kittanning, is a son of Frank McClister and a grandson of John McClister.

The grandfather was a native of Ireland, where he grew up and married Bessie Leech. Coming to America on their honeymoon, in 1854, they landed at New York and came thence to Pittsburgh, Pa., where cholera was

then raging, hundreds of people dying daily. Mrs. McClister was taken ill with typhoid fever and was in the hospital for three months. Then they moved to Washington county, Pa., where one son and three daughters were born to them, Frank, Margaret, Mary and Rebecca. After a five years' residence there they moved to Armstrong county, and three daughters were born to them after their removal hither, Elizabeth, Matilda and Edith. They settled on the Indiana pike, in Kittanning township, where John McClister acquired a tract of 250 acres, which the family cleared and upon which he still resides, now eighty-five years old. His wife, who died at the age of seventy-six years, was buried in the Rupp cemetery. Mr. McClister is a strong Republican, and in religious association is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Of his family, Frank is mentioned below. Margaret died and is buried in the Heilman cemetery. Mary married Marshall Fiscus, who was a merchant at Dayton, and they had two children, Ward and Bessie, the latter dying at the age of six years (she is buried in the Rupp cemetery); Ward is in California (his wife, Mary, died Nov. 7, 1893, and is buried in the Rupp cemetery). Rebecca died when two years old and is buried in the Heilman cemetery. Elizabeth married Park Everhart in September, 1893, and five children were born to them, Gladys, Sarah, James, William and Frances, the last named buried at the Rupp cemetery; this family is now living in Applewold, Armstrong county. Matilda was married in 1899 to Guss Fiscus, a farmer, who lives in Kittanning township; she died in 1905 and is buried in the Rupp cemetery; there were born to them three children, Loyde, Laurette, and a child that died in infancy and is buried in the Rupp cemetery. Edith married Foolmer Adams and lives in Valley township; there were born to them two children, Elizabeth and Mary.

Frank McClister, father of Archie W. McClister, was born in Washington county, Pa. From the time his school days were over he engaged in farming, and after his marriage he settled in Kittanning township, on the tract of 250 acres before mentioned, where he continued to reside for ten years more. Then he left the old homestead and moved to the Peter Heilman farm of 250 acres, the place of his father-in-law, which he now owns, having perhaps one of the finest country homes in Kittanning township. In addition to general farming he does a large dairy business, having twenty-six cows, most of which are thor-

oughbred Holsteins. In fact, he was one of the first in his neighborhood to introduce thoroughbred cattle. He has also shown himself to be a progressive man in other respects, having been one of the patrons and promoters of the Kittanning Telephone Company, in which he and his son own a large number of shares, and he owned the first automobile in Kittanning township. He has been active in local public affairs, having served twelve years as school director and a number of times as judge of election. Politically he is a Republican, and his religious connection has always been with the Lutheran Church.

Mr. McClister married Eliza Heilman, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Remayle) Heilman, both of whom were reared in Armstrong county. Peter Heilman was born in this county and died in Kittanning township when near the age of sixty years, and was buried in the Heilman cemetery. He was a prominent man in his day and was serving as county commissioner at the time of the erection of the present courthouse. In religion he was a staunch Lutheran. He was twice married, first to Susanna Helfrich, by whom he had three children, one of whom, Albert, died in Andersonville prison while a soldier of the Civil war. To his second marriage, to Elizabeth Remayle, daughter of Anthony Remaley, were born ten children, nine sons and one daughter. A lengthy history of this family appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McClister had three children: Cora died at the age of twenty-one years when just about to graduate in music from the Grove City College, and was buried in the Rupp cemetery in Kittanning township; Edward H. attended the Grove City College two years, and is now a medical student at Philadelphia; Archie W. is mentioned below.

Archie W. McClister was born July 28, 1885, in Kittanning township, and received his early education in the public schools, later attending the Kittanning Academy, class of 1905, and two years at Duff's business college, in Pittsburgh. After helping with the work on the home farm for a time he became an automobile salesman for the Studebaker car, being thus engaged for two years, and then for eight months he was with the Kittanning Auto Traffic Company. Following this he became a member of the firm of McClister, Wray & Co., who succeeded S. R. Hews & Co. McClister, Wray & Co. employ four men and occupy a store 30 by 80 feet in dimensions at Nos. 124-126 McKean street. The business has grown

so amazingly under their management that where S. R. Hews & Co. did a business of twenty-two thousand dollars annually, they do a business of thirty-five thousand dollars. They carry a large line of fancy and staple groceries, making a specialty of supplying the hotel trade of Kittanning. Thoroughly up-to-date in all their methods, they were the first grocers to deliver with auto truck. Mr. McClister also has other interests, being a stockholder in the Kittanning Telephone Company, as before noted, and he was a charter member of the Kittanning Motor & Traffic Company, in which he is still a stockholder. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Malta and the Protected Home Circle, and is a Republican on political questions.

On Aug. 28, 1913, Mr. McClister married Laura Wingard, who was born in Jefferson county, Pa., daughter of Henry Wingard. Mr. and Mrs. McClister are members of the First Presbyterian Church in Kittanning.

JOHN FLENNER, postmaster and merchant, Cowanshannoc, Armstrong county.

BENJAMIN F. BELL has passed practically all of his long and useful life in Pine township, Armstrong county, where he was born May 8, 1837, son of George W. Bell. His grandfather was Scotch-Irish, and his grandmother was an Italian.

George W. Bell, father of Benjamin F. Bell, was born May 4, 1811, in Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., and passed his life in Armstrong and Jefferson counties. He had a farm in Pine township, Armstrong county. His wife, Elizabeth (Starr), was born in Pine township, in 1816, and died Jan. 30, 1897, she was a Baptist in religious faith. Mr. Bell died in December, 1886. He had served in the Civil war, having enlisted in the army in 1862, in the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry; during his service he contracted rheumatism, and was discharged for disability. Mr. and Mrs. Bell had a large family, namely: Ann married John Murphy, Esq., of Knox, Pa.; William, who served during the Civil war in Company B, 78th Pennsylvania Regiment, being in the army for four years, is now living in the Soldiers' home at Dayton, Ohio; Benjamin F., is mentioned below; Jacob was in the 62d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, serving two years, was wounded and discharged for disability, and now lives at Sharpsburg, Pa.; James, deceased, was in the 8th Pennsylvania Reserves during the Civil war, serving three years; Jane, de-

ceased, was the wife of John Brenen; Mary is the wife of Daniel Breck, a lumberman, and lives at Tacoma, Wash.; Samuel is a merchant in Washington county, Pa.; Sarah, Mrs. Shunk, lives at East Hickory, Pa.; Esther, twin of Sarah, is deceased; George W. is deceased; Margaret married John Sharer, a blacksmith of Templeton, Pa.; John is deceased; Priscilla married Joseph Church, of East Hickory, Pennsylvania.

Benjamin F. Bell was obliged to begin hard work when a mere boy, so that his opportunities for obtaining an education were limited. He worked part of the time at home and the rest for others until his marriage, and a few years later, on Aug. 8, 1862, entered the Union service, enlisting in Company K, 155th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was sent to Pittsburgh and on to the South, and took part in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, as well as other engagements. Being taken sick with malarial fever, he was discharged on account of disability Jan. 3, 1863, and returned home; he has never fully recovered from the effects of this illness, which has caused the almost total loss of his hearing.

Since the war Mr. Bell has been variously employed, as pilot on the river, as foreman in the ore mines, and in farming to some extent. He has prospered, and owns several dwellings in the village of Templeton, as well as ten acres in Pine township. He has been an active and public-spirited citizen, giving faithful service in the local offices of trust to which he has been elected, having been constable, overseer of the poor and road supervisor of his township. Mr. Bell is very well preserved for a man of his years, and he ascribes this to his temperate habits, as he does not use tobacco in any form and is a strict teetotaler. On political questions he is a stanch Republican. He formerly held membership in James O'Donnell Post, No. 281, G. A. R., later transferring to John F. Croll Post, Kittanning.

On Dec. 13, 1858, Mr. Bell married Priscilla Wise, and the two children born to this marriage, Mary and James, are both deceased. On Dec. 13, 1893, Mr. Bell married (second) Katherine Nolf, of Putneyville, Pa., daughter of Joseph and Jane (Milliron) Nolf, of Armstrong county, and the only survivor of their children; Mr. Nolf, who was a carpenter by trade, died June 9, 1875, and his widow now lives in Templeton with Mrs. Bell. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bell, namely: James, who married May Yohe and lives in Armstrong county; Helen; Mabel;

Leona; Doratha; Thomas; Edna; Nettie, and Benjamin Franklin, Jr.

SAMUEL J. WALKER, late of Worthington, Armstrong county, was engaged in business as a general merchant and undertaker. He was a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. Walker was born Oct. 31, 1840, near Worthington, son of James and Jane (Bigham) Walker.

James Walker and his wife were both reared in Allegheny county, Pa., where he learned the trade of carpenter. For about fourteen years he worked at that trade at Pittsburgh, later leaving and coming to Worthington, about 1838. He had the contract for the carpenter work on the Buffalo furnace, and for other buildings at Kittanning and adjoining places. His children were: Isaac, who died young; Henry P.; James B.; Minerva J.; Robert H.; Amanda A. and Mary A., twins; Samuel J.; and Agnes, who died in infancy. The father of these children died about 1878; the mother passed away about 1874.

Samuel J. Walker attended public school in his district, and worked on the farm owned by his father until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, 155th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In the spring of 1864 he re-enlisted in the 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. On July 25, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Va., he had the misfortune to have three fingers shot off. In 1865 he was mustered out at the close of the war, after a brave and gallant service. Returning to Armstrong county, he followed farming until 1885, when he embarked in an undertaking business. Several years later he began handling merchandise, and thereafter combined both lines very satisfactorily, until his death.

In October, 1871, Mr. Walker married Sarah J. Welsh, daughter of George Welsh, of Butler county, Pa., and they had children: Frank W., deceased; Charles E.; Emma, who died at the age of two years; John W., who died at the age of one year; and Esther May, wife of E. W. Campbell.

Mr. Walker belonged to the Royal Arcanum. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder, holding that office for thirty years. For sixty-six years he attended Sunday school, continuing to do so till the close of his life.

JACOB WELLS, a retired farmer, now living at Putneyville, is a native of Armstrong county and has passed all his life within its limits; he has resided in Mahoning township

since 1856. He was born July 18, 1836, in Cowanshannock township, son of William and Anna (Lingenfelter) Wells.

Christopher Wells, great-grandfather of Jacob Wells, was a native of England. Coming to Pennsylvania in an early day, he settled first in Fayette county and later in Indiana county, where he cleared and improved a farm at White Oak Flats upon which he lived and died. He had a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters.

Edward Wells, son of Christopher, was a pioneer settler in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, where he cleared up a farm from the wilderness and lived to the end of his days. He married Mary Rearick, and they had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, namely: Levi; William; Jacob; Moses; Aaron; Mary, wife of John Gibson; Nancy, wife of David Warner; Betsey, wife of Josiah Meeley; and Katie, wife of William Peterman.

William Wells, son of Edward was born at White Oak Flats, Indiana Co., Pa., and grew to manhood in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county. He followed farming part of his life, but also engaged in other work, helping to build the old Portage railroad and the Pennsylvania canal. He died at Dayton, this county, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, Anna, was a daughter of Abram Lingenfelter, a native of Bedford county, Pa., who settled at an early day in Jefferson county, this State, where he died. Nine children, who grew to maturity, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wells: Jacob; George; Nancy, wife of Jacob Shoemaker; Margaret, wife of Henry Shoemaker; Catherine, wife of David Mack; Elizabeth, wife of Leander Lias; Nathaniel; Moses, and William.

Jacob Wells was brought up in Cowanshannock township and educated in the common schools there. He began life as a farmer, and for several years during his young manhood was employed at farm work and in lumber camps in Venango, Clarion, Jefferson and Armstrong counties, Pa., in 1856 settling in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, where he followed farming for the next forty-eight years. He gave most of his attention to agriculture, in which he met with steady success by dint of industry and intelligent management, and in 1904 retired to enjoy his declining years in the ease which he has well earned. He moved to Putneyville that year. Mr. Wells has always lived so as to deserve the respect of his fellow men, and is regarded as one of the desirable citizens of his section. He is a

member of the German Baptist Church, in which he holds the office of deacon. Politically he is a Democrat.

Mr. Wells was married to Mary Ann Shoemaker, daughter of John and Christiana (Smith) Shoemaker, of Mahoning township, and to them were born two sons, John W. and Adam. Mrs. Wells died in 1886, and Mr. Wells married (second) her sister Susanna, who died in 1901. Subsequently he married Carrie Bresch, who is a daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Gerling) Bresch, natives of Alsace-Lorraine and early settlers in the Province of Ontario, Canada.

G. A. KNIGHT, M. D., physician and surgeon, located at Kaylor, Pa., his field of practice covering a radius of five miles from that point, was born at Salem, Clarion Co., Pa., Oct. 27, 1881, a son of Dr. George A. and Sarah K. (Kribbs) Knight.

George A. Knight, father of Dr. G. A. Knight, was born at Turkey City, Clarion Co., Pa. He secured his medical training at Bellevue Hospital, in the city of New York, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Salem, Pa. In 1895 he retired from practice and later became interested in the oil and gas business. At one time he served as surveyor of Clarion county and also in Brady's Bend township, Armstrong county. In politics he was a Democrat. He belonged to various medical societies. His death occurred at the age of seventy years, and he was buried in the Lutheran cemetery at Salem. He married Sarah K. Kribbs, a native of Salem, daughter of Philip W. Kribbs, and six sons and one daughter were born to this marriage. One of the sons is an attorney at law. Another son, Frank H. H. Knight, has recently completed a term in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He is interested in the coal business at Bethlehem, and also in Knight Brothers' Creamery, at Leatherwood, Clarion Co., Pa. The mother resides at Salem.

George A. Knight attended the public schools in Clarion county and the Clarion Normal School, afterward entering Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated with the class of 1905. He spent one year in the West Penn Hospital at Pittsburgh, Pa., and on July 17, 1906, established himself at Kaylor, where he has the whole medical field to himself. He was the immediate successor of Dr. M. L. Ross, now of New Castle, Pa., and Dr. C. B. McGogney gave up practice here in February, 1913. Dr. Knight is physician and surgeon for the Great

Lakes Coal Company and for another coal company, the Western Allegheny Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh Limestone Company and the Kittanning Brick Company. He has also business interests, being a member of the Kaylor Investment Company, the Pine Run Oil and Gas Company, the Pennsylvania Fuel Supply Company and the Knight Gas Company of Clarion county. Professionally he is identified with county and State medical organizations and belongs also to the American Medical Association.

On May 5, 1909, Dr. Knight was married to Pearl Meybin, daughter of the late John Meybin, formerly of East Brady, Pa. Mrs. Knight graduated from the East Brady high school, and afterward was stenographer and bookkeeper in the First National Bank at East Brady. Dr. and Mrs. Knight have two sons, George A. and William B. The Doctor is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is independent. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks at Kittanning, Pa., the Foresters of America at Philadelphia, and the Red Men and Odd Fellows at Kaylor.

C. C. CRAIG has a general store in Madison township, at Hawkville, on the Lawsonham and Widnoon road, where he has been doing business since 1908. Mr. Craig's parents, George W. (Jr.) and Margaret J. (Paine) Craig, also made their home in Madison township, on the road just mentioned; the father died Aug. 24, 1913.

C. C. Craig was born Sept. 25, 1876, in Madison township, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools there. After commencing work he was employed at mining for a while and then learned the carpenter's trade. Some years ago he built his present store, where he has been doing a general mercantile business, dealing in dry goods, notions, hardware and miners' supplies, since Aug. 1, 1908. Besides the commodities mentioned he also handles a good line of patent medicines. He is a trusted official of Madison township, at present serving his second term as auditor, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket. Mr. Craig belongs to the I. O. O. F., the Madison township Grange, and is a member of the M. E. Church at Widnoon.

On July 11, 1898, Mr. Craig married Mary O. Hawk, daughter of James H. and Mollie Hawk, residents of Madison township. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have passed all their married life in that township. Seven children have been born to them, as follows: Matilda, Irene,

Lester James, Hazel Olive, Howard Freeman, Paul Curtis, Stephen Clarence and Charles Cecil.

PHILIP M. ENTERLINE has been engaged as a dealer in monuments at Kittanning since 1894, previous to which time he was located at Dayton, Armstrong county, for a period of eighteen years. He has spent practically all his active life in this business.

Mr. Enterline was born March 17, 1855, in Jefferson county, Pa., son of Daniel and Lucinda (Shives) Enterline. This branch of the Enterline family was established in America by John Enterline, the great-grandfather of Philip M. Enterline. He came to this country from Bavaria in the seventeen hundreds, was a German Lutheran minister, and established a church in Lykens valley, in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, known as the "Gratz Lutheran Congregation."

Daniel Enterline, father of Philip M. Enterline, was born in Mifflin township, Dauphin Co., Pa., and died in 1872, at the age of fifty-nine years. He was an earnest member of the Evangelical Church, and a licensed local preacher of his denomination. In politics he was a Know-nothing, later a Republican, but he took no active part in such matters, and never cared for office.

ROBERT JAY KARNS, for many years a prominent and respected citizen of Perry township, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born at Erie, Pa., in April, 1838, son of Robert and Jane (Perry) Karns.

Robert Karns and his wife were both born near Belfast, Ireland, he in 1814 and she in 1808, and they were married in 1834. In the same year they sailed for the United States, taking passage on the ship "Eagle," in which they spent three long months before landing on the American coast. They settled first near Erie, Pa., where they purchased a farm on which they resided for eight years, and then moved to Allegheny City, this State. Robert Karns bought property there and went into business as a building contractor, continuing thus until 1851, when he exchanged his city real estate for 170 acres of land in Perry township, Armstrong county, part of which his son, Robert Jay Karns, later owned and occupied. On this farm Robert Karns resided until the close of his life, his death occurring Dec. 17, 1893, at the age of seventy-nine years; his wife passed away April 13, 1881, when aged seventy-three years. They were lifelong members of the U. P. Church. They had

three sons: Alexander P. (now deceased), David B. and Robert Jay.

Robert Jay Karns was reared at Erie and Allegheny City and enjoyed excellent educational advantages. From the public schools of Allegheny City and Pittsburgh he entered Glade Run Academy, near Dayton, Pa., in which institution he completed the classical course. He then turned his attention to educational work and for forty years was a teacher and during the earlier years studied law. While he never applied to be admitted to the bar, for forty years he did an extensive legal business, for twenty years being a justice of the peace, and enjoys the distinction of having settled up more estates than any other man in Armstrong county.

On May 2, 1861, Mr. Karns was married to Margaret R. Whitehill, a daughter of Austin and Mary Ann (Orr) Whitehill, and a great-granddaughter of Judge Robert Orr. Robert Orr equipped a company at his own expense and served as its captain in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary war. Later he was appointed as the first associate judge of Armstrong county and served in that capacity for thirty-four years. One of his sons, Gen. Robert Orr, served in the war of 1812 and as a member of Congress from the Armstrong district.

Mr. and Mrs. Karns had two sons, both living in Venango county, Va.: John R., who is a telegraph operator with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and William H., who is chief division operator, low grade division, of the Allegheny Valley railroad and between Kiskiminetas Junction and Olean, N. Y. Mrs. Karns died Jan. 21, 1914, aged seventy years, three months, after being an invalid for some years, and Mr. Karns has broken up his home in Armstrong county. In politics he has always been a Republican, and as a man of education and high personal character he has been elected to almost every office in the gift of Perry township. Formerly both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church of Brady's Bend, in which he served many years as an elder, but later they joined the Presbyterian Church at East Brady. Mr. Karns took a deep interest in Sunday school work and organized the first Sunday school at Hillsville, Armstrong Co., Pa., for twenty years conducting it as superintendent.

WILLIAM KEPPLE, in his day one of the most respected citizens of Parks township, Armstrong county, was born there Dec. 23,

1848, and died Sept. 10, 1895, suddenly, when in his very prime.

The Kepple family has been settled in this country for several generations. Nicholas Kepple, the first of this line to come to America, was born in Germany, whence he came to the United States early in the eighteenth century. He settled in Pennsylvania.

Daniel Kepple, son of Nicholas, was born in Pennsylvania in 1767, and in 1798 came to the homestead in Parks township, Armstrong county, which has ever since been in the family name. He was one of the pioneers in this section. His death occurred in 1824. His wife, Elizabeth (Yearyan), was born in 1770 and died in 1821. They were the parents of twelve children: Susan, Margaret, George, Mary, Elizabeth, Daniel, Francis, Christina, Esther (wife of John Gumbert, of Westmoreland county), Philip, Hannah (wife of George Spicher, of Westmoreland county) and David.

George Yearyan, father of Mrs. Elizabeth (Yearyan) Kepple, was a native of Germany, and came to this country as a "redemptioner," his services being sold to David Kaufman, a farmer, to defray the expenses of his passage. He worked for Mr. Kaufman three years and nine months before his time was up, at the end of that period receiving a horse, saddle, bridle and two suits of clothes. His wife, whose maiden name was Williams, was a Welshwoman who came to this country at an early day with her parents and brothers and sisters.

David Kepple, son of Daniel, was born Feb. 6, 1818, on the old homestead in Parks township where he passed all his life. He built the present residence upon the place in 1861. The land lies along the Kiskiminetas river, opposite Vandergrift. Mr. Kepple served as justice of the peace and school director, and at the time of his death was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was a highly esteemed citizen of his neighborhood. By hard work and well-directed energy he made his farm one of the best in Parks township, and his success was recognized by all as the result of a life of industry and integrity. His longest absence from the farm was a period of sixteen days when he made a journey out to Iowa to visit his sister Mary. In politics he was a Democrat.

Mr. Kepple was married (first) in January, 1844, to Magdelene Hawk, who was born Nov. 14, 1816, in Westmoreland county, Pa., daughter of Daniel and Mary Hawk, and died May 17, 1855, the mother of five children: Daniel; William; Philip; Mary, wife of S. S.

Marshall of Beaver Falls, Pa.; and Caroline, wife of D. Newton Sober, formerly of Westmoreland county, now residing in Gilpin township, this county. In 1858 Mr. Kepple married (second) Elizabeth Whitesell, who was born Aug. 12, 1817, daughter of Jonathan and Susan (Vensel) Whitesell, of Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county. No children were born to this marriage. Mr. Kepple died Aug. 20, 1888.

William Kepple, son of David and Magdelene (Hawk) Kepple, began his education in the common schools near home and later attended Leechburg Academy. He became familiar with farm work from boyhood, and continued to follow it all his life, remaining on the old homestead, which eventually came into his possession. His intelligent and progressive methods brought the place to a high state of cultivation. In addition to general farming, he gave considerable attention to the raising of horses and cattle, and dealt in stock to some extent. He increased the area of the property to some three hundred acres, and all in all was well deserving of the high standing he enjoyed among the residents of his locality, where he was regarded as a substantial and honorable citizen. He served his township in the offices of auditor, school director and justice of the peace. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church at Apollo, which he had served as trustee and elder, holding the latter office at the time of his death. He was a director of the Apollo Savings Bank. Mr. Kepple had no illness to warn him of the approaching end. He died suddenly about two o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 10, 1895, while out on his farm, shortly after eating his dinner.

On March 13, 1873, Mr. Kepple married Susan L. Keppel, who was born in 1848, daughter of Jacob Keppel, of Westmoreland county, and continues to reside upon the farm. Seven children were born to them: David James, born April 6, 1874, married Florence Stitt, and died April 3, 1899, at the age of twenty-five years; Jacob Albert, born Aug. 18, 1876, is now engaged in farming the homestead; Philip Frank, born Oct. 16, 1878, is employed at the Vandergrift Sheet Mill; Charles Hawk, born Aug. 23, 1881, died Nov. 30, 1885; William McBryar, born Jan. 25, 1885, is at home; Paul Whitesell, born June 4, 1887, is now a student at State College; Magdalene Virginia, born Nov. 18, 1889, is at home.

Jacob Keppel, father of Mrs. William Kepple, lived and died in Westmoreland county,

Pa. He married Elizabeth Klingensmith, and they became the parents of fourteen children: Margaret, wife of Andrew Sober; John; Joseph; Susan L., widow of William Keppel; Albert; Samuel; Jonas; a daughter that died in infancy; Jane, wife of George Kline; Flora, wife of William F. Hill; Barbara, wife of George Bortz; Elizabeth, wife of Augusta A. Weilman; Minerva, wife of Dr. U. H. Deben-darfer; and Theodore.

WILLIAM UMBURN, of Bethel township, Armstrong county, superintendent of the plant of the Philadelphia Gas Company, Station No. 3, at Banks Farm, is a native of Somerset county, Pa., where the Umburns settled many years ago. His grandfather, Henry L. Umburn, was a farmer in that county. He was of German descent, and his wife, Rebecca (Burkey), was born in Scotland, of Scotch ancestry; she came to the United States with her parents when a child, and attained the age of ninety-three years.

Lewis Umburn, son of Henry L. and Rebecca (Burkey) Umburn, was a native of Somerset county, but eventually settled in Indiana county, Pa., where he followed farming. He married Susan Ripple, who was also born in Somerset county, and both lived to old age, Mr. Umburn dying when about seventy-eight years old, and his wife when about seventy-three. They were members of the Lutheran Church at Indiana, Pa. Their family consisted of nine children, six sons and three daughters, namely: Henry L. was killed while serving in the Civil war as a soldier from Pennsylvania; Josiah married Susan Crum, of Long Island, N. Y.; Hiram R. was twice married, first to Della Gibson, subsequently to Anna Earhart; Elizabeth married William Crayton; Lovina is unmarried; William is mentioned below; Urias died in childhood; Elmer McClelland died in childhood; Emma J. married Charles McGee.

William Umburn was born May 30, 1856, near Davidsville, Somerset county, where he attended a German school until eight years old. His parents then moving to Indiana county he obtained the rest of his schooling there. When a boy of fourteen he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and by the time he had reached the age of seventeen was a journeyman. In 1875 he went into the oil country, and found employment running an engine, being thus engaged until 1904 in Butler, Washington and McKean counties. He has since been in the employ of the Philadelphia Gas Company, for whom he first

worked at Zollarsville, Washington Co., Pa., building a station there. In April, 1905, he was promoted to his present position, being superintendent of Station No. 3, at Banks Farm (post office Kelly Station), in Bethel township, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

On June 21, 1878, Mr. Umburn was married to Margaret Ann Swauger, of Indiana county, daughter of William and Ann (Lan-dis) Swauger, and four children have been born to them: William Lewis, born June 14, 1879, is an electrician, and is now located at Clarksburg, W. Va.; Frank, born April 16, 1881, is a carpenter, at Los Angeles, Cal.; Fred Alfred, born April 10, 1886, died June 12, 1908, at the age of twenty-two years; Margaret Hazel was married Sept. 15, 1909, to H. W. Hancock, a steel mill worker at Brackenridge, Pa., and has one child, Edwin Martin, born Oct. 18, 1910. Mrs. Umburn and her daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Umburn is a Lutheran in religious connection. He joined the I. O. O. F. at Amos, W. Va., becoming a member of Lodge No. 110, and was made a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Gilmore, McKean Co., Pa. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES HARVEY CRAIG, at present engaged as a real estate and lumber dealer at New Bethlehem, Pa., has been located there since 1875 and associated with the business interests of the borough throughout the period of his residence there. He was born at Sligo, Clarion Co., Pa., Oct. 20, 1841, son of Washington and Nancy (Thompson) Craig and grandson of William Craig.

William Craig was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and coming to this country shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war settled first in Erie county, Pa., and later at Sligo, Clarion county. He died there and is buried in the cemetery at Rimersburg. He married a Miss Thompson, and their children were: James, Alexander, David, Rufus and Washington.

Washington Craig, son of William, was born in Erie county, Pa., and lived at Sligo for many years, owning what is known as the "Big Lick farm." He cleared and improved part of that property, upon which the Sligo Furnaces were located. By trade he was a millwright, and after selling his farm at Sligo, in the latter forties, he moved to Greenville, Clarion county, where he purchased a tract of timber and a saw and grist mill. He tore down the mill and rebuilt it, and operated it

for many years; it is still carried on by his eldest son, William T. Craig. Mr. Craig died at the age of eighty-one years. He married Nancy Thompson, a native of Indiana county, Pa., and they reared a family of eleven children: William T.; John F.; Calvin A., colonel of the 105th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, who was fatally injured at Deep Bottom, Va., dying Aug. 16, 1864; Washington, Jr.; Mary M., who married James Todd; James Harvey; Albert C.; Reed M.; Nancy J.; Robert R., and Quincy A.

James Harvey Craig was reared in his native county and obtained his education in the common schools. He learned flourmilling at Greenville, and was employed at that business until he enlisted for service in the Civil war, in August, 1861, as drummer. He was mustered in Oct. 24th, as a member of Company C, 105th P. V. I., which was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the engagements of his regiment. He veteranized Dec. 20, 1863, in the same company and regiment, was promoted to principal musician Aug. 28, 1864, and was honorably discharged at "Camp on Field" in the rear of the breastworks, near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 24, 1864. Upon his return home again he engaged in the milling business, at Callensburg, Clarion county, owning a half interest with his father in the Callensburg Flouring Mills. Later he became sole proprietor of those mills which he operated until his removal to this section, in 1875. He has since lived at New Bethlehem. The year of his arrival there he and others of his family purchased land at South Bethlehem and erected a new gristmill, operating the same until 1893. Mr. Craig then sold a half interest to C. C. Gumbert, and a few years later disposed of the remainder of his interest in the mill; it was he who built the race at South Bethlehem to run this establishment. Meantime Mr. Craig had also become interested in the lumber business, conducting the yard which he still owns, and for several years he was proprietor of a successful general store at New Bethlehem. In addition to his lumber trade he now has extensive real estate interests, owning valuable building sites in South Bethlehem. He has been recognized as a wide-awake business man from the time he settled at New Bethlehem, and has always been foremost in promoting interests that promised to benefit the town and advance its standing and prosperity. He has been associated with the Republican party but not active in politics, is a member of New Bethlehem

Lodge No. 522, F. & A. M., and in religious connection is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Craig was married to Elizabeth Patton Parsons, daughter of David and Maria (Wilkins) Parsons, of Limestone township; Clarion Co., Pa., and they have four children: Maggie T., wife of J. C. Miller; Parepa, wife of Dr. R. L. Spencer; Lula Maud, wife of Robert A. Hoysett (they have one son, Robert F.); and Amy M.

C. C. A. BANES, M. D., physician, of Ford City, Armstrong county, was born May 2, 1884, in Philadelphia, Pa., son of George H. and Laura (Aplin) Banes.

Dr. John T. Aplin, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Banes, was one of the noted physicians of Guernsey county, Ohio, where he was in active practice for more than forty years.

Dr. Banes received his early education in the public and high schools of Philadelphia, and the Normal Training School, subsequently entering Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1909. He was then engaged as assistant on the medical staffs of the Roosevelt and General hospitals for about a year and a half. On May 9, 1911, Dr. Banes settled at Ford City, where he has already built up a good practice. He served two terms of three years each in the Pennsylvania National Guard, being first sergeant at the time he received his honorable discharge.

On Aug. 28, 1910, Dr. Banes was married to Jane Ketchum, daughter of George Ketchum, of Orange county, N. Y. Mrs. Banes is highly educated, well qualified to share her husband's practice, as she was graduated in the class of 1909 from the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, and had an eighteen months' experience in a hospital at Philadelphia.

Dr. Banes is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He belongs to the Armstrong County Medical Society, and is interested in everything pertaining to his profession.

HERMAN A. KING, senior member of the firm of H. A. King & Son, which has establishments at Brick Church and at Cochran Mills, Armstrong county, is one of the leading country merchants of this section of Pennsylvania. He has been in business at Brick Church for the last forty years and throughout that time has maintained high standing among the most progressive business

men of his county; he has been postmaster at that point for twenty-three years.

Mr. King was born April 7, 1852, in Burrell township, this county, where his whole life has been spent. He belongs to a family of German descent founded in this country by Mathias King, who was the first of the family to come to America. He crossed the Atlantic in the ship "Janet," arriving in 1751, and settled in Northampton county, Pa., at what is now Nazareth. He obtained a land patent from the Penns. for land in Northampton county. He served during the Revolution as corporal in the American army. He married a Miss Hartzell or Hertzell, and had among other children George Adam King. They all came to Westmoreland county and settled near Greensburg, in what was called Harrold's German settlement in Hemphill township.

George Adam King, son of Mathias, born Feb. 11, 1765, at Nazareth (or Hecktown), in Northampton county, was the great-grandfather of Herman A. King. About 1791 he came west of the Alleghenies, locating first in Westmoreland county, and thence prior to 1800 coming to Armstrong county, where he was a pioneer. His first marriage was to Maria Catherine George, who was born Oct. 25, 1768 (certificate of baptism shows John Nicholas and his wife, Maria Catherina, as sponsors), daughter of Conrad and Susanna George, and they had children as follows: Abraham; Isaac; Thomas; John Jacob; John, born March 27, 1790; Christiana, born in 1792, who died Aug. 21, 1794; Henry; Solomon, born in 1798, and Susanna.

John King, son of George Adam and Maria Catherine (George) King, was born March 27, 1790, at Nazareth, Northampton Co., Pa. (certificate of his birth is in the possession of his grandson, Judge J. W. King, of Kittanning), being a young child when the family came to western Pennsylvania. He was a highly intelligent man, and had more than the average education for his times; some of his books are now owned by his grandson, James W. King, of Kittanning. He learned the cooper's trade, and followed farming. He married Susanna Heilman, who was born Aug. 8, 1788, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Harter) Heilman, and baptized July 20, 1789, sponsors Theodore Wagner and his wife Christiana (certified by Rev. Michael J. Steck, Lutheran minister at Harrold's Church, near Greensburg). Mr. King died in 1848. Eleven children were born to him and his wife Susanna, namely: Mary, who married John Heffel-

finger; George; Gideon, who married Mary Wolf; John; Selim; Esther; Susanna, who married Michael Schall and Ephraim Rupert; Lydia; Eve; Helen, who married George Slease; and Flora, who married John Stivinson.

John King, son of John King, was born May 5, 1816, in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, and passed all his life in that county. He engaged in farming and stock raising, raising quite a number of horses. In religion he was a Lutheran, being a member and deacon of St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran Church (at Brick Church). In politics he was a Republican. He married Christina Wolf, who was born in Bethel township, Armstrong county, June 28, 1820, daughter of George and Susanna (Williams) Wolf, farming people, and they had a family of eleven children, four of whom are living: Herman A. is mentioned below; Samuel A., a farmer, married Louisa Woodward, daughter of Samuel, and has children, Eugene and Olive; Jesse H., M. D., born Nov. 30, 1861, at Cochran Mills, is married to Olive Crawshaw, and lives at Worthington, Armstrong county; Christina, widow of O. J. Woodward, had two children, Harry B., who died aged eighteen years, and Anna C., now Mrs. Brooks, of Pittsburgh. The mother died April 21, 1893. She was also a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Brick Church. The father died Sept. 5, 1896.

Herman A. King grew to manhood in Burrell township, and attended the common schools and the Freeport (Pa.) Academy. He began his mercantile career when a young man of twenty, starting in business on his own account at Brick Church in 1872. He has carried on his general store there without interruption since, and has also established another general store at Cochran Mills, in the same township, where he has, besides, a fine flouring mill. His son, Owen J., is now in partnership with him, under the firm name of H. A. King & Son, and they do an extensive business, their patrons at both places coming from a wide radius. There are few general merchants in the county who have an equally large custom, and Mr. King has built up this business by the most honorable methods and upright treatment of his customers, who appreciate the advantages his well stocked store offers and the excellent service accorded to all. His obliging disposition and sincere efforts to please have met with substantial reward. On Aug. 4, 1890, he was appointed postmaster at Brick Church, and has continued to fill that office down to the present time.

On Aug. 27, 1874, Mr. King was married to Anna C. Woodward, who was born July 5, 1856, in Burrell township, Armstrong county, daughter of Samuel and Leah (Shall) Woodward, and granddaughter of Benjamin and Anna Woodward, of Cumberland county, Pa. They have had three children: Owen J., now in partnership with his father, and located at Cochran Mills, married Louisa Cook and has had three children, one son and two daughters, James A., Herma A., and Marian Louise, the last named dying April 23, 1914; Pearl is the wife of Dr. Charles H. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, and has two children, Donald A. and Loyal K.; Edna Mabel, born Dec. 1, 1891, was graduated from the music department of Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., in June, 1912, and completed post-graduate work in the same college in June, 1913, and is now in Pittsburgh, where she sings contralto in the Crafton M. E. Church.

In religious matters Mr. King and his family are identified with the Lutheran denomination, belonging to St. Michael's, at Brick Church, in which he has been very active, having filled all the church offices. Politically he is a Republican, and he was overseer of the poor one term. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum lodge at Worthington.

Through his grandmother, Susanna (Heilman) King, Mr. King is descended from an old family of German origin, the name dating from 1305, when a German Palatine, "Veit the Heilman," was knighted by the Emperor Albrecht and given a nobility diploma, his descendants calling themselves Heilman. The name is found in the German Genealogical Register from that time down to the sixteenth century. The name is variously spelled, Heilman, Heylman, Hileman and Hyleman in old records.

Christian Heilman came to this country in 1752 and settled in Northampton county, Pa. His wife died during the voyage across the Atlantic. He married again in Northampton county; his son Peter had a brother or half-brother named Michael, who remained in Northampton county when Peter moved to Armstrong county.

Peter Heilman, son of Christian, the emigrant, is said to have been born in 1750 in Alsace-Lorraine, and to have been about two years old when he came to America with his father. He was given only three weeks' schooling. He was married (in Northampton county supposedly) to Elizabeth Harter, and in 1795-96 they came to what is now Kittanning township, Armstrong county, and settled

on Garrett's run. Here he became a prominent citizen. He was a zealous Lutheran, and his wife also belonged to that church. She died before him, passing away (according to the *Kittanning Gazette*) "Jan. 21, 1831. . . in the seventy-ninth year of her age." His death occurred Jan. 27, 1833, at the age of eighty-two years. They are buried in the old Heilman cemetery in Kittanning township.

Twelve children were born to Peter and Elizabeth (Harter) Heilman: (1) Gertrude married Jacob Piser or Poiser (name also written Pieser, Beaser and Peaser). They had sons Adam (married) and Jacob (who married a Miss Meals). Jacob Piser's grandson, Jacob, Jr., lived near Slippery Rock, Pa. (2) Christina married Joseph Piser, brother of Jacob. Their daughter married John Ried or Reed and had William and Margaret (Mrs. Hershey). (3) Mary married Frederick Tarr (ancestor of Dr. Tarr, of Kittanning) and had children, Catherine (Mrs. William Orr), Rebecca (Mrs. William Gibson), William (married a Richison or Richardson), Sarah (married James Larkin and George Rimby), Elizabeth (Mrs. Michael Davis), Susy (Mrs. George Rummel), Caspar, Joseph (married Mary Croyl), Lobin (married a Miss Mainer) and George. The father, Mr. Tarr, died Aug. 17, 1825. (4) Susanna married John King (grandfather of the present Judge James W. King), and had eleven children. (5) John married Elizabeth Yount, and their children were John (married Eliza Briny), David (married Jane Elliot), William (married Miss Rufner), Sarah (married by Rev. G. A. Reichert May 7, 1829, to Israel Schall), Rebecca (married by Rev. Mr. Reichert June 20, 1832, to Daniel Schall), Lydia (married George Cook), Hannah (married John Blose) and Mary Ann (married John Long). (6) Daniel married Lydia Yount (sister of John's wife) and had Solomon (married Elizabeth Schreckengost), Daniel (married Susanna Hankey), George (married), Harry (married Margaret Orr), Isaac (married Hannah Briny), Samuel (married Martha Rupert), Simon (married Susan Smith), Eve (married George Scheaffer) and Lydia (Mrs. Iman). There were also two who died young, Susie and Elizabeth. (7) Solomon married Hannah Yount (Yount, or Yunt), and their children were Jacob (married Catherine Iseman), Joseph (married Mary Iseman), William (married Margaret Iseman), Alexander (married Elizabeth Iseman), Adam (married a Miss Goldstrom), Rachel (married by Rev. G. A. Reichert Jan. 27, 1831, to

Michael Chryster), Mary (married Jonathan Farster), Ann (married Joseph Richard), Sarah (married George Schrum) and Susan (married John Schrum, brother of George). (8) Frederick married Margaret Ehinger (Ehinger), daughter of Peter (whose wife was English—her maiden name was Cogley), and had children: Peter (married Susanna Helfrich, daughter of Anthony Helfrich, whose wife was named Schutt or Shutt, and second Elizabeth Remaley, daughter of Anthony "Remaley," of Kiskiminetas township), Stephen (married Nancy Graham), Reuben (married Mary Everhart, daughter of Henry and Susanna [Keck] Everhart), Martha (Mrs. Michael Neale), Ann (Mrs. Remaley or Remaley), Sarah (Mrs. Cyrus Everhart), and four who died young, Rebecca, Eliza, Rebecca and Priscilla J. According to one account, Frederick Heilman was born and reared in Dauphin county and when twenty-one years old came to Kittanning township, where he farmed until his death, which occurred there when he was fifty-six years old. His eldest son, Peter, served as county commissioner. He was twice married. (9) Robert, twin of Frederick, died in boyhood, of smallpox. (10) Margaret married John Stitt. (11) Elizabeth was injured by a fall when nine months old, never walked, and though not a mute her speech was unintelligible to any but members of the family. (12) Jacob, the youngest, married Susanna Walinbough. It is said he also had an attack of smallpox. He died Dec. 27, 1876 (tombstone says 1877), in his eighty-sixth year, and his wife died April 27, 1878, in her eighty-sixth year. They had three sons, John Adam, John and James. Jacob Heilman was a distiller, and it was he who made the celebrated Heilman whiskey.

WOLFF. With but few exceptions the numerous families of Wolffs in Pennsylvania are believed to be descendants of two brothers of that name who fled from the Alsace-Lorraine valley during the persecution of the Huguenots, toward the close of the seventeenth century, probably about the year 1690. The older of the two, named George, made his home on the Lehigh, in the northern part of Berks (now Northampton) county, Pa., while the younger, then unmarried, settled in Virginia on the upper Shenandoah, whence some of his descendants have emigrated back into our Cumberland valley.

The Wolffs claiming George Wolff as their ancestor are quite numerous in several coun-

ties of the State, and in nearly every county some of them may be found; and one of them, George Wolf of Northampton county, served two elective terms as governor of the Commonwealth, from Dec. 15, 1829, to Dec. 15, 1835. He also was the representative of his district in Congress five years, and comptroller of the United States Treasury under appointment by Gen. Andrew Jackson. This George Wolf was born Aug. 12, 1777. His most illustrious service as chief executive was introducing and bringing into operation the system of public instruction now known as the public school system of the State. Sypher's History of Pennsylvania (1870) says of him: "This noble man died in 1840 (March 11), beloved by the whole people of the Commonwealth. The school children of his native county raised a fund to erect a monument to his memory in commemoration of his distinguished services." His father was a brother of Jacob Wolff, the first settler of his name now known to have taken up his residence in this part of the State.

Jacob Wolff was a grandson of the Alsatian emigrant, and settled in Westmoreland county, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, on land awarded him by the State for services in that conflict. His wife, who accompanied him, was Christena King, a relative of the ancestors of many of the King families now residing in Armstrong county (see sketch of Hon. James Wesley King). After three, perhaps four, of the older sons had gone further northward and made homes for themselves in northern Westmoreland, Jacob Wolff with his younger children came into the Allegheny valley and lived in what is now Washington township, Armstrong county, where he died in the year 1838, his grave being in the Armstrong cemetery, near the farm on which his last years were spent. His widow survived some few years, perhaps several, but that she outlived him is evidenced by the fact that she made application for and probably received a widow's pension. With only a few exceptions Jacob Wolff is the forefather of the numerous families of Wolffs now resident in western Pennsylvania, as well as of a large number in the middle West and Western States, notably Rev. Samuel H. Wolff of the Presbytery of Sedalia, Mo.; Robert A. Wolff, of Topeka, Kans., and D. King Wolff, of Denver, Colorado.

Of the personal history of Jacob Wolff that which can be traced back to authentic sources

is of necessity quite meager, the court record of his will and the settlement of his estate, with a copy of his military record in part, furnished by the War department, being the only written history found available in the preparation of this sketch. All other material facts offered depend for their authenticity on well remembered and credible communications made by himself to children, grandchildren and others having intimate acquaintance with him in his last years. Samuel Mateer, Esq., late of Boggs township, was in his boyhood and until he reached the age of twenty a near neighbor of the old gentleman, and found great pleasure in telling of his friendly relations with him and in relating incidents of pioneer and camp life narrated to him by the old Revolutioneer, of which he had a very clear recollection. Only such information is now procurable, and this, before being offered as worthy of credence, has all been carefully looked over with reference to its reliability.

Jacob Wolff was born April 4, 1756, in Northampton (formerly Berks) county. Of his father nothing is reliably known except that he was an active partisan in the Revolutionary struggle, and energetic in collecting and conveying to the American camp at Morristown, Valley Forge and other places accessible to him and his team supplies for the use of the army. Jacob Wolff first enlisted at Easton in March, 1776, for six months' service, and served under Captain Santee; but where this service was rendered is not known. It seems certain, however, that he was with the army at different times, returning to the farm in the intervals to aid in bringing in the crops, a custom known to have been followed quite generally by the citizen soldiery of the Colonies. It is also known that he was with the army at Trenton in December, 1776, and the campaign that followed; also that he was with his regiment at Brandywine and Germantown in September and October, 1777, as he frequently gave personal reminiscences of these engagements. Of the memorable winter quarters at Valley Forge he had a fund of experiences to relate to attentive listeners, among others the capture of a train of supplies designed for the enemy at Philadelphia, including cattle and horses, with the British guard; and this without firing a shot. Jacob Wolff is known to have been an accomplished violinist, and his performances were highly valued and often invoked as indispensable in the social functions of the pioneer community, his reputation extending over a wide area of country and reaching well

down toward the eventide of life. But to him perhaps his most interesting performance, and the one he found most pleasure in narrating, was given while in the service and during the winter at Valley Forge. He kept his violin with him in camp, and it may be reasonably supposed that its enlivening notes, on many occasions, served a grateful purpose by in some measure relieving the monotony and many depressing environments of those dark days and dismal nights. On many occasions, when a period of relaxation was allowed at the Commander's tent, he and his violin were brought into requisition to add inspiration to the gathering. The incident which lingered in the old man's mind, always bringing pleasure with the retelling, was of the occasion when Madam Washington with other ladies visited the camp at Valley Forge; and the General, having arranged for a soiree at headquarters, at which members of his staff and others were in attendance, orders came to Private Wolff to report at the General's tent, in full dress, with violin; and by request of the lady herself he played while Madam Washington and others danced the conventional minuet.

There are reasons to suppose that Jacob Wolff returned from the service unharmed and with unimpaired health. Occurrences are yet remembered which argue strongly that he was not wanting in either the physical resources or necessary courage to put up a vigorous display of the manly art of self defense, even into his declining years. The record, however, shows that in 1833 he was granted an invalid pension, then allowed to survivors of the Revolutionary war for service, and without reference to physical condition. At the time of his death he was survived by his wife, one daughter, Christena, intermarried with Jacob Williams, and seven sons; one son, Michael, and one daughter, Elizabeth, having previously died. The eldest son, George, married Susanna Williams. Their children were: Jacob, married to Fannie Van Dyke; Polly, wife of Gideon King; Christena, wife of John King; Lydia, first wife of Hamilton Kelly; Susanna, wife of Capt. Andrew Jack; Margaret, wife of George Karns; Evaline, second wife of Hamilton Kelly, and George, Jr., married to Margaret Cumpstey. Margaret Williard was the second wife of George Wolff, and their children were: H. Townsend Wolff, married to Henrietta Weaver; Harriet, wife of Jonathan Painter; Dianna, wife of Socrates Dickey, and Rachel, wife of Prof. Samuel Murphey. The children of Jacob Wolf (as he spells the name) are:

William Lee, married to Mary Montgomery; Chambers W., married to Emma Lookabough; Susanna, who died unmarried; Hiram G., married to Harriet Montgomery; Frances, and Prof. J. Oscar Wolfe, at home. Dr. Herman King and George King are surviving children of Christena King; George King and Margaret McGraw, of Polly King; the children of Margaret Karns were John, Linus, Susanna, Perthenia and Rosie (now Mrs. Horn). The children of Lydia Kelly were: George, who married Mary J. McCaslin; James L., married to Lanie Faulk; Robert M., married to Flodie McComb; Hiram G., married to Lizzie Christy; Thompson C., married to Susanna Beatty; Emiline, wife of Maurice Sylvis, and Susanna, wife of John Brown. The children of Mrs. Evaline Kelly are: Irene, wife of John Ferguson, and Bird, wife of Wylie McCutcheon. Mrs. Rachel Murphey's children include Charles P., Dick, Alice and Minerva Murphey. The children of H. Townsend Wolff are Lemuel, Roy, Harry, Etta (wife of John Evans), Lottie (wife of Frank Callen), Florence (Mrs. McNamara), Bessie (wife of Charles Glover) and Edna (wife of Paul Libarakis).

Jacob Wolff, Jr., fourth son of Jacob, Sr., born about 1790, was married to Mary Ann Schall, and died in 1840-45. His children were: Isaac, John, George, Samuel B., Jacob, Christena (wife of Isaac Schall), Mary (wife of Hiram Henry), and Lavina (wife of Jacob Warner). (1) Isaac Wolff married Maria Waltenbough for his first wife, their children being William A. (married to Ann Ehinger), Samuel N. (married to Hettie Ehinger), Maria (wife of Alex Shrecongost), and Mary Ann (wife of Michael Schall). Maria Ehinger was the second wife of Isaac Wolff, and their children were W. Hilton (married to Miss Schrom), Linnie (wife of George Piper), Adaline (wife of John George), Jane (wife of John Lytle) and Aurella (wife of William Fennell). Isaac Wolff died in the year 1887. (2) John Wolff married Maria Fitzgerald, and after her death, without children, he married Sarah Shrecongost, who with their children, Eliza (wife of James Schall), Mintie, Emma, John, Harvey and Lee, survived him, his death occurring in 1882. (3) George Wolff, while a young man, emigrated to some Western home, after which but little became known of him to his relatives in this State. (4) Samuel B. Wolff, the "blacksmith of Bethel," commonly known as "Uncle Sam," was born in 1822 and died in 1908. He married Maria Wareham, and their children

are: David E., Thompson and Townsend. (5) Jacob Wolff, youngest of the family, married Rosana Hartman, and died in January, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., of wounds received at Stone River. His children: Robert S. Wolff, of Wickboro, and Ellen Fitzgerald, widow, of the same place.

John Wolff, born in 1793, served in the war of 1812, at Fort Erie, Lundy's Lane, and in other engagements. He was married to Elizabeth Zillafrow, and died in the year 1857. His children are: George lived in the West; Michael married Margaret Early; Matthias married Elizabeth Early; John E. married Delila Lasher; Valentine married Catharine Croyle; Eva became the wife of Frederick John; Diana is the widow of Samuel Dickey; Christena is the wife of Bartholomew Wyant; Margaret is the wife of William Fair.

David Wolff, one of the younger sons of Jacob Wolff, married Miss Zillafrow, and their children included John, Absalom, Andrew, Jacob, Matthias and Sarah.

Joseph Wolff, sixth son of Jacob Wolff, born in the year 1796, died at Oil City, in September, 1888. He married Margaret Fitzgerald, and their children were: Daniel married Eliza Kilgore; D. King married Mary J. Grimm; Chambers O. married Caroline Nulff; George married Harriet Fox; William B. married in Tennessee; John G. married Julia Truby; Samuel T. died in young manhood, unmarried; Elizabeth J. became the wife of Israel Heigley; Sarah became the wife of Robert Bruce; Margaret was the first wife, and Lavina the second wife of Andrew G. Mahaffey. The children of Daniel were: D. Mason, James B., Albert and William. D. King's children were Maggie (wife of Marion Campbell), Lizzie (now Mrs. Best), Alice (Mrs. McMilleu), Emma (wife of Samuel Redick), Ada (wife of Tom Naylor), James (died in Pittsburgh in 1913), D. King (married and living in Denver) and A. G. Curtin (married Miss McVey and lives in Pittsburgh).

Solomon Wolff, youngest son of the family, was born in 1798 and died in 1869. His first wife died leaving one daughter, Mary, wife of William McDonald. His second wife, Mary VanDyke, survived him, and had children: Jacob G. married Sarah Dean; Salinda was the wife of James Householder; Rolandus L. married Priscilla Baker; Lemuel S. married Elizabeth Beck; Mahala was the wife of Emery Stitt; Benton L. married Margaret McGraw; Annette became the wife of Israel

Best; Matthias C. married Emma Riggle; James M. married Louie Smail; Susana became the wife of Jeff. Walter; Matilda, wife of Daniel Walter; and John V. married Martha Welsh. Mahala, Salinda, Rolandus L. and Jacob G. are deceased. The survivors of the family now reside in the vicinity of Freeport.

Matthias G. Wolff, third son of Jacob Wolff, Sr., in order of birth, was born May 5, 1785, and died Sept. 3, 1866. His first marriage on April 13, 1813, was to Sarah Weigle, who died in December, 1838. Their children were: Catharine, wife of Samuel Klingensmith; Christena, wife of D. Porter Stuart; Noah C., married to Mary Patterson; Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Arner; Adnum R., married to Rebecca Grimm; Obediah L., married to Rebecca Stier; Sarah N., wife of Robert F. Mahaffey, and Angeline, who married William Pratt and after his death William Graue, and when he died she became the wife of Daniel G. Fry, of Ford City. Matthias G. Wolff's second wife was Maria Keesey, a widow, to whom he was married Dec. 8, 1842. Their children are: Three sons—Lewis J., who married Ellen Mack; Solomon P., married Margaret Dunmire, and Squire Dorr, who married Hettie Rhodes and after her death Anna Kalbfel; and three daughters—Elmira, the wife of Daniel A. Cornman; Nancy J., wife of David Walter, and Anna M., wife of John Beatty, of Center Valley.

CATHARINE KLINGENSMITH, born April 16, 1814, was married in 1832 and died March 16, 1895. Her children are: Dr. Theodore P. Klingensmith, who married Lizzie Beck, their children being Dr. E. Wallace, Ina, Samuel, Earl and Kittie; Margaret, who married James Dever and after his death Lewis M. Mahaffey; Sarah J., widow of Salem Crum; Isaac, who married and lived in Kansas; Samuel, who died in boyhood; Matthias, Martha and Mary.

CHRISTENA STUART's children are: Mary J. (wife of Wm. Splett, or Splatt), Hamilton (married to Lizzie Troutner), Hiram (married to Margaret Claypool), Oliver P. (married to Harriet Siple), Anna (widow of Robert E. Beatty), Angie (wife of Samuel E. Karns), and Eva (wife of James Rickison). Mrs. Christena Stuart was born May 22, 1816, and died Aug. 28, 1889. She was married in 1842, and her husband, David Porter Stuart, died Aug. 23, 1894.

ELIZABETH ARNER's children are: Harriet M., wife of Lyman Cook; Emily, who died in Butler, in July, 1908, the wife of Charles

Whiteman; Mary A., wife of Edward Chase; Calvin M., who married Mary Eikenberg; Susana, wife of Gilbert Ackerly; Ida, wife of Andrew Small, and Sadie, wife of Thomas Hagerty. Lewis Arner died Nov. 17, 1896. He had served three successive terms as associate judge of Forest county, Pa., during which time no licenses to sell liquors were issued in the county. Elizabeth Arner, born June 21, 1821, was married June 23, 1843, and died at Tionesta Aug. 19, 1889.

SARAH N. WOLFF was born Sept. 8, 1831, married in 1853, and died Oct. 11, 1910. Her husband, Robert F. Mahaffey, died Sept. 10, 1893. Their children are: Jennie, wife of James Hood; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Williams; Charles M., married to Ettie Thomas, and Curtis C., unmarried.

ANGELINE WOLFF was born April 29, 1834. On May 24, 1860, she married William Pratt, who died in June, 1863, leaving two children, James and Mertie (wife of Wellington Fitzpatrick). In 1876 she married William Graue, who died Aug. 29, 1880, leaving two children, Mabel, at home, and Emil, married to Ettie Opel. Angeline Graue's next marriage was to Daniel G. Fry, her present husband.

ADNUM R. WOLFF, born Nov. 21, 1824, died in October, 1900. His children are: Louisa, wife of Charles Wankey; Bratton C., married to Laura Beissinger; George L., married first to Kate Krahle, and after her death to Sarah Hartman; Matthias T., married to Lydia Klingensmith; Mary E., widow of Loyd W. Law; Sarah E., who married Charles Moss, deceased, (second) Frank Forster, deceased, (third) Samuel McClymond, her present husband; Robert A., married and living in Kansas; and Walter W., married to Anna Frank.

OBEDIAH L. WOLFF, born May 27, 1827, was twice married, and died May 1, 1893. His first wife, Rebecca Stier, died Sept. 11, 1859. Their children are: Sarah E., wife of George W. Neale; Margaret E., wife of W. W. Graffus; and Thomas, who married Catharine Hawk. The second wife was Mary A. Findley, to whom he was married Aug. 2, 1860, and she died Aug. 26, 1901. Their children are: Evaline, wife of Manuel Barrett; Ulysses, married to Sarah Leasure, and Theodore Findley, married first to Maggie Porter, and after her death to Sarah Horn.

NOAH CALHOUN WOLFF, born Sept. 14, 1818, was married, March 9, 1843, to Mary Patterson, of Burgettstown, and died in Kittingan Nov. 7, 1896. Mrs. Mary P. Wolff,

born at Wilmington, Del., May 25, 1818, died in Kittanning, June 6, 1902. Their children are:

Sarah J. Huston is the widow of William R. Huston, who died Feb. 10, 1904, leaving two children, Dr. Arthur Findley Huston, of Allegheny, and Mrs. Rose Botford, of Homestead.

Findley P. Wolff was married to Maggie E. Mateer Nov. 24, 1881, and their children are Samuel M. Wolff (married Oct. 15, 1913, to Marie Hawkes Steel, of Bellevue), Mary P. Wolff, Wesley A. Wolff and Findley Patterson Wolff, Jr. Maggie E. Wolff, wife of Findley P. Wolff, died June 28, 1910.

Dr. Wesley W. Wolff, son of Noah C., was married to Ada Byron Swindell, June 14, 1899, their children being William Edward and Elinor. Ada Byron Wolff died June 14, 1905, and her daughter, Elinor, about one year afterward.

Perry F. Wolff, second son of Noah C. Wolff, was married March 13, 1872, to Cornelia Beissinger and died at Rosston March 5, 1874, being buried at Manor cemetery. Cornelia Wolff married William Montgomery, who died in the year 1889, since which time she, with her daughter Bertha Perry Wolff, resides in Oakmont, Pa. Noah C. and Mary P. Wolff were buried by the grave of their son Perry, who had preceded them in the beautiful Manor cemetery, near the Josiah Copley Memorial Church, where nearly half their lifetime they worshipped. Where loving hands have tenderly placed them, they with Maggie E. Wolff now lie sleeping.

Dorcas C. Wolff, daughter of Noah C. Wolff, resides in Allegheny.

Children of Matthias G. Wolff's second marriage:

ELMIRA M. WOLFF was married Jan. 9, 1862, to Daniel A. Cornman. Her children are Charles, married to Elsie McGuire; Maria L., wife of David Lightner; Emma, wife of James Callen; Bertha Maud, wife of David Held; and Lottie Irene, wife of Wray Audie.

LEWIS J. WOLFF was married in 1866, his children being: Viola, wife of Miles Lewis; Ona May, wife of Samuel Bish; Fessie, widow of Reuben Seiberts; Eno E., who married Mary Sheasley; Perry, of Jumboville, and David E., Pert and Dorr, of Pittsburgh.

SOLOMON P. WOLFF was married in 1868, his children being Laura, wife of Harry Heitsenrader; Olive, wife of Philip Dunmire; Jacob, married to Elinor Darrah; Charles, married to Flora Paul, and Philip, Pearl, Mabel, Lizzie and Glenn.

SQUIRE D. WOLFF married Hettie Rhodes in 1877, their only child being a son, Chauncey. In 1898 S. D. Wolff married Anna Kalbfel.

NANCY J. WOLFF married David Walter in 1870, their children being: Charles, who married Carrie Crawford; Edith, wife of Harry Forringer; Lillie, wife of John Roberts, and Edna, wife of Fred Hague, Jr.

ANNA M. WOLFF married John Beatty, their children being Jessie, wife of Ira Miller; Bertha, wife of Howard Kennedy; Ira; Howard; Roy, and Harriet.

The Wolff families may claim to have made a creditable record by the readiness of their young men to respond to the call of the country for defenders in the Civil war. A considerable number of the members of the family as well as of those married into it entered the army, as appears by the following designation of service: Adnum R. Wolff, Battery M, 5th Artillery; Lewis J. and Solomon P. Wolff, Company K, 104th Infantry; William Graue, husband of Angeline Wolff, Company C, 107th Ohio Infantry; Daniel A. Cornman, husband of Elmira M. Wolff, Battery K, and David Walter, husband of Nancy J. Wolff, Battery H, 6th Artillery; Robert E. Beatty, husband of Anna Stuart, Company B, 2d Battalion Infantry; Salem Crum, husband of Sarah J. Klingensmith, Company C, 103d Infantry; William A. Jack and Henry Jack, sons of Susana Wolff, Company A, 8th Reserves; James L. Kelly, son of Lydia Kelly, Captain Company K, 14th Cavalry; Samuel Murphey, husband of Rachel Wolff, sergeant major, 103d Infantry; John Brown, husband of Susana Kelly, Battery M, 5th Artillery; Lyman Cook, husband of Harriet M. Arner, regiment of New York Cavalry; Andrew Small, husband of Ida Arner, Company I, 169th Infantry; Daniel Wolff, Company M, 14th Cavalry; William B. and John G. Wolff, and Jacob Wolff, Company K, 78th Infantry; Andrew G. Mahaffey, husband of Margaret Wolff, Company G, 11th Reserves; Lemuel Wolff, Company B, 169th Infantry; Emery Stitt, husband of Mahala Wolff, Battery L, 6th Artillery; Andrew E. Wolff, Company E, 41st Regiment; John H. Wolff, Company I, 192d Infantry; Andrew M. Wolff, Company K, 155th Infantry; Hiram Henry, husband of Mary A. Wolff, Company B, 9th Infantry. In the war with Spain David E. Wolff, Samuel and Earl Klingensmith, Wray Audie (husband of Lottie Cornman), and Ralph and Arthur Splatt (sons of Mary J. Splatt), are known to have gone into the army and remained while their services were re-

quired. These are simply those whose service is a fact known to the writer of this sketch, while a glance at the company rolls of the 457 regiments, battalions, batteries, troops and independent companies of Pennsylvania volunteers in that conflict, and observing the number of men of the name who served in the Civil war, the sameness of the given names arguing strongly the fact of common ancestry, along with the well-known fact that the Wolffs in Pennsylvania, with few exceptions, are descendants of the Alsatian emigrant, George Wolff, leads irresistibly to the belief that these soldiers were nearly all, if not all, descendants of the aforesaid George Wolff. It is therefore with pardonable pride that we direct attention to the company rolls of the volunteer forces accredited as Pennsylvania's contribution to the defenders of the nation in the Civil war, in which the names of no less than five hundred and seventy men of this one family appear; ninety of them being officers; five line officers of regiments; twenty-three commissioned officers of companies, and sixty-three non-commissioned officers and musicians of companies. Other family names occur quite frequently; the Wilsons, Browns and Smiths perhaps equal or overrun the Wolffs; but none of them could make out a semblance of a line of common ancestry in Pennsylvania, nor indeed in the United States.

It may be taken as an admitted fact that not many of this family have risen to places of eminence, in either military, monetary, scholarly or political achievement. There are no really distinguished men. If the patriarch Jacob were to return to his former range of activity he might with some satisfaction contemplate the plain, sober industry and indefatigable adherence to purpose of his numerous progeny. If he search among the shrouds for those who have climbed high on the ladder of Fame to places of distinction, his expectant old countenance would probably grow dark with a cloud of disappointment. But as he shifts his searchlight and carefully scans the criminal calendar and the array of faces in the old rogues' gallery, his countenance may be seen to brighten again as he observes how very rare are the names and faces of his people in these lists. He would, however, find them represented in all the honorable professions and callings; and perhaps a very few in occupations not so honorable. As to matters of faith he need not be in utter despair; for some of them would be found in all the evangelical churches, and

many of them as clergymen in the churches of their choice. As to party affiliations, he would find the same conditions existing; some of the Wolffs must be right, for many of them are to be found in each of the political camps; and, while conservative in opinion, tolerant in judgment and purpose, and cosmopolitan in all things, yet selfish and clan-nish in nothing. Any member of the fraternity, to have the approval and support of the others, must be competent and preferable, and evidently nearly right. Their predisposition to see the good in others, and readiness to accept it in good faith, is nowhere better attested than in their matrimonial alliances. Nearly all of the Wolffs marry at some time in life—and as far as heard from none ever were divorced; and with singular unanimity, in all these alliances, one of the parties thereto comes from outside the fraternity. Wolffs have been known to "matrimonialize" with Painters, Campbells, Bears, Hares, Stiers, Foxes, Hawks, Wrens, Buzzards and Robins; but no Wolff was ever known to marry another.

Taking the ancestor Jacob as the first, four generations have been presented in the foregoing sketch, with an occasional glimpse at some member of the fifth. Here and there an error may be detected with relation to the younger set, where personal acquaintance did not aid and inquiry of others failed to bring reliable data; and doubtless some statements regarding former generations may be questioned by some; but in the main they will be found, upon careful inquiry, to be correct. In presenting facts concerning which there may be diverging opinions, that which is best authenticated and most probable has been given the preference. Of the second generation after the ancestor, twenty-one persons are now living, of the family of George, two, Dianna Dickey and Rachel Murphey; of Jacob one, Lavina Warner; of Matthias, first family one, Angeline Fry, and second family five, Elmira M. Cornman, Nancy J. Walter, Anna M. Beatty, S. D. and Solomon P. Wolff; of Joseph two, George and John G. Wolff; of John one, Dianna Dickey; and of Solomon seven, Lemuel S., Benton L., Matthias C., James M. and John V. Wolff, and Annetta Best and Susanna Walter. These early families present a remarkable exhibit of race longevity, nearly all having exceeded the Scriptural measure, threescore and ten years, and several having gone many years beyond that limit. A quiet, temperate mode of life and freedom from those per-

plexities and cares which burn up the nerve forces, has no doubt contributed largely to this result. In stature the men of the family are usually above the accepted average of five feet, eight inches, but few falling below that measure, and many of them reaching above the stature of six feet; while many have developed the unusual avoirdupois of two hundred pounds and upward. It is not to be inferred, however, that any claim for superior fitness or merit is implied in mentioning these facts. It is simply intended that as a class they be accorded a recognition among their neighbors such as the neighbors may reasonably claim for themselves; and recognizing always that among the neighbors there are old men, large men, men sober and honest, men scholarly and smart, equal no doubt, with those among themselves; and when all these are brought into the reckoning and the straight edge of those attributes which go to make up right living, good citizenship and helpful neighborliness is applied, they will be content if found to stand near the line.

JAMES MCAULEY, late of Boggs township, had lived on his farm there for almost fifty years at the time of his death. He was a native of Ireland, born July 28, 1828, in County Antrim, Province of Ulster, son of Henry and Martha (McIntire) McAuley, Scotch-Irish people who lived and died in Ireland. They left only one child. The father was a weaver of fine linen.

The mother had two brothers, John and James, and one sister, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, the latter being the only one of the family to come to America. She and her husband settled in Ohio.

James McAuley received his early education in Ireland. His parents having died, he came to America at the age of seventeen, joining some friends in Pittsburgh who had written him of the opportunities to be found in the new land. He worked on farms about what was then the village of Mechanicsburg, now Verona, and studied under Prof. Samuel Jones until he became fitted to take up the profession of school teacher, which he followed for a number of years. On March 29, 1855, he married in Pittsburgh Cornelia Remaley, and on April 5th they went to Ohio, settling on a small farm near Lucasville, where Mr. McAuley had previously taught school. After a residence of a year and a half there they sold out and returned to Pennsylvania, settling Dec. 10, 1857, on the farm in Boggs township, Armstrong county, which was ever afterward

his home, and where his widow and three daughters resided for several years after his death. It is situated on the south fork of Pine creek. Mr. McAuley purchased first a tract of 102½ acres, on which a big log house was standing. That, however, was about the only improvement. The land was overgrown with brush, but he set bravely to work, and not only succeeded in placing his original purchase under cultivation, but bought another tract containing sixty-one acres and a fraction. As he prospered he put up new buildings, and the fine condition the place attained under his intelligent management showed him to be a man of resource and energy, as well as progressive ideas. He became a well known citizen of Armstrong county, having served as tax collector for many years from 1869, and was quite prominent in the work of the Democratic party. While he and his wife were living in Ohio he was instrumental in organizing the church there, and after settling in Boggs township was prominently identified with the United Presbyterian Church, being an elder in the Mount Zion Church. He died at his home April 21, 1907.

The following children were born to James and Cornelia (Remaley) McAuley, Martha, Susan, Mary, Margaret, Minerva, Elvira, Isabella, Robert James and Sara Orie. Mary died when but five years of age and Isabella in June, 1913, at the age of forty-four. Susan and Sara Orie remain with their mother. The other members of the family all married, and reside in different parts of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. McAuley appreciated the advantage of an education. In the early years of their married life, after the toils of the day were over, they made their home like a school, and as a result of their teaching all their children enjoyed a liberal education, several of them becoming prominent teachers.

George Remaley, grandfather of Mrs. McAuley, was born on the German side of the Rhine, and her maternal grandfather, Christopher Hoffer, was born on the Switzerland side. The latter came to America, and drove a six-horse team from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where he located. He owned a 200-acre dairy farm there, part of which is now the site of the Union depot at Pittsburgh.

John Remaley, son of George and Katie (Richards) Remaley and father of Mrs. McAuley, married Mary Hoffer, and they became the parents of six children: John, Susan, Jacob, Catharine, Cornelia (born March 17, 1833, at Springdale, Allegheny Co., Pa., now the widow of James McAuley), and James.

Mrs. McAuley was but two and one-half years old when her mother died, and her father died in the prime of his life, when only forty-four years old. At the death of her mother she went to live with her aunt, Mrs. Susan (Hoffer) Wright, of Pittsburgh, where she resided until her marriage.

CHARLES HENRY FURNEE, M. D., of Kittanning, Armstrong county, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, is a native of that borough, born July 10, 1878, son of Scott Willard and Margaret B. (Williams) Furnee.

Dr. Furnee obtained his preparatory education in the public schools, attending grammar and high school, and took his medical course at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1896. Following this he acted as instructor in the medical department of the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., and received another degree from that institution. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he enlisted, entering the service as hospital steward. He was first connected with the 1st Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and later transferred to the 3d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, becoming assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant. He received his discharge in February, 1900, at Anniston, Ala. Returning soon afterward to Armstrong county, Pa., Dr. Furnee engaged in practice at Mahoning for seven years, meantime, in addition to attending to his private practice, acting as surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He then became chief surgeon for the Wabash Railway Company, holding that position for two years, when he accepted an appointment as medical superintendent of the city hospitals of Pittsburgh at Marshalsea, the Pittsburgh City Asylum, Hospital and Home, the Home and city and general hospitals being under his supervision. He served under the administrations of Hayes and Guthrie, and subsequently assumed charge of the municipal hospital for one year. For the next five years Dr. Furnee was engaged in general practice, being located at No. 5747 Ellsworth avenue, Pittsburgh, and at the end of that period, feeling need of recuperation, after several years of close work and study, he spent a year in hunting and fishing in Texas and the Gulf of Mexico. In 1912 he returned to his native county, settling at Kittanning, where he is now practicing, making a specialty of treating diseases of the ear, nose and throat. Until a year ago he also carried on insurance work, being owner and manager of the general agency of

the Philadelphia Insurance Company at Pittsburgh. The Doctor has been highly successful in his work, and his steady advancement has been well deserved, for he has worked hard and conscientiously, devoting himself to the best interests of the profession in whatever capacity he has followed it. He is a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society, of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

The Doctor has various social connections, being a Mason, a member of the Sons of Veterans, a member of the Tariff Club and a member of the DuOwama Kennel Club. He was formerly connected with the Americus Club.

On Jan. 2, 1907, Dr. Furnee was married to Fannie C. Downey, who is a daughter of Michael Downey, now retired, of Philadelphia, Pa. He was at the head of vast shipbuilding interests.

JAMES KERR, late of Bethel township, Armstrong county, was a resident of that township for over half a century, living on the farm where three of his children still reside. Mr. Kerr was a native of Scotland, born Jan. 9, 1822. His grandparents were John and Agnes (Dorman) Kerr, of Kirkcolm, Wigtownshire, who died in 1802 and 1812, respectively.

Stair Kerr, father of James Kerr, was born and reared in Scotland, and lived at Kirkcolm, where he was engaged as superintendent of farms and in the manufacture of cheese. In his native land he married Jennet Wither, who was born and reared there also, and they came to the United States in 1838. Settling on a farm at Worthington, Armstrong Co., Pa., they lived and died there, Mr. Kerr passing away in November, 1865, aged ninety-three years, his wife Dec. 31, 18—, at the age of eighty-six. They were Covenanter Presbyterians. Their family consisted of fourteen children, none now living, though they were noted for longevity. The sons, Nevin and William, twins, lived to be over ninety, Nevin dying May 2, 1912, aged ninety-five years, and William Dec. 13, 1911, aged ninety-four. The former married Catherine McClatchey and had a family; the latter never married.

James Kerr passed his early life in Scotland, coming to America in his seventeenth year and settling in Armstrong county, where he became a prosperous farmer and passed the remainder of his life. He died June 23, 1897, at the age of seventy-five

years, a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was a faithful worker, serving continuously as elder from the time he was first elected to that office, in 1855, until his death.

On Feb. 12, 1851, Mr. Kerr was united in marriage with Margaret Walker, who was born Nov. 7, 1825, in Armstrong county, daughter of Robert A. and Mary (Walker) Walker, cousins. Mrs. James Kerr died May 26, 1891. Seven children were born to this union, of whom Mary and Hugh are deceased, Mary dying at the age of sixteen years, and Hugh when seven weeks old. The five who survive the parents are: Robert W. married Ida H. Hoffman, of Eddyville, and lives in Burrell township (they have nine children, R. Clifton, Reuben A., Grace E., William Gregg, John B., Ruth, Earl, Martha and Mildred); James W. married Maggie Young, of Kellersburg, Armstrong county, and had two sons, Hugh and Dwight, the latter dying when five years old; John S. married Maggie B. Lawther, of Whitesburg, Armstrong county, who died in 1909, the mother of Velma J., Pauline, Blanch E., James L., and Jessie (who died when four years old); Misses Elizabeth and Jennet W. live with their brother John, on the old home farm in Bethel township. All the family are members of the Crooked Creek Presbyterian Church, and Miss Elizabeth is particularly interested in the work of the Sunday school, being superintendent of the "cradle roll."

John S. Kerr and his sisters conduct the farm very successfully, keeping the property up to the high standard it long ago attained under the management of this thrifty family.

FRED C. MOHNEY, poultry raiser and farmer of Rayburn township, Armstrong county, was born in Red Bank township, this county, Aug. 2, 1858, son of Lewis S. and Rebecca (Shick) Mohney. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Mohney, who founded the family in America, was born in Germany, and on coming to this country settled with his wife in Clarion county, Pa. He was a member of the Reformed Church, the family establishing the first Reformed Church in Clarion county, and his descendants adhere to the same faith. In politics the men of this family have all been Democrats.

Adam Mohney, son of Jonathan, was the grandfather of Fred C. Mohney. He owned

a large tract of land in Red Bank township, where New Bethlehem, Hawthorn, Fairmount, etc., are now located. His death occurred in 1832. His children were as follows: John, who died in Clarion county in 1910, at the age of ninety-two years; Jonathan; Adam; Fred; Susan, Mrs. Hartsell, and Lewis S.

Lewis S. Mohney, son of Adam, was born in Red Bank township, Clarion county, in 1824, and died at the age of seventy-seven years. He died at the home of his son F. C. Mohney, in Kittanning. He enlisted in the support of the Union cause during the Civil war, but was never called upon to serve. Mr. Mohney married Rebecca Shick, who was born Aug. 20, 1827, in Red Bank township, Armstrong county, and died at the age of sixty-eight years, at Hawthorn, Clarion county. They had the following children: Jacob, who died at Kittanning; Dr. Adam M., who died in Clarion county; William, who died in the West; Fred C.; Dr. Christ, who died in Clarion county; Lizzie, Mrs. Jud. McMillan, of Punxsutawney, Pa., where she died; Charles, who died in Oklahoma; Christina, John and Monroe, all of whom died in infancy.

Fred C. Mohney grew to manhood at Hawthorn, Clarion county, Pa., where his father had a store, moving there in 1865. He learned the trade of carpenter, and for many years was employed at such work in Kittanning, where for nineteen years he was employed by the American Planing Mill Company and the Heilman Lumber Company, becoming foreman in the planing mill. He became quite well known in that borough, serving as member of the city council, and won the confidence of his fellow citizens to such an extent that in 1908 he was elected county auditor, giving highly creditable service in both capacities. He moved from the borough to engage in the poultry business, buying a piece of land in Rayburn township one mile from Kittanning, a valuable property of twenty-four acres to which he has since given the greater part of his time and attention. He built a fine brick house there, and has made many other improvements on the place. He is specially interested in poultry, raising White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red stock. The work requires scientific care and constant application, but it is an excellent field for a progressive and enterprising worker, and Mr. Mohney has done very well in all his undertakings.

In 1882 Mr. Mohney was married to Rebecca R. Emhoff, who was born Jan. 12, 1862, in Jefferson county, and when quite young

moved to Armstrong county with her parents, John and Sarah (Mohney) Emhoff, the family settling on a farm three miles from New Bethlehem. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mohney: Lloyd, born March 7, 1883, is engaged as a druggist at Kittanning; in 1913 he married Jane Ann McIlwain. Olive E., born Jan. 12, 1886, died May 27, 1913; she was the wife of Henry C. Holly, from Pittsburgh, now employed as electrician at Ford City by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

JOHN M. WHITE, of Mahoning, a popular official and business man, is one of the best known residents of his section of Armstrong county, his numerous interests bringing him into contact with an unusual number of his fellow citizens. He was born in Pine (now Boggs) township, this county, May 4, 1853, son of David White and grandson of James White.

James White and his wife Ann (Charlton) were the first of this family to come to Armstrong county, where they located in what was then Pine township. They died in Boggs township, she in April, 1865, he in January, 1879.

David White, son of James, was born in 1822, in Pine township. Though his educational advantages were confined to such as the common schools near his home afforded, he became a well educated man, and taught school for several terms. He was a farmer by occupation, and well known and popular in his community, though he never aspired to publicity of any kind. In political sentiment he was a Democrat, and he was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He married Nancy Jane Mateer, a native of East Franklin township, this county, born June 11, 1824, daughter of John Mateer. Mr. and Mrs. White had four children, viz.: James, formerly a teacher, who has been a prominent official in this section, having served in township offices and for two terms as county commissioner (he now lives in Rayburn township); John M.; William M., at one time a teacher and for many years a well-known merchant of Mahoning, who died Jan. 9, 1911, aged fifty-three years; and Margaret, who married Peter Elliott, a mill man, of Steubenville, Ohio.

John M. White obtained a common school education in the home neighborhood. When he reached his majority he began farming in Boggs township on his own account, following that calling for over a quarter of a century

with continuous success. Business pursuits have since occupied his attention. In 1901 he located at Mahoning, buying the "Mahoning Hotel," which he has since conducted. Mr. White's geniality and friendliness attract patrons, and his obliging disposition and good management retain custom, so that he has many qualities which insured his success as a host from the very beginning. For the last three years he has been postmaster at Mahoning, and he also served as registrar of births and deaths for Boggs, Pine and Madison townships. In 1887 he served as mercantile appraiser, a county office, and he has held the office of school director continuously for the last eighteen years, also filling other offices. On political questions he has been associated with the Democratic party. Mr. White is a well informed man, fitted for the various responsibilities which have been intrusted to him, as his intelligent attention to their duties proves.

On Feb. 24, 1885, Mr. White married Margaret Hull, of Boggs township, daughter of John W. Hull, of Armstrong county, who is an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and has been a railroad man all his life. Three children have been born to them: Edith is married to Charles Beatty, of Pine township, and has two children, Margaret and John; John D. is timekeeper for J. H. Crebett & Co., on the railroad; Harry is at home. Mrs. White is a Baptist in religious connection. Mr. White belongs to the B. P. O. Elks lodge at Kittanning.

JAMES HILL, retired farmer of South Buffalo township, one of the oldest residents of that part of Armstrong county, was born Oct. 9, 1828, in County Tyrone, Ireland, son of James B. and Margaret (Brown) Hill, of the same place. The parents grew up and married there.

James B. Hill was a cloth weaver by trade. He came to America in 1830, the sailing vessel in which he made the trip having a very rough passage. The sails were blown off and she was nearly wrecked, but with sails made of blankets, sheets and other bed clothing proceeded on her way and Mr. Hill landed in Baltimore, continuing thence to Freeport, Pa. He found work on the Leechburg dam and also on other public works for two years, in the spring of 1832 locating in South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, where he obtained a piece of land which had a small house and clearing but no other improvements. Here he made a permanent home and lived until his death, at the age of eighty-four years.

His wife had died when fifty years old. They were Presbyterian Church members. This pioneer couple had four children: Jane, who died of fever; Margaret, who died in Ireland; James; and William J., who died when eleven years old.

James Hill had little chance to go to school, and obtained most of his education through his own efforts. He always lived with his parents and followed farming, improving the home place greatly during his active years—in fact the principal buildings are of his construction. In 1867 he built the barn, and in 1869 made the brick for the present residence, which was erected in 1871. He served as supervisor and in other local offices, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket, and he is highly respected all over this part of Armstrong county, where he is very well known. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for fifty years.

In 1849 Mr. Hill married Maria Hill, of Armstrong county, Pa., who died in July, 1871, the mother of seven children: (1) George Harry, born Sept. 28, 1850, died when two years old. (2) Margaret Jane, born Jan. 31, 1852, married O. E. Smith, of Verona, Pa., and they have five children, Ira, George, Roy, Stella and Hyatt. (3) Hamilton and (4) Nancy, twins, were born Feb. 24, 1854. Hamilton was drowned in Elk river, in Kansas, in 1886. Nancy married Thomas A. Rife, of Allegheny, Pa., and their children are Maria, Mary, Lida and Florence. (5) David F. is mentioned below. (6) Anna Maria, born March 1, 1861, now living in Allegheny, Pa., is the widow of John K. Miller, and has one child, Florence. (7) Thomas G., born May 12, 1864, married Carrie Weaver. He runs the "Central Hotel" at Freeport, Pennsylvania.

DAVID F. HILL, son of James Hill, was born Aug. 25, 1857, and has always lived on the old homestead, engaged in farming. He married Dec. 30, 1891, Maude Iseman, of South Buffalo township, daughter of James and Sarah (McClellan) Iseman, both of Armstrong county. Mr. Iseman was a farmer in South Buffalo township. He died in February, 1901, and his widow is living in Seattle, Wash. They were the parents of nine children, Maude (Mrs. Hill), Charles, Martha, Ida, Florence, Josephine, James (deceased), Grace and Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have six children, namely: Charles, Julia, Ward, Richard, Hugh and Robert.

JACOB SHOUP, retired farmer, living in South Bend township, Armstrong Co., Pa.,

was born June 6, 1830, in Plum Creek township, this county, son of John and Sarah (Frantz) Shoup. Grandfather Henry Shoup was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife was born in Holland.

John Shoup was born in Maryland, near Harper's Ferry, and in 1824 settled on a farm of 100 acres in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county. In the early days he engaged in teaming across the country between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and also worked in a distillery. He died in 1855, a highly respected man, and a member of the Reformed Church. He married Sarah Frantz, daughter of Jacob Frantz, who lived within two miles of Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa. The mother of Jacob Shoup died in 1878, and of the nine children of the family but two survive, Jacob and J. F., the latter now residing in Oregon.

Jacob Shoup in his boyhood had the usual school advantages of the country boy of that period and remained with his father on the home farm until the latter's death, with the exception of seven years during which he was lumbering in the pine woods along the Susquehanna river. The rest of the time he has followed agricultural pursuits.

On July 18, 1860, Mr. Shoup was married to Eliza Klingensmith, daughter of Jacob Klingensmith, who was one of the well known early settlers of Armstrong county. Of the two children born to this union one survives, Emma, who is now Mrs. Rupert. After the death of his first wife Mr. Shoup was married (second) to Margaret Walter, and they have had the following children: Robert M., born Jan. 1, 1878; Anna A., born Nov. 8, 1879; Marillia S., born Nov. 29, 1881; Harry W., born July 25, 1884; James M., born March 3, 1887. Mr. Shoup is a member of the Reformed Church, and in politics is a Democrat. He is well known in his section of Armstrong county and is held in the highest regard by his neighbors.

REV. ROBERT C. BOWLING, pastor of the Reformed Church of Kittanning, Armstrong county, was born Dec. 4, 1851, near Gettysburg, Pa., son of William and Susan (Fisher) Bowling. He attended public school in his native county, and subsequently taught school at Irwin, Pa., for four years. He then took an academic course of study at the Irwin Academy, after which he taught in that institution four or five years. In 1872 he entered Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., was graduated in 1876, and the same year entered the Lancaster Theological Col-

lege, at Lancaster, from which he was graduated in 1879. He then accepted a call as Supply to the Mission in Allegheny City, Pa., where he was stationed for three months, his next work being as pastor at Emlenton, Pa., where he remained six years. This was a mission when he became pastor, but the work so prospered under his charge that during that time two churches were built from this humble start. He became pastor at Kittanning in 1885 and has been there ever since (now 1912), over twenty-six years. His church when he arrived here consisted of about 160 members, and now numbers over 350 regular communicants. There is also a flourishing Sunday school. Dr. Bowling has been a sincere worker in his efforts to assist young people in their educational ambitions, and many young men have received their academic training preparatory for college under his instructions. In 1908 he was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa by Franklin and Marshall College. The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred on him by two different colleges.

For twenty years Dr. Bowling served as president of Clarion Collegiate Institute, and for sixteen years as member of the board of officials of St. Paul's Orphans' Home at Greenville, Pa. He has served as president of the board of home missions of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Reformed Church; was three times delegate to the General Synod of the Reformed Church. He is a man well informed and thoroughly equipped for his great work, endowed with many talents which he uses in behalf of the church and community, and is much beloved in the church and in the wide circle of his acquaintance.

In 1881 Dr. Bowling married Kate Heeter, of Monroe, Clarion Co., Pa. They have one son, Frederick F. Dr. Bowling is a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., and Orient Chapter, No. 241, R. A. M., of Kittanning.

ALFRED HARRINGTON, a member of the firm of Harrington & Beecher, contractors for all kinds of gas and oil well supplies, at Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born June 25, 1869, in Butler county, this State, son of James J. and Mary Elizabeth (Ryan) Harrington.

James J. Harrington was born in County Cork, Ireland, and his wife in County Tipperary, and when they came to America they located at Philadelphia, in 1847. James J. Harrington was an educated and scholarly man a graduate of the University of Dublin, Ire-

land, and for some years was a member of the faculty of the Polytechnic Institute of Philadelphia. From Philadelphia James J. Harrington moved to El Paso, Texas., where he accepted a college professorship, and his death occurred there in middle age. He was at one time manager of the Philadelphia Oil & Petroleum Company. His widow still survives, being now in her seventy-fifth year. They had nine children.

Alfred Harrington attended the public schools with regularity until he was fifteen years of age and then went to the oil fields in Pennsylvania and worked for some time as a laborer in the oil regions of McKean and Washington counties, and also in West Virginia. Afterward he formed a partnership with a brother, under the firm name of Harrington & Bro., which was dissolved in 1898, and in the same year he entered into business relations with C. N. Beecher, under the style of Harrington & Beecher, which continues. This firm has worked extensively in Crawford county, Ill., and in the McDonald oil field in Washington county, Pa. In 1892 Mr. Harrington moved to Armstrong county, Pa., where similar operations have been carried on, and since 1911 he has been drilling for gas at Apollo, where he maintains his home. He is a valued and public-spirited citizen, and takes pride in his town and section. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally a Mason. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. SCHAEFFER, a resident of Burrell township, Armstrong county, was born there July 9, 1863, son of Michael and Susanna (Hartman) Schaeffer.

Anthony Schaeffer, a native of Germany, settled in Heidelberg township, Berks Co., Pa., in 1733, was married in Northampton county, Pa., to Maria Catherine Reeg, and came to Armstrong county among the very early settlers, making his home on the land in what was then Kittanning (now Burrell) township now owned by Elmer E. Schaeffer. The original tract he owned contained over six hundred acres. He died here when a very old man, and is buried in the old Schaeffer graveyard in Bethel township, where the first Lutheran Church, organized in 1806, was established. He was one of its founders and charter members and was a most respected man in his section, where his high Christian character and nobility of disposition won him the loving esteem of all who knew him. To him and his wife were born five children: Eva

Catharine, born Nov. 15, 1766; George P., March 27, 1769; Elizabeth Christina, Feb. 21, 1771; Susanna Margaret, April 13, 1774 (all born in Heidelberg township); and John Philip, Nov. 18 or Dec. 20, 1778.

John Philip Schaeffer, Sr., born Nov. 18 or Dec. 20, 1778, on the old Schaeffer homestead in what is now Burrell township, Armstrong county, died July 9, 1848. His wife, Catherine Elizabeth (Zerfoss); died Nov. 27, 1830. Her father, John Zerfoss, was a soldier in the Revolution, and received a severe saber wound in the face in an encounter with a British colonel whom he shot. The British officer, who was captured, and lost a leg, complimented him on his bravery as both lay in the hospital.

Michael Schaeffer, father of John H. Schaeffer, was born in 1815, and died Dec. 23, 1897. He married Susanna Hartman, a native of Armstrong county, and they became the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters: Samuel died when a young man; Stephen, who lives in Plum Creek township, this county, has been twice married and had six children by his first wife; Edward, who lives in Kittanning township, this county, married Sarah Borts (sister of Edward Borts), and had seven children; Maria, now living in Poland, Ohio, married David Kirkwood, a farmer, and had ten children; Catherine is deceased; Milton, who lives in Parks township, this county, married Maggie Taylor, and has three children; John H., who is mentioned below; Manuel, who makes his home in Florida, has been married twice and has one child by the first marriage. The mother of this family died in February, 1907, when nearly eighty-three years old.

John H. Schaeffer was brought up in Burrell township and obtained his early education there in the common schools, also attending the Elderton Academy. He learned the blacksmith's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years at Saltsburg, but had followed farming and clay mining, being at present pit boss at the Kittanning clay mine. He is one of the respected residents of his part of the county. On April 16, 1890, he married Eva McNett, who was born June 1, 1870, in Allegheny, Pa., and is of Scotch-Irish extraction. Eight children have been born to this union, namely: Charlotte, who died when three years old; George Michael, born April 17, 1892, now working on the railroad tunnel at Red Bank; Joseph Manuel, born Feb. 14, 1894, who is on the farm; Anna Elizabeth, born Dec. 10, 1895; Florence Bertha, born Jan. 16, 1898; Howard

Clark, born Feb. 23, 1904; Leona Rebecca, born March 6, 1909; and Jesse Emmet, born June 2, 1912. The family are Lutherans in religious connection, attending at the St. Michael's, the Brick Church. Mr. Schaeffer is a Republican in his political views, has been judge of election, and is at present road supervisor.

CHARLES H. SHIPMAN, general farmer, residing in Gilpin township, Armstrong Co., Pa., near the Forks Church, was born on this farm July 21, 1856, son of William and Elizabeth (Linhart) Shipman.

William Shipman was born in New Jersey, in which State the Shipman family has long been one of importance. Served in the war of 1812, and was afterward married to a girl by the name of Wray, by which union there were two sons: James, the eldest, served in the Civil war; William went to the West in the fifties and has never been heard from since. By his second marriage, to Elizabeth Linhart, there were eight children: Margaret E. married James Dowling; Jacob, who served in the Civil war, now resides in Braddock, Pa., Solomon died July 7, 1911, in Westmoreland county, Pa.; Isaac G., who served as a soldier in the Civil war, a member of Company K, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, died of fever, May 4, 1865, and was buried at the Forks Church; Theresa, who married William J. Stitt; John M. lived in Los Angeles, Cal., where he died Aug. 11, 1912; Abraham L. resides at Los Angeles, Cal.; Alice married A. G. Humm; Charles H. is still on the homestead. The father, William Shipman, came to Armstrong county, Pa., in 1852, and followed the shoemaking trade until 1868, when he purchased the farm in Gilpin township on which his son, Charles H., now resides. His death occurred in the following year, April 8, 1869, and he was buried at the Forks Church. He married Elizabeth Linhart, a daughter of Jacob Linhart, who came to America from Germany and settled in Allegheny county, Pa., where he acquired 500 acres of valuable coal land, which he sold to the firm of Briggs & Hayes, and they operated extensively there in coal. Mrs. Shipman died Aug. 21, 1887, and was buried by the side of her husband.

Charles H. Shipman attended school in Gilpin township during boyhood and remained on the home farm giving assistance until he was twenty-nine years of age, when he went to Kansas and from there with his brother Abraham, pushed on to Seattle, Wash., driving a team all the way. He had previously learned

the carpenter's trade and during his stay at Seattle engaged in building, carpentry and contracting, his two years there being prosperous ones from a business standpoint. In 1890 he returned to Armstrong county and purchased the homestead farm of 120 acres in Gilpin township. This land is valuable, the soil being well adapted to farming, while there is also a gas well on one portion of the property, making it possible to use gas for his heating and lighting and as motive power where needed.

On June 25, 1890, Mr. Shipman was married to Sarah C. Klingensmith, a daughter of Peter Klingensmith, who formerly was a man of considerable prominence in Gilpin township. He was born March 15, 1814, and died Nov. 10, 1893. He was a farmer for many years and later was a merchant at White Rock. His wife, Sarah A. Klingensmith, was born Feb. 21, 1825, and died Jan. 20, 1889. They were buried at Forks Church. The following children were born to Peter Klingensmith and wife: Ellen J., who married A. J. Allshouse; Lydia A., who married J. L. George; Jefferson W., who is deceased; Alice, deceased, who was the wife of Aaron Elenberger; Jackson, who lives at New Kensington, Pa.; Barkley J., who lives at Verona, Pa.; Sarah C., who is the wife of Charles H. Shipman; and Chambers, who lives in Gilpin township.

Mr. and Mrs. Shipman have two children, Abraham and Helen, both of whom have been students in Grove City College, and are now finishing their education at the University of Wooster, Ohio. The family belongs to the Forks Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Shipman is a Republican, and fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

ALDEN NEAL, farmer and general merchant of Cowanshannock township, belongs to a prominent and old settled family of this part of Armstrong county and is himself one of its representative citizens. He has been thrifty and successful in the management of his own affairs, and has several times been chosen to fill township offices, the duties of which he has performed faithfully and satisfactorily. His father, the late Smith Neal, was one of the largest landowners in the eastern part of the county, and a leading man in public and church matters for many years.

The Neal family is of German descent, and the ancestor of this branch, Henry Neal, was a farmer in the Cumberland valley. He had three brothers who served in the Colonial army in the Revolution, and were all killed in

the battle of Brandywine. He married a Miss Smith, by whom he had three sons: William, who settled in Armstrong county; John, who became a farmer in Butler county, and Smith.

Smith Neal, son of Henry, was born March 5, 1764, in the Cumberland valley, in Cumberland county, and thence removed to Butler county, Pa., where he settled in 1796, among its early pioneers. He enlisted in the Colonial army during the Revolution, and served one day. He was also a soldier during the War of 1812, and afterward served as a surveyor for the government. The gun that he carried has been preserved in the family, and is now in the possession of his great-grandson, Alden Neal. In 1833 Smith Neal removed to Armstrong county, where he purchased the farm which he cultivated until his death, Aug. 5, 1863, when he was in the one hundredth year of his age. He was a millwright by trade. He was a Whig in politics and a member of the Seceder Church. He married Sarah Cochran, and they had one son, Robert.

Robert Neal, born in Butler county July 5, 1798, was a farmer of Butler county until 1834, when he bought a farm in Armstrong county. He was a member of the Seceder Church until his death, Dec. 24, 1862. In politics he was a Whig and afterward a Republican, and served as the first inspector of elections in his township. He married Sarah Love, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1797 and died in December, 1857, and they had five children, three sons and two daughters: William H. married Eliza Stuchel, and settled near Marion; Rosetta P. married Thomas H. Marshall, a merchant and farmer of Dayton; Alexander went to California; Smith is mentioned below; Mary J. (deceased) married James Hanagan, and after his death married James Temple, of Iowa.

Smith Neal was born in Butler county, Pa., Jan. 25, 1822, and was reared on his father's farm. He attended the subscription schools of the neighborhood, and engaged in farming from the time he left school, in Cowanshannock township and elsewhere. Besides his Cowanshannock township farm of two hundred acres he also owned the home farm of five hundred acres. Until his death, which occurred June 7, 1899, he was a well-known resident of the township, holding various local offices and taking an influential part in the activities of the United Presbyterian Church at Dayton, to which he and all his family belonged. He served as elder for many years, and represented the Brookville Presbytery

in the general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church held at Philadelphia in 1887. Politically he was a Republican.

On May 25, 184—, Mr. Neal married Margaret Sloan, who was born in 1823, a daughter of Samuel and Nancy Sloan, old settlers of Plum Creek township. To Mr. and Mrs. Neal were born five children, one son and four daughters: Nancy Jane, now living in Los Angeles, Cal.; Amanda, wife of Johnson Irwin, a carpenter, of Pomona, Cal.; Sarah C., wife of Samuel Burns, formerly a farmer of Cowanshannock township, now in Dayton, Pa.; and Margaret and Alexander, who are deceased. Mrs. Neal passed away March 17, 1861, when thirty-nine years of age. On April 10, 1862, Mr. Neal married (second) Caroline Jewert, a native of Plum Creek, born Nov. 22, 1834, daughter of Alexander and Jane (Hick-enlooper) Jewert, of Plum Creek township. To this second union were born six children, two sons and four daughters: Loella R., who married John P. Beyer, and after his death became the wife of A. M. Hines, a resident of Harrisburg and a conductor on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad; L. Adda, wife of John Downey, of New Brighton, the inventor of the "Keystone Driller" and a steam-pump; Alden; Robert E., who lives on the farm adjoining the homestead; and Mattie V., who married William Elder, and Alice L., who married L. M. Lukehart, both now living in Los Angeles, California.

Alden Neal was born June 25, 1876, in Cowanshannock township, where he received his early education in the common schools, later attending Dayton Union Academy. He began life as a farmer, but in 1902 went to work at the carpenter's trade, following same until 1907. He then commenced the general merchandise business he has carried on, and he has built up a profitable trade, showing a steady increase. He also engages in farming in Cowanshannock township, and is regarded as one of the substantial men of his locality. He has been chosen to various local offices, having served as assistant assessor, auditor and supervisor in his township, in every capacity proving his fitness and ability. He is a member of the U. P. Church at Dayton, belongs to the I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M. and F. A. M., and is a Republican in his political views.

On Oct. 23, 1889, Mr. Neal married Margaret Jane Rankin, daughter of Matthew and Margaret (McCord) Rankin, of Cowanshannock township, and they have had eight children, namely: Smith, John G., Erastus J.,

Alexander A., Alice M., Sarah C. and Jennie Elizabeth and Charles M. (twins), all at home but Smith and John G., who are in Los Angeles, California.

THOMAS H. BOWSER, of Parkers Landing, Armstrong county, now living retired, is one of the oldest residents of that place, where he has made his home since 1870. He was born Feb. 14, 1841, near Curllsville, Clarion county, Pa., son of James S. and Eleanor (Monks) Bowser.

James S. Bowser was a native of Bedford county, Pa., and was of German parentage. He was reared in that county, and became a collier, following that occupation the greater part of his mature life, in Clarion, Indiana, Cambria, Armstrong and Lawrence counties, Pa. He finally settled in Parker township, Butler county, Pa., in 1870, and there passed the remainder of his life, dying May 23, 1884, at that location, in his eighty-first year. He married Eleanor Monks, daughter of William and Rachel (Benn) Monks, the former of whom was a native of Dublin, Ireland, the latter of London, England. William Monks served as an American soldier in the war of the Revolution. He and his wife were pioneers in what is now Clarion county, Pa., where they cleared and improved a farm near Curllsville upon which they lived and died. They were farming people throughout their residence there. Mr. Monks, who was born in February, 1759, died March 10, 1841; his wife, born Feb. 14, 1760, died May 8, 1852. Their family consisted of thirteen children: Elizabeth, Mrs. Andrew Bunker; Mary, Mrs. McKinley; Andrew; Ann, Mrs. James Fox; Rebecca, Mrs. Meredith; John W.; Margaret, Mrs. McLeary; William, a minister of the M. E. Church; Henry B.; Lydia, Mrs. Dillon; Rachel, Mrs. West; Eleanor, who married James S. Bowser; and Jane, Mrs. Robert Reynolds.

Mrs. James S. Bowser survived her husband a number of years, passing away Oct. 7, 1897, in her eighty-fourth year. She was the mother of the following children: Thomas H.; John H., deceased; Mary C., married to Lewis Delph; Jeremiah W., deceased; Anna E., deceased, who was the wife of Jacob Hearkenrather; James S., deceased; Rachel M., married to Stephen McLafferty; Margaret M., deceased; and Commodore C.

Thomas H. Bowser was reared in western Pennsylvania, received his education in the public schools, and under his father's instruction became a competent collier. He was en-

gaged as such until the breaking out of the Civil war, in April, 1861, enlisting for the defense of the Union, in Company C, 62d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into the service July 4th of that year, and served three years, receiving his honorable discharge at Pittsburgh July 13, 1864. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Harrison's Landing and all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac in which his command took part, and was promoted to corporal Oct. 4, 1863. At Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, he received a bayonet wound through his right side, and was taken prisoner by the enemy, being sent to Belle Isle, where he remained until paroled Sept. 30th of that year. He was not exchanged however, until March, 1864, after which he rejoined his regiment at Harrison's Landing, Va. After leaving the army Mr. Bowser located at Mahoning Furnace, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he was employed in the mines for one year. Moving to Sligo, Clarion county, he was engaged in the colliery business there until 1868. From that time until 1870 he was employed in the same line in Lawrence county, Pa., in the latter year settling in Parker City, where he has continued to reside up to the present time. For sixteen years of this time he operated a coal mine of his own. Then he entered the employ of George B. Cooper, oil operator, with whom he remained, in the capacity of pumper, for a period of eight years, and later he was employed as such by O. J. Thomas for sixteen years, until his retirement, in 1910. He is a citizen of the highest standing, and is well known in local fraternal circles, being a member of Lawrenceburg Lodge, No. 782, I. O. O. F., and of Col. C. A. Craig Post, G. A. R., of Parker City, of which he is the present commander. Mr. Bowser believes in the principles of the Republican party, but he is an independent voter.

On Nov. 14, 1864, Mr. Bowser married Mary Kleinhesselink, daughter of John and Henrietta Kleinhesselink, of Armstrong county, Pa., natives of Holland. Nine children have been born to this union; Margaret M., who is the wife of Daniel B. Logan; John H.; James H.; Ida M., deceased; Robert Bruce; Frank, deceased; Grace E., deceased, who was the wife of Charles Gates; Lydia H., wife of William F. King; and Curtis C.

JOHN E. WOLFE, a well-known farmer of Washington township, Armstrong county, who makes a specialty of fruit raising, be-

longs to a family of German descent which was founded here by two brothers, one of whom was his great-grandfather. They came from a county east of the mountains, possibly Bedford, and settled near Kittanning, in Armstrong county.

John Wolfe, the grandfather, was born Jan. 27, 1791, and died Jan. 29, 1856. Settling in Washington township, where he had secured about two hundred acres of wild land, he put up log buildings and there made a permanent home, remaining at that location until his death. He was one of the founders of the Lutheran Church at Limestone, in Washington township. He married Ann Margaret Sontel, who was born March 4, 1796, and died Oct. 17, 1885, and they had a large family, viz.; Michel, born Dec. 12, 1813, died June 20, 1883; Mathias is mentioned below; Eve, born Jan. 6, 1819, died in 1863; Christena, born July 5, 1821, died Nov. 17, 1907; Jacob, born April 17, 1824, died March 17, 1893; John, born Oct. 24, 1826, died April 1, 1901; Valentine, born March 17, 1829, died July 18, 1908; Diana was born Oct. 9, 1831; George King, born Oct. 21, 1836, died Aug. 30, 1907; Ann Margaret was born July 12, 1838.

Mathias Wolfe, son of John, was born Sept. 21, 1815, east of the mountains, and was very young when the family settled in Armstrong county. After living at various locations he bought the place in Washington township where his son John now lives, a tract of forty-five acres then only partly improved, with log buildings and other appointments of the most primitive order. There he spent the rest of his days. He met an accidental death May 22, 1865, at the comparatively early age of fifty, having been killed by a runaway team. Mr. Wolfe served several months in the Union army during the early part of the Civil war, having enlisted in the fall of 1861 in Company G, 103d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the following March, being discharged on account of disability. He was a Republican in politics, in religion a Lutheran. On June 8, 1837, he married Elizabeth Earley, who was born Oct. 2, 1816, and died Oct. 2, 1900. Ten children were born to them: William, born May 20, 1838, died the same year; Evaline, born May 19, 1840, died Feb. 14, 1912; Andrew, born Aug. 14, 1843, died in North Carolina in 1863 from exposure, while serving in the Union army in the 103d Pennsylvania Regiment; Mary Ann, born Aug. 16, 1845, is deceased; Nancy Rachel, born Jan. 29, 1848, is deceased; John E. is mentioned below;

Jane, was born Aug. 7, 1852; Harriet, April 20, 1854; Margaret E., April 13, 1856; Catherine, born Dec. 9, 1861, died March 11, 1863.

John E. Wolfe was born April 11, 1850, in Madison township, Armstrong county, and was only a week old when the family removed to the farm in Washington township where he has ever since had his home. He remained at home during his youth and early manhood, working with his father, and eventually became manager and owner of the property, upon which he has made many modern improvements. It is all in fine condition, and he has given particular attention to his orchard, for which the place is noted. Mr. Wolfe has held a number of local offices, having been treasurer, supervisor and school director of his township, where he is a most highly esteemed citizen. In politics he is associated with the Republican party. In church connection he is Lutheran.

On Dec. 4, 1872, Mr. Wolfe married Elanore E. Lemmon, who was born Feb. 17, 1854, in Armstrong county, Pa., daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Bonner) Lemmon. Seven children have been born to them: Charles A., born Dec. 10, 1873, married Oct. 28, 1902, Laura McGaughey, they have no children. Andrew M., born Sept. 6, 1875, married in November, 1896, Eleanor C. Spencer, who died Nov. 8, 1900, the mother of two children, both deceased; in 1902 he married (second) Carrie Orr, and they have had five children. Harold (deceased), Earl, Charles, Paul and Maxim. Elizabeth A., born Sept. 25, 1877, married E. S. Spencer, of Los Angeles, Cal., and has two children, Fred and Josephine. James H., born Sept. 2, 1879, now living in Nebraska, married Mary Davis; they have no children. Arthur Chester, born March 15, 1882, now living in Kittanning, married Myrtle McGarvey, and they have one child, Ellen. Sarah Jane, born Sept. 8, 1888, is unmarried. John T. Sherman, born Jan. 16, 1891, died Oct. 16, 1901.

ERWIN J. ASHE, a business man of Kittanning borough, was born Sept. 15, 1866, in Armstrong county, son of Henry and Lydia (Lichtey) Ashe. His grandfather, also named Henry Ashe, was one of the early settlers of Somerset county, Pa., where he developed a fine farming property.

Henry Ashe, father of Erwin J. Ashe, was born in Somerset county, where he was reared on the homestead. Coming to Armstrong county in 1865, he continued to farm, devoting himself to this calling all his life. He is still

living, now over eighty-two years old, but his wife passed away in 1891. They had children as follows: Anna Bell, wife of W. H. Wadding; Sarah Elizabeth; Shedrach L.; Edmund; Alfred M.; Erwin J.; Cora, wife of Elmer McMillen, and Bertha, who died in infancy.

Erwin J. Ashe attended public school in Armstrong county, and when still a lad began earning his own living by working in the lumber camps and coal mines. He continued in these lines until twenty-two years old, when he began farming and dealing in stock. These kindred callings absorbed his time for five years, when he went upon the road as a traveling salesman. After seven years' work in this capacity he bought the "Eagle Hotel" at Kittanning and operated it for two years. In 1911 he opened a wholesale liquor house, and is still engaged in that line. In 1905 he was the Republican candidate for county treasurer, and was elected by a large majority for a term of three years. In 1908 and 1909 he served as chairman of the Republican county central committee and has always been active in politics. He is well known in the local fraternal bodies, belonging to the B. P. O. Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles and Loyal Order of Moose.

In October, 1887, Mr. Ashe married Martha E. Ross, daughter of Aaron Ross. They have had nine children: Edna, wife of Ivan D. Doverspike; Fred R.; Lydia; William A.; James M.; Mabel, deceased; Charles P.; John, who died in infancy, and Robert E.

WILLIAM SMITH ELGIN, a well-known carpenter and contractor of Rural Valley, Armstrong county, was born in Cowanshannock township, this county, June 26, 1859, a son of Samuel and Isabella (Truby) Elgin. His paternal grandfather, James Elgin, born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1760, came to America in 1782. He was married in 1791. He became one of the first settlers in what is now Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, clearing and improving a homestead near what is now the site of Elderton. In 1830 he removed to what is now Cowanshannock (then Wayne) township, purchasing 300 acres of land still owned and occupied by his descendants, his grandson, James T. Elgin, residing there. He died at that place in December, 1837, and is buried in St. Thomas cemetery, in Plum Creek township. His children were: Alexander, Hugh, Daniel, John, James, William, Samuel, Martha, Jennie, Margaret, Nancy and Sarah (married William McIntosh).

Samuel Elgin, son of James Elgin, Sr., was

born in Plum Creek township, this county, Dec. 1, 1811. Coming with his parents to what is now Cowanshannock township in 1830, he succeeded to the homestead at his father's death. Most of this place he cleared and improved, remaining there until his death, which occurred July 25, 1876. He led an honorable and useful life, and held various offices in Cowanshannock township, discharging the duties of same with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. On Oct. 1, 1836, he married Isabella Truby, who was born March 10, 1820, daughter of Michael Truby, a pioneer blacksmith of Kittanning, where he was one of the first settlers. They became the parents of fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity, viz: Jeremiah, Rebecca (married Robert McFarland), Ellen (married George Reisinger), Samuel, Isabella E. (married Andrew Gallagher), Martha Jane (married Ross Milliron), Margaret R., James T., George L., William S., Robert B., Amanda (died young), Alexander and John A. (died young). Of these, Jeremiah, Alexander and Samuel were soldiers in the Civil war, Alexander enlisting in 1862, and dying May 21, 1863, at Washington, D. C., while serving as chaplain of Company B, 139th P. V. I. Jeremiah and Samuel were in Battery M, 204th P. V. I., and served to the close of the war.

William Smith Elgin was reared to manhood at the homestead where he was born in Cowanshannock township. After attaining his majority, he located in Rural Valley. He served a three years' apprenticeship to the carpenters' trade, in Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., and Fairfield, Iowa. He has been a permanent resident of Rural Valley since 1884, and has been successfully engaged as a carpenter and contractor throughout that period. His reliable work has gained him high standing among his fellow citizens, both as mechanic and business man.

On Oct. 30, 1883, Mr. Elgin married Almeda E. Fiscus, daughter of Christopher and Margaret (Graham) Fiscus, of Kittanning township, this county, and they have three children: Mabel, now the wife of Frank E. Peters, of Akron, Ohio; Marshall H., and Corwin F. Mr. Elgin and his family are members of the M. E. Church of Rural Valley, and he is one of the trustees of that church. He has been quite active in its work, and has also taken considerable part in local public affairs, having served as tax collector (twelve years), auditor (twelve years) and in various minor positions. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES ALEXANDER FOSTER, business man of Parkers Landing, Armstrong county, was born in Indiana county, Pa., Nov. 23, 1856, son of Evan C. and Elizabeth (Kephart) Foster. His grandfather was born in England, and came to the United States with his wife and children, locating at Williamsport, Pa., where he died.

Evan C. Foster, father of James A. Foster, was born in England, and was young when his parents came to America. He grew to manhood in Pennsylvania and became a lumber contractor. While looking after his business interests in Clearfield county, Pa., he was suddenly attacked with a fatal illness, in the latter part of 1857. He married Elizabeth Kephart, who was of German ancestry.

James Alexander Foster attended the public schools of Saltsburg, Pa., until he was twelve years of age, and then started out for himself, the death of his father having placed responsibilities upon him unusually early. For eighteen months he drove a team in a lumber camp on the Susquehanna river, and afterward secured employment in the chemical works at Natrona, Allegheny Co., Pa., where he remained until 1880. Meantime he made some study of chemistry and took a course of instruction at Duff's business college, Pittsburgh, and in addition utilized his spare moments learning telegraphy and the railroad business. Later he completed a course in architecture. In 1882 he located at Chicora, Butler, Co., Pa., and in 1890 came to Parkers Landing. From 1885 until 1904 he was associated with the Standard Oil Company in some capacity. Since 1910 Mr. Foster has been connected with the Weisfield Manufacturing and Chemical Company, and is manager of their extensive business and one of the stockholders in the same.

In June, 1883, Mr. Foster was married to Christine S., Frederick, daughter of Bernard Frederick, of Chicora, Pa., and they have had three children: Arthur W., who is deceased; Vida I., who is the wife of S. A. Sherman, of Youngstown, Ohio, and Kathleen E. Mr. Foster and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican, and he is clerk of the city council, having been a member of this body, representing the Second ward, for five years. He is secretary of the Board of Trade, and for five years was a member of the school board and its secretary. His public activities have always been useful and honorable. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN JAMES DUNMIRE, who is engaged in general farming in Rayburn township and also owns and operates a coal mine upon his farm, is one of the leading citizens of that township, where he has been honored with various public positions. Mr. Dunmire was born May 2, 1863, in Valley township, Armstrong county, son of Philip J. and Salina (or Sallie) S. (Davis) Dunmire, both of whom are deceased.

Philip J. Dunmire, the father, was born July 31, 1832, at Cherry Run, in Armstrong county, of German parents, who settled there. He was a carpenter by trade, and gave all his attention to his own affairs, never aspiring to office or taking any active part in public affairs. In politics he was a Democrat; in religion he and his wife were Lutherans. His death occurred Feb. 12, 1899. He married Sallie S. Davis, who was born March 22, 1837, in Valley township, and died May 24, 1896. Her father, Daniel D. Davis, died Jan. 26, 1890, aged eighty-three years, eleven months, ten days; her mother, Salina, was born Aug. 9, 1808, in Valley township, Armstrong county, and died Dec. 19, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Davis had the following children: Eliza Jane, born May 4, 1858; Levi, Feb. 23, 1860 (died July 23, 1909); John James, May 2, 1863; George B. McClellan, July 28, 1865; William Clinton, April 8, 1867; Ida Mary, Nov. 2, 1869; Lizzie McNerna, July 7, 1872 (deceased); Samuel Jefferson, May 15, 1875 (deceased); Maggie Luretta, March 28, 1878; Maud Bianche, July 1, 1880.

John James Dunmire (best known as J. J. Dunmire) received his early education in Pittsburgh. He followed mining in Kittanning for fifteen years, until in 1898 he came to his present home in Rayburn township, Armstrong county. He has a tract of fifty acres, devoted to general crops, and also operates a coal mine situated upon the property. Mr. Dunmire has managed his business affairs successfully, and so thoroughly has he won the confidence of his fellow citizens in the township that they have chosen him to fill several public positions of trust. He is at present serving as overseer of the poor, and he has served as school director, auditor and road supervisor, in every capacity giving the complete satisfaction that his supporters expected of him. In political sentiment he is a Democrat. He belongs to the United Presbyterian Church. In 1884 Mr. Dunmire was married to Christina Fairley, who was born June 26, 1860, on the place he now occupies in Valley township, daughter of

John and Elizabeth Fairley, the former of whom died in 1866, the latter in October, 1896. Mrs. Dunmire died April 19, 1907, and in 1912 Mr. Dunmire married (second) Eliana Mary Hutchison, who was born at Parker, Armstrong Co., Pa., daughter of W. P. Hutchison. His children, all by the first marriage, are as follows: Sarah Elizabeth, born May 24, 1885, was married Sept. 20, 1906, to Charles Kennedy, and resides at Kittanning, Armstrong county; Elsie Olive, born March 5, 1887, was married June 29, 1911, to Lee Patton, and lives in the borough of Kittanning; Arthur Fairley, born Feb. 19, 1889. Janet Agnes, born June 11, 1893, Mary Maud, born July 13, 1895, and Ruth Christina Fairley, born April 4, 1898, are at home.

WILLIAM HENRY MILLER, formerly a farmer of East Franklin township, Armstrong county, now living retired in the borough of Kittanning, where he has had his home since the spring of 1911, was born Dec. 1, 1839, in Bedford county, Pa., son of James and Eliza (Strunk) Miller. William Henry Miller, the grandfather, was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States alone, before his marriage. He settled in Mifflin county, Pa., where he followed farming until his death. His children were: Moses, William, Jackson, James, Martha, Ann, Phoebe, Caroline.

James Miller, father of William Henry Miller, of Kittanning, was born in Mifflin county, Pa., where he lived until after his marriage. He learned the carpenter's trade there, and later engaged in the machine business. Locating at the county seat of Bedford county, he conducted a machine shop, and sold the first threshing machine sold in Bedford county. After ten years' residence there he removed to Armstrong county, Pa., in October, 1847, settling on the 300-acre farm in Franklin township upon which he passed the remainder of his days. He died in 1905, at the age of ninety-three years. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics held to the principles of the Democratic party. He married Eliza Strunk, who was born in Mifflin county, Pa., two miles from Lewistown, on a farm, daughter of Henry and Mary (Starr) Strunk, and died Aug. 11, 1890, aged seventy-two years, five months, twenty-three days. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had three children, William Henry, Mary Jane and Caroline.

William Henry Miller received his early education in Bedford county, but he was only eight years old when the family removed to Armstrong county, where he grew to manhood.

He engaged in farming and stock raising on the home place, where he continued to live throughout his active years, assuming the entire care of the property as his father's advancing years made him relinquish the heavier work, and he farmed there until his retirement, in March, 1911. He has since lived in Kittanning, his home being at No. 499 High street. His son-in-law, Mr. Meals, now has charge of the farm and its cultivation. Mr. Miller prosecuted his work with intelligence and industry, and his large and valuable farm showed the care and attention he bestowed upon it.

In 1862 Mr. Miller married Edith King, who was born Sept. 8, 1843, in Clarion county, Pa., daughter of Joseph Cheyney and Margaretta (Zink) King, and they have had the following children: Anna, Mrs. James Wiley, who lives at Kittanning; James, who is now a resident of Pittsburgh; Joseph, of West Kittanning; Cora, wife of Charles Meals; William, who died at the age of eleven months; Charles, of Detroit, Mich.; Laura, at home; and Pearl, who died when two years old. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Methodist Church. In politics he has always been a Democrat, but he has never taken any active part in such affairs, and has never aspired to office.

JOSEPH CHEYNEY KING, father of Mrs. William Henry Miller, was born Dec. 6, 1807, at Thornton in Delaware county, Pa. Moving to Clarion county, Pa., when a young man, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and later assumed the management of Black Furnace. Subsequently, in partnership with Mr. Black, he started a new furnace, known as the Tippecanoe Furnace, on Tippecanoe creek in Clarion county. After some years the firm dissolved, and Colonel King, as he was then known, came to Armstrong county, becoming manager of Graff's Furnace, on Buffalo creek, in Franklin township. His family was established in a home at Worthington, this county, where he resided until his sudden death, on Sept. 11, 1857, at the age of forty-six years. His wife Margaretta (Zink), a native of Lampeter township, Lancaster county, Pa., born Dec. 15, 1816, died Nov. 9, 1887, aged seventy years, ten months, twenty-four days. They had a family of nine children: Esther, Catherine and Phoebe (twins), Edith (Mrs. Miller), Joseph, John, Emma, Elizabeth and Alfred.

W. J. McAWLEY, general merchant at Edmon, Armstrong county, Pa., was born in Maysville, this county, July 17, 1878, son of

John S. and Nancy (McAdoo) McAwley.

Samuel McAwley, his great-grandfather, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., and some time between 1825 and 1830 moved to Westmoreland county, on the opposite bank of the Conemaugh river from Saltsburg.

James McAwley was born in 1812, in Huntingdon county, and removed with his father, Samuel, to Westmoreland county. About 1830 he went to Gamble's salt works in Kiskiminetas township, and for twenty-eight years was engaged in the manufacture of salt. He bought and operated a farm of 111 acres in this township, on which he resided at the time of his death, Jan. 2, 1895. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Apollo. His wife was Sarah Ripple, and they had eight children, four of whom are now living.

John S. McAwley attended the public schools of his district, and the Elder's Ridge academy. When only thirteen years old, in 1859, he went into the oil region of Pennsylvania, where he worked for nine years. When his country had need of him he responded to the call, enlisting in August, 1864, under Captain Weaver, in Company J, 1st Pennsylvania Battalion, commanded by Colonel Stewart. Mr. McAwley served four months, being present at the burning of Chambersburg. After receiving his honorable discharge he returned to Kiskiminetas, and entering into a partnership with James McAdoo became a general merchant at Edmon, where the firm operated under the name of McAdoo & McAwley. Mr. McAdoo died Aug. 16, 1911, and the business is now under the management of W. J. McAwley, although owned by John S. McAwley.

On Oct. 16, 1877, John S. McAwley was married to Nancy McAdoo, daughter of William McAdoo. One son has been born to this marriage, William J.

William J. McAwley was educated in his district school, which he attended until fifteen years old, when he entered Elder's Ridge academy, from which he was graduated in 1899. Still later he entered Washington and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of A. B. Following this he took a law course in the University of Pittsburgh, graduating from that institution in 1906, with the degree of LL. B. He is a Democrat, very active in the interests of his party.

On June 19, 1913, Mr. McAwley was married to Flora Bell Stewart, a daughter of D. M. Stewart, also a resident of Kiskiminetas township.

JOHN RAY came to his present home in Burrell township, Armstrong county, in 1868, forty-six years ago, and with the exception of five years spent at Leechburg has resided there ever since. He is a native of Germany, born Jan. 8, 1835, in Hessen-Darmstadt, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Steiger) Ray. His grandparents were also of German birth.

Jacob Ray, the father, came to this country when his son John was a small boy, and upon landing went at once to Pittsburgh, Pa., then to Westmoreland county, where he remained for a short time. From there he moved to Armstrong county, where he bought a farm, and his grandchildren still own one farm which he bought and work another. He had two sons and one daughter.

John Ray was given such advantages as the various places in which the family lived during his boyhood afforded, and he was a farmer throughout his active years, now living retired. He had 120 acres. He is a man universally respected and esteemed in his neighborhood, and has served as supervisor of his township, to which office he was elected on the Republican ticket.

On March 23, 1861, Mr. Ray was married to Jane George, who was born April 5, 1844, daughter of John and Nancy (Baker) George, farming people of Armstrong county, and granddaughter of Peter and Anna (Reichard) George, and of Peter and Priscilla (McAuley) Baker, all of Westmoreland county. Both her grandfathers, Peter George and Peter Baker, were Germans. The former was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and also served during the Indian troubles in Westmoreland county, and received a pension for his services. Priscilla McAuley was a daughter of John McAuley, and was of Irish descent. John and Nancy (Baker) George had a family of twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. Ray have had a family of sixteen children, nine sons and seven daughters, namely: Elizabeth married Samuel Riffer, and died at the age of twenty-seven years; Emma is the wife of Jonas Heckman, and has had seven children (they live in Westmoreland county); William Albert died in 1887, aged twenty-three years; Harvey died in childhood; Jacob Parry, who lives in Wheeling, W. Va., married Sarah Klingensmith, of Armstrong county, and has had six children; John Martin, who lives in Westmoreland county, married Ida Swank and has had seven children; Malinda Jane is married to Jacob Keppler, of Parks township, this county (they have no children); Edward lives in Wheeling; Clarence Wilmer is married to

Emma Wilson, of Armstrong county, and they have had four children; Nancy married Jim Myers, of Gilpin township, and they have three children; Renie died when two years old; Oscar died when thirteen years old; Mary died when eleven years old; Barton Grover is a stationery engineer at Wheeling, W. Va.; one child died a few hours after birth; George Elmer died when three years old. Renie, Oscar, Mary and George Elmer died within a month, of diphtheria. The family are Lutherans in religious connection, attending the Brick Church in Burrell township.

REV. FATHER L. A. CARROLL, priest in charge of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Kittanning, was born July 9, 1873, at Allegheny City, Pa., son of Michael and Catherine (Campbell) Carroll. The parents were born in County Down, Ireland, and came to the United States in the sixties, during the Civil war. Mr. Carroll became a traveling salesman, and continued in that line for many years.

Father Carroll attended public school in the fifteenth ward of Allegheny City, and later that at Herman, Butler Co., Pa., and is a graduate of the college of St. Fidelis, at Herman. From there he entered St. Vincent Seminary, in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he completed his theological studies, and he was ordained priest June 26, 1896. Following this he became assistant priest at Connellsville, Pa., continuing there for two years, when he was transferred to Wilkesburg, and still later was placed in charge of the church at West Newton, Pa. During the great strike at Monessen, Pa., he was in charge of the Catholic Church there, and for a time was assistant priest at Irwin, Pa. During the typhoid epidemic at Butler, Pa., he was transferred to that city, and did heroic work among the sick and dying, working day and night regardless of creed. Probably no one man did more to relieve suffering, soothe the pillow of the dying, and finally stamp out the disease, than he. His heroism, kindness of heart and purpose and knowledge of sanitary requirements will long be remembered by the grateful people of Butler. In 1904 he was placed in charge of St. Mary's at Kittanning. Here, as elsewhere, his efforts have been rewarded, for the parish is in a flourishing condition. When he took charge his congregation consisted of about forty families, but at present he has two hundred enrolled as members of the church. In 1907 he built the parochial school edifice, a four-room brick structure, with four sisters of St. Joseph as teachers. There are two hun-

dred pupils in the school. The church building has been greatly improved by interior decorating and exterior painting. An earnest, devout man, Father Carroll is also a good business manager, and his parish shows the results of his energy and foresight on every side.

SAMUEL L. REDICK, a farmer of South Buffalo township, was born Dec. 6, 1857, in the old log house of his father, six miles northeast of Freeport, Pa. He is a son of James H. and Elizabeth (Patterson) Redick.

Rev. John Redick, his grandfather, was born east of the Allegheny mountains, and afterward moved to Armstrong county, being one of the earliest settlers in this section, where his death occurred in 1846. He was a Presbyterian minister.

James H. Redick was born in 1817 in Pennsylvania. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade in Pittsburgh, moved to Slate Lick, and worked at his trade for eight years, or until 1851, when he bought 100 acres of land in South Buffalo township, Armstrong county. A strong churchman, he aided liberally to build a church for the Presbyterian denomination at Clinton, this county, and there he and his family worshipped for a long time, all being members of that church. Very social in his nature, he made many friends. Another strong characteristic was his sense of justice, and in all his dealings he never failed to be honorable. His death occurred in 1881, and he was universally mourned, for in him the community lost a good citizen. At the time of his death, he was an elder in the church he had built.

Samuel L. Redick has spent his life on the farm where he was born, and obtained his education in the public school of his district, attending until he was twenty-one years old. He now owns the home farm, and is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of his township.

On June 6, 1888, Mr. Redick was married, in Pittsburgh, to Emma Wolf, daughter of King Wolf. The ancestors of the Wolf family came from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Redick are the parents of three children, two of whom are living: James C., born April 4, 1889; and Mary P., born Dec. 14, 1890. Mr. Redick belongs to the Presbyterian Church of Clinton, of which he is an elder. He is a Republican, and has served his township as collector for seven years and supervisor for three years. He is holding the office of collector now, having been elected Nov. 3, 1913. Although

elected justice of the peace upon one occasion, he declined to serve.

ELMER E. SCHAEFFER, of Burrell township, Armstrong county, lives on a farm which has been in his family over one hundred years, having come down to him from his great-great-grandfather.

Anthony Schaeffer, a native of Germany, settled in Heidelberg township, Berks county, Pa., in 1733, was married in Northampton county, Pa., to Maria Catherine Reeg, and came to Armstrong county among the very early settlers making his home on the land in what was then Kittanning (now Burrell) township now owned by Elmer E. Schaeffer. The original tract he owned contained over six hundred acres. He died here when a very old man, and is buried in the old Schaeffer graveyard in Bethel township, where the first Lutheran Church, organized in 1806, was established. He was one of its founders and charter members, and was a most respected man in his section, where his high Christian character and nobility of disposition won him the loving esteem of all who knew him. To him and his wife were born five children: Eva Catherine, born Nov. 15, 1766; George P., March 27, 1769; Elizabeth Christina, Feb. 21, 1771; Susanna Margaret, April 13, 1774 (all born in Heidelberg township); and John Philip, Nov. 18 or Dec. 20, 1778.

John Philip Schaeffer, Sr., born Nov. 18 or Dec. 20, 1778, on the old Schaeffer homestead in what is now Burrell township, Armstrong county, died July 9, 1848. His wife, Catherine Elizabeth (Zerfoss), died Nov. 27, 1830. Her father John Zerfoss, was a soldier in the Revolution, and received a severe saber wound in the face in an encounter with a British colonel whom he shot. The British officer, who was captured, and lost a leg, complimented him on his bravery as both lay in the hospital.

John Philip Schaeffer, son of John Philip and Catherine (Zerfoss) Schaeffer, was born April 22, 1811, on the same farm, the place now owned by his grandson Elmer E., followed farming all his life, and was an active citizen of the locality, holding several township offices. Twelve children were born to his marriage with Susanna Olinger, viz.: David, William, Josiah J., Harriet, Mary J., Emma, Isaac N., Jackson, Levi, Margaret, James M. and Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer were Lutherans. He died June 16, 1867, she in 1873, at the age of fifty-four years.

William Schaeffer, father of Elmer E., was

born April 23, 1836, lived in Burrell township, and died Jan. 30, 1892. He married Louisa Helfferich, who was born Nov. 14, 1841, daughter of George and Margaret (Woodside) Helfferich, and they had a family of four children, three sons and one daughter: Elmer E.; Homer H., a builder, of Wickboro, Pa., who married Judy Scholl and has four children, two sons and two daughters; Mary Margaret, who married A. E. Waltenbough, of Ford City, an employee of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and has a daughter; and Kelley R., of Warren, Ohio, a merchant, who married Dora Ensminger and has three children, two sons and one daughter.

Elmer E. Schaeffer was born Aug. 18, 1865, in Burrell township, and received a thorough education, attending common and select schools. He taught school in the township for thirteen years, and in that connection is very well known, though he has also made an excellent reputation by his efficient discharge of the duties of the public offices he has held, having been school director and auditor of his township. His farm of 115 acres is a valuable tract and well cultivated, for he is one of the most progressive agriculturists of his section and has been very successful in his farming operations. Few residents of the township are better known, and he commands the esteem of all whom he meets in any of the relations of life. He and his family are Lutherans in religious connection, belonging to St. Michael's, the Brick Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

On Sept. 4, 1895, Mr. Schaeffer married Katie A. Spang, of Burrell township, daughter of Oliver and Lucetta (Fiscus) Spang, who had a family of five children, Quinby A., who married Jessie Cornwall; Dora, wife of J. B. Helffrich; Martha, wife of J. E. Loy; Harry, who married Dora Schreckengost; and Katie A., Mrs. Elmer E. Schaeffer. To Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer have been born four children: Wayne R., Feb. 5, 1897; Paul W., Nov. 21, 1898; Meade E., July 21, 1900, and Helen L., Sept. 23, 1905.

JOHN M. UPPERMAN, who has long been settled as a farmer in Boggs township, has passed all his life in Armstrong county. He was born Jan. 2, 1852, at Buffalo Furnace, in West Franklin township, son of John and Eliza (Hull) Upperman, the former a native of Germany, where his father lived and died.

John Upperman was born in 1806, and was a young man of twenty-eight, unmarried, when he came to the United States. He landed at

Baltimore. Some years later he came westward to Pittsburgh, and afterward to Armstrong county, where he first located at Ruff Run Furnace. He then moved to Buffalo Furnace, in 1868 locating on a tract of 107 acres in Pine (later Boggs) township. He remained at that place until his death, in 1883. Mr. Upperman married, while living east of the mountains, Eliza Hull, who was born in 1818, and three children were born to them prior to their removal to western Pennsylvania, Mary Catherine, Rebecca and Rachel E. Francis W. was born on the old Buffington farm. At Buffalo Furnace three more children were born, Henry N., William B. and John M. The mother of this family died in 1885. Mr. Upperman was a Republican in politics. In religious faith he was a Baptist.

John M. Upperman passed his early manhood working at various places, in 1877 returning to the old family homestead, where he has ever since continued to reside. He follows farming, and is one of the thrifty, intelligent residents of his section, held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

On Oct. 26, 1882, Mr. Upperman married Margaret Oliver, who was born Oct. 6, 1862, in Boggs township, daughter of John S. and Margaret (Wilt) Oliver, natives of Armstrong county, the former born Sept. 15, 1816, the latter March 17, 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver had four children born as follows: Wilson, May 30, 1847; Sloan, April 12, 1850; Mary J., June 17, 1860; and Margaret (Mrs. Upperman), Oct. 6, 1862.

Mrs. Upperman died Sept. 5, 1907. She was the mother of six children: Alice Bell, born Feb. 21, 1885, who married John Bush and lives at Steubenville, Ohio; Harry R., born March 9, 1886, who died Sept. 15, 1886; Laura May, born July 17, 1887; Ina Pearl, born Sept. 17, 1890, who died Feb. 12, 1891; Walter E., born Nov. 16, 1893; and Francis Earl, who died Sept. 12, 1897.

GEORGE A. MARVIN, farmer, residing in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, is one of the well-known young men of his section. He was born on the family homestead June 22, 1872, and is a son of Mark Marvin, grandson of Anthony Marvin and great-grandson of Archibald Marvin.

The Marvin family of Armstrong county was founded in America by (I) Mathew Marvin, youngest son of Edward and Margaret Marvin. He was baptized in St. Mary's Church, in Great Bentley, County of Essex, England, March 26, 1600. He was first mar-

ried in 1622, this wife dying in Hartford, Conn., about 1640. In 1647 he married Alice Bonton, widow of John Bonton. On April 15, 1635, he sailed from London in the "Increase," and settled in Connecticut.

His son (II) Mathew, by his first wife, was baptized Nov. 8, 1626, in St. Mary's Church, Great Bentley, England, and died in 1712 in Norwalk, Conn. He came to America with his father in the "Increase," married about 1650, and left two sons, (III) Samuel and John. (IV) Sergt. John Marvin, son of Samuel and Mary Marvin, was born Sept. 2, 1678, in Norwalk, Conn., and died in Sharon, Conn., on Feb. 9, 1774. On March 22, 1704, he was married to Mary, daughter of James Beers, Jr. He left at least one son, (V) Elihu Marvin, born Oct. 10, 1719, in Norwalk, Conn., who died Aug. 14, 1803, at Blooming Grove, Orange county, N. Y.

His son, (VI) Gen. Seth Marvin, was born Feb. 15, 1745, in Oxford, Orange county, N. Y., and married Polly Little, daughter of Archibald and Sarah Little, of Oxford.

He was actively engaged in the Revolution. In 1775 he signed the Association pledge in Orange county; in 1775-76 he was first lieutenant of the Cornwall Minute-men; later he was captain and lieutenant colonel, which commission he held until he was promoted to brigadier general, on March 29, 1806. He resided in Chester, then a part of Cornwall, in which place he died Aug. 25, 1815.

(VII) Archibald Marvin, son of Gen. Seth Marvin, was born in 1775, and married Elizabeth Hawthorn, a daughter of Col. John and Elizabeth (Welling) Hawthorn, of Warwick, N. Y., who was a member of the Goshen (N. Y.) committee of safety, a member of the first Congress of the United States and several times member of the New York State Assembly, of which body he was speaker. In 1802 Archibald Marvin settled on land in Chemung county, N. Y., taken up by his father soon after the Revolution, and there he lived until his death, in Aug. 26, 1825. It was his son Anthony who settled in Pennsylvania. Archibald Marvin's children were as follows: Hector, who died on the old York State farm in 1873; John, who died in Illinois, in 1876; Welling, who died in New York; Anthony; Seth, who died on his farm adjoining the old homestead; and Julia, who died in New York, the wife of Robert Beckwith.

(VIII) Anthony Marvin, son of Archibald and grandfather of George A. Marvin, was born on his father's farm in New York in 1808. He learned the blacksmith's trade and

followed the same until 1848, and probably to some extent all his life. In 1820 he came to Allegheny county, Pa., worked on the construction of the old Pennsylvania canal, and afterward was engaged for some time in the manufacturing of salt. In 1860 he went to the oil fields, continuing in the oil business for several years, when he retired to Allegheny county, where he had purchased a small farm, on which his death occurred Dec. 11, 1881. He was buried at Tarentum, Pa. He married Margaret Eckman, of Westmoreland county, Pa., and they had five children, namely: Welling, who died at Tarentum; Elizabeth and Julia, who reside at Tarentum; Mark; and John, who was accidentally drowned at Cape May, N. J., in 1876. He was a rising young lawyer, a member of the Allegheny county bar, and had been engaged in practice for several years.

(IX) Mark Marvin, son of Anthony and father of George A. Marvin, was born in South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pa., July 12, 1839, and attended the district schools in early boyhood in what is now Gilpin township. In 1872 he came to the farm he still owns, the old Philip Klingsmith farm, located two and a half miles from Leechburg, Pa. The history of this farm can be traced as far back as 1789, and a warrant was received for it by Joshua Elder. It was surveyed by George Ross. Two adjoining tracts were taken up earlier, one in 1773 and the other in 1776.

On March 23, 1871, Mark Marvin was married to Elizabeth McKallip, a daughter of George W. McKallip, and they have the following children: George A., John H., Margaret J., Mary C. (wife of George Hazelett), Julia A., Charles McKallip and Paul Shirley. When Allegheny township was separated into three townships, in 1878, Mr. Marvin was one of the workers for this desirable division. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

(X) George A. Marvin was educated in the public schools and at the Leechburg high school. He has been more or less associated with his father in business and has always resided at home.

M. BLATT, a general merchant at Brady's Bend, in the township of that name, in Armstrong county, has been engaged in that line of business for the last twenty-seven years. He was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 30, 1850, son of Peter and Barbara (Stuppee) Blatt.

Peter Blatt was a resident of Pittsburgh for some years. He came to Armstrong county

when his son Matt was two years old, and later moved to Butler county, Pa. Both he and his excellent wife are now deceased.

Matt Blatt grew to manhood in Brady's Bend township and attended school until he was eleven years old, when he began working in the mines. Later he went to Pittsburgh, where he learned the trade of tinner which he followed for a number of years in East Brady, conducting at the same time a hardware store as a member of the firm of V. Blatt & Bro. Later he and his brother divided the property and Matt. Blatt embarked in business at Brady's Bend, first as a hardware merchant, but gradually adding to his stock until he now carries a general line of goods. He enjoys an excellent patronage. At first he was located in the old building which is still standing beside his present one. At one time he suffered loss by fire, but recovered and continued his operations. St. Patrick's Catholic Church of Brady's Bend holds his membership. In politics he is a Democrat, but he has not desired public office, devoting himself to his family and business interests. He is interested in some oil lands in Butler county, and is a man of means and considerable business acumen.

In 1883 Mr. Blatt married Elizabeth Benson, a daughter of John and Mary Benson, natives of Butler county, Pa. No children have been born to this union.

THOMAS WALLY, general farmer and well known resident of Perry township, Armstrong county, Pa., was born on the Wally homestead in Perry township Sept. 29, 1838, and is a son of John and Charlotte (Truby) Wally.

Thomas Wally, his paternal grandfather, was a pioneer in what is now Fairview township, Butler county, Pa. His wife was named Rachel Hanes.

John Wally, son of Thomas Wally, settled in Perry township, Armstrong county, in 1834, cleared and improved a farm of 100 acres with the assistance of his older sons, and died on this farm in 1885, in his seventy-third year. This property is now owned by James M. Wally, a brother of Thomas Wally. John Wally married Charlotte Truby, daughter of Jacob and Mary Ann (Lauffer) Truby.

Thomas Wally attended the district schools in boyhood when opportunity offered and has followed farming more or less all his life. He has owned and occupied his present farm of 150 acres since 1886. For thirty years he was employed in the Pennsylvania oil fields as a carpenter and rig and tank builder, and

was considered a very competent workman. Politically he is a Democrat and an influential one in Perry township, where his fellow citizens have frequently elected him to public offices, the duties of which he has discharged with efficiency. He has acceptably served as assessor, auditor, tax collector and school director.

On Dec. 16, 1860, Thomas Wally was married to Sarah A. Crawford, a daughter of William and Jemima (Burford) Crawford, who were among the early settlers in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Wally have had twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity: James C.; Perry L.; Alexander; Mackwith M.; Olive M., who is deceased; William C.; Rebecca; Charlotte F.; John; Jane, who is the wife of Albert A. Calhoun; and Thomas O. Mr. Wally is a progressive and well informed farmer, and is a member of Armstrong Grange, No. 1234.

JERRY T. SMITH, a farmer of Red Bank township, Armstrong county, was born Oct. 7, 1881, on the place he now occupies, son of the late George J. Smith.

The family was established in this county by his great-grandfather, George Smith, a native of Westmoreland county, whence he came to Mahoning township, Armstrong county. He followed farming the rest of his days. In politics he was a Democrat, and in early life a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in after years joining the Reformed Church. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Nolf, had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters.

John Smith, son of George, was born Feb. 28, 1816, in Armstrong county. He was a prosperous farmer, owning 175 acres of land, which afterward became the property of his son George J. Smith. He was active in church work and local affairs, serving as supervisor of Red Bank township, and being an official member of the German Lutheran Church until his death. Politically he was a Democrat. He died May 16, 1875. In May, 1839, Mr. Smith married Catherine Potts, who was born March 6, 1820, and survived him, dying March 24, 1884. Her father, John Potts, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, was born in Westmoreland county, and lived for some time in Porter township, Jefferson county, afterward coming to Red Bank township, this county, where he engaged in farming. He was a Democrat and a member of the German Lutheran Church. By his marriage to a Miss Whitehead he had thirteen children, five sons and

eight daughters. Mr. and Mrs. John Smith had a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, as follows: Lucinda, born April 22, 1840, married April 3, 1867, Adam Hetrick, a farmer of Wayne township; Samuel, born April 2, 1842, married Rachel Biddinger (he served two years in the 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war); William David, born Dec. 27, 1843, at one time a farmer of Indiana county, afterward moved to Rural Valley, Armstrong county, where he remained until death, March 18, 1908 (he married Lizzie Watt, and after her death married Lydia Gaston); George J. is mentioned below; John J., a farmer, born Jan. 3, 1848, married Hannah McGregor; Daniel B., born Feb. 7, 1850, died Nov. 12, 1860; Rachel, born Feb. 28, 1852, died Oct. 26, 1860; Rosanna was born March 23, 1856; Peter H., born April 25, 1858, married Samantha Hetrick, and engaged in farming; Maggie, born May 20, 1865, married R. C. Berkey, proprietor of "Coffin's House," at Kersey's, Elk county.

George J. Smith was born Jan. 10, 1846, on the farm in Red Bank township, Armstrong county, where his son, Jerry T., now lives, and was also reared there. He was given a good education in the common schools of the day. When a young man he was engaged in lumbering, afterward devoting his attention to farming and stockraising, in which he was very prosperous. He improved his farm and kept his property in excellent condition, being noted for his practical and systematic methods. His tract of 145 acres was one of the most valuable farms in the township, not only well improved on the surface, but underlaid with coal, limestone and firebrick clay. Mr. Smith served six years as supervisor of Red Bank township. In politics he was a Republican.

On Dec. 25, 1880, Mr. Smith married Saville C. Wise, and they had four children, born as follows: Jerry T., Oct. 7, 1881; James P., June 12, 1883; Maggie Armelda, April 9, 1885 (died Dec. 4, 1896); and Wavie Isola, March 3, 1893. The last named was educated in the Turkey Run school, and on March 11, 1914, was married to Sydney Clyde Yost, a miner by occupation, who was born June 24, 1888, in Putneyville, Armstrong county, son of George Washington and May H. (Rose) Yost, of Putneyville. Mr. Sydney C. Yost is a member of the Putneyville Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 735, and a member of the M. E. Church at that place, to which his wife also belongs.

George J. Smith, the father of the above

family, died May 10, 1901. His widow is now a member of the Evangelical Church of Mount Oliver, Pennsylvania.

Jerry T. Smith was educated in the Turkey Run school in Red Bank township, which he attended until seventeen years old. He worked for his father until the latter's death, after which he and his brother James conducted the farm in partnership until August, 1912, when Jerry bought his brother's interest, becoming the sole owner of the farm. It comprises 144 acres, seventy-five of which are under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Smith is operating the farm on the business-like methods followed by his father before him, and is taking his place among the leading farmers of the township. He is a Republican in political connection but not active in party or public affairs. He is a member of the Evangelical Church of Mount Oliver.

James P. Smith, born June 12, 1883, received his education in the Turkey Run school, and remained on the farm until Jan. 3, 1910, when he went to Kittanning. There for several months he was engaged in mining fire clay, on Oct. 3d of that year moving to Putneyville, Armstrong county, where he followed mining and remained until April 1, 1912. Then he returned to the farm for several months, in August, 1912, selling his interest in the property to his brother Jerry, and returning to Putneyville, where he bought town property, eight lots, and is engaged in mining. He is a member of Putneyville Lodge, No. 735, Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs; he also served four terms as recording secretary, and in September, 1913, was elected representative to the grand lodge. He also belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church at that place. In politics he is a member of the Washington party. On Nov. 24, 1909, he married Olive G. Schrecengost, daughter of Levi and Polly Ann (Schaffer) Schrecengost, and they have had three children, born as follows: Leona Pearl, June 10, 1910; Vernon Edward, Oct. 8, 1911; and Belva Lucile, March 26, 1913. Mrs. Smith is also a member of the M. E. Church.

Jonas Wise, father of Mrs. George J. Smith, was born May 11, 1821, in Dauphin county, and died April 29, 1894. His father, John Wise, was a blacksmith of Dauphin county, where he and his wife, whose maiden name was Bordner, are buried. They had children as follows: Adam, George, Daniel, Jacob, Jonas, Elias, Catherine, Hannah and Tina.

Jonas Wise received his education in the schools of Dauphin county. In 1864 he moved

to Red Bank township, Armstrong county, and settled near Little Mudlick, buying a tract of sixty acres, where he carried on general farming. He was twice married, first to Sarah Fite, who was born Dec. 28, 1823, in Dauphin county, and died in November, 1864, in Little Mudlick, Armstrong county. Her father was John Fite and her mother's maiden name was Will. Five children were born to this marriage: Samuel, deceased, who married Mary Kunselman, lives at Langville, Jefferson county; Jerry is unmarried; Isaac F., who married Annie Mohoney, lived for a time at Elmira, N. Y., has returned to New Bethlehem, Clarion county, in October, 1913; Emma Jane married John Schaffer, of Red Bank township; Savilla C. is Mrs. Smith. Jonas Wise married for his second wife Elizabeth Lankard, daughter of John and Margaret (Anderlive) Lankard, and to them were born three children: John, who married Caroline Barr; Jacob, twin of John, who has been three times married, his first wife being Annie Hinterliter, his second Mrs. London, his third Martha; and Lettie Fiana, wife of James Wilson Nolf, of Fairmount City, Clarion county. John and Jacob Wise are both ministers of the gospel. Jonas Wise and his two wives are buried at New Salem, in Red Bank township. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but afterward became a Republican. He was a member of the Evangelical Church at Little Mudlick.

ARCHIE F. RAIRIGH, carpenter and contractor of Cowanshannock township, was born in that township, on a portion of the farm where he now resides, March 16, 1852, a son of William and Elizabeth (Knisley) Rairigh.

William Rairigh was born in 1796, in Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and became a pioneer of what is now Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, Pa. Here he cleared and improved a homestead, a portion of which is owned by his son Archie F., and died upon it in 1878, in his eighty-third year. He married twice, his first wife being Barbara Brilhart, who bore him three children: Lavina, who married George Mealey; Moses, and Jesse. By his second marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth (Knisley) Zimmerman, born in Bedford county, Pa., he had four children: Catharine, who married George Clark; William K.; Solomon A. and Archie F. By her first marriage Mrs. Elizabeth Rairigh had three children: Elias; Esther, who married Robert Martin; and John.

Archie F. Rairigh was reared on his father's homestead and sent to the public schools of the neighborhood. When only eighteen years old, in 1869, he began his business career as a painter, and followed that trade for fifteen years, in 1885 commencing to work as a carpenter. His business grew to such an extent that since 1892 he has been devoting himself to contracting and building, and with the exception of three years, when he was at Pittsburgh and Vandergrift, he has spent his life on the old homestead. Among other important contracts he has carried out have been the following: The erection of the Presbyterian church at Rural Valley in 1892; the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Yatesboro; the Appleby Manor church, near Ford City, in 1891, and the reconstruction of the same edifice in 1908; the building of the Baptist church of East Franklin township in 1893; the carpenter work on the Sagamore public school building in 1906 and the Scottdale public school building in Cowanshannock township in 1911; the designing of the public school building in Rural Valley in 1911; the designing and erection of the Rural Valley National Bank building in 1911, one of the best bank buildings in the county; as well as other work of less importance.

In 1875 Mr. Rairigh married Catherine Nichols, daughter of Charles and Lidy (Forsythe) Nichols, of Pine township, this county. They have had children as follows: Winona, who married Charles McKinley; Lenora, who married Ralph McKenny; Lawrence; Lucretia, who is deceased; Esmerelda, who married Woodford Rankin; Delcy B., who married Harry Gilmore, and Ruby M., who married George Keys. Mr. Rairigh is serving his second term as overseer of the poor of Cowanshannock township. In politics he is a Republican. In every relation of life he has proved himself a man of the highest integrity and his success has been attained along legitimate lines.

WILLIAM M. KNEPSHIELD has been a lifelong resident of Burrell township, where he owns a fine farm of 200 acres. His family is of German origin, his great-grandfather, Barnhard Knepschild having been a native of Germany. He belonged to a fine family, and was educated for the Catholic priesthood, but the church did not appeal to him and he left it, becoming a Lutheran. While still young he came to America, and he served the Colonial cause as a surgeon during the Revolution, after which he went to Porto Rico, practicing surgery there for a few years. From there

he returned to the United States, living in South Carolina for some time, and later in York county, Pa., where he died at an advanced age, universally respected. He never went back to Germany to claim his share of the estate to which he was entitled. His great-grandson, William M. Knepshild, still has the case in which he carried his instruments. His papers were destroyed in a fire at Leechburg which burned the residence of his daughter Susanna, wife of John Knepshild. Dr. Knepshild spoke seven languages.

John Knepshild, son of Barnhard, had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, Samuel, George, Catherine, John, Lany, Susanna, Jacob and Michael.

Samuel Knepshild, son of John and father of William M. Knepshild, was born March 29, 1818, in York county, Pa. After living two years in Ohio he came to Westmoreland county, Pa., where he remained a few years, thence moving to Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong Co., Pa. He made his home there for twelve years, during which time he married, at the end of that period moving to Kittingan township, where he lived for seven years. Moving back to Kiskiminetas township, he resided there for eighteen months, and then settled in Burrell township, on the farm now occupied by his son William. He died July 6, 1884. In 1840 he married Mary Ann Remaley, of Kiskiminetas township, who was born in June, 1823, one of the nine children (four sons and five daughters) born to Anthony and Lydia (Naley) Remaley of that township. Mrs. Knepshild died in 1904, aged eighty-one years.

William M. Knepshild was born on the old farm in Burrell township June 26, 1862. He has been a very successful farmer, and his valuable property, which comprises 200 acres, is in excellent condition under his efficient management. Grain, hay and stock are his principal products. His interest in public affairs has led him to take some part in the local government, and he has served as constable and for several terms as school director.

On June 5, 1884, Mr. Knepshild married Emma Pierce, of Plum Creek township, daughter of James and Sarah (Harrold) Pierce, both of whom are deceased. Seven children, one son and six daughters, have been born to this marriage: Essie Jane, born Dec. 17, 1885, married Charles Davis, of Burrell township, who is now employed by the Westinghouse Company at East Pittsburgh, and has one child; Mary Wilmina, born Sept. 22, 1887, married Charles Peters, of Burrell

township, a farmer, and has two children, one son and one daughter; Cora Edna was born July 3, 1890; Emma Adelaide, Oct. 14, 1893; Thelma, Jan. 12, 1896; Anna Mabel, Oct. 8, 1899 (died aged eleven years); William Harold, April 7, 1903.

Mr. Knepshild and his family are members of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Brick Church, and he has served faithfully as deacon, secretary and treasurer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Lodge No. 1076, of Elderton.

WILLIAM LESLIE, of the firm of Leslie & Gibson, dealers in men's furnishings, clothing and shoes, and mayor of the city of Parker, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born at Parker Dec. 4, 1879, son of Dr. Henry and Catherine (Griffin) Leslie.

The Leslie family is Scotch and many of the name came to America prior to the Revolutionary war. There is proof that many Leslies served in the patriot army, one of whom became a high ranking officer.

Dr. Henry Leslie was born at Mauch Chunk, Pa., and there married Catherine Griffin, who was born in the city of Boston. In 1868 they came to Parker City, where Dr. Leslie successfully practiced medicine until 1883, when he died at the age of fifty years. His widow and three children still survive, the latter being: Thomas G., who is a lawyer in practice at Bristol, Pa., and also at Philadelphia; and Josephine and William, both of whom reside at Parker City.

William Leslie was reared in his native place and attended the public schools. His business life began as a clerk in the clothing and men's furnishings line at Parker, in 1898, and he continued therein until 1905, when he became a member of the firm of Leslie & Co., which style continued until July 24, 1911, when the firm became Leslie & Gibson. This firm carries a fine line of goods, and the house is one of the progressive, up-to-date business concerns of the place, enjoying a large trade. The firm stands high both in its own line and with the public.

William Leslie married Jennie E. Palmer, daughter of George and Mary (Daly) Palmer, of Parker City, and one son of that marriage survives, William George. Mr. Leslie subsequently married (second) Bertha Watt, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Timlin) Watt, of Edenburg, Clarion Co., Pa. Mr. Leslie is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and in December, 1911, entered upon his duties as

mayor of Parker City, to which office he was elected in the preceding month, for a term of four years. Mayor Leslie is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and belongs also to the order of Eagles, both at Parker City.

JAMES D. CLARK, fruit grower and farmer in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, was born in Kiskiminetas township, this county, April 20, 1868, a son of Jacob W. Clark and a grandson of Henry Clark.

Henry Clark was for many years a farmer in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, and died there when aged seventy years. He married Magdalena Kneppshield, and they had the following children: Susanna, George W., Jacob W., John K., Martha, Mary, Nancy, Margaret, Ida and Henry.

Jacob W. Clark, son of Henry, was born Aug. 21, 1847, on the old farm of his parents, where he grew to manhood. He has engaged in farming all his life, and resides on his valuable estate of ninety acres, which is situated in Parks township. He is a well known and respected man, and is at present serving as supervisor of his township. He married Catherine A. Shutt, daughter of Michael Shutt, of Spring Church, Armstrong county, and they have five sons: James D., Harry M., Grover C., Allen C. and William J.

James D. Clark was reared on the home farm and attended the country schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Parsons, Kan., remaining there one year and returning to the homestead after this glimpse of western life. When twenty-one years old he began farming for himself and remained twelve years in Burrell township, moving from there to his native township, in which he lived for seven years. In 1906 he bought the Capt. Henry Truby farm in Gilpin township, containing 104 acres, and has developed into one of the foremost fruit growers in western Pennsylvania. He has orchards of choice varieties covering twenty-three and a half acres of his valuable farm, and to this industry he gives constant personal attention. His success along this line has made him well known, and he is looked upon as an authority in everything concerning the raising of fruit. During the harvest seasons he gives employment to quite an army of men and boys and during the blossoming season his fruit farm, just one mile east of Leechburg, is a scene of beauty that attracts many admiring visitors.

Mr. Clark married Anna Remaly, a daughter of W. R. Remaly, and they have six chil-

dren: Charles J., Howard E., Ada E., Robert H., James E. and Lawrence D. Mr. Clark and family are members of the Hebron Lutheran Church at Leechburg. He casts his vote with the Democratic party, but takes no part other than a good citizen's interest in political matters.

DAVID WOLFF, grocer of Oak Ridge, is one of the leading citizens of that village. He was born in Washington township, Armstrong county, March 27, 1857, son of Solomon and Catherine (Christman) Wolff, both also natives of Washington township.

David Wolff, his grandfather, was one of the early settlers in Washington township, where he owned two hundred acres of land along the Allegheny river, opposite Mahoning. He cleared a large part of it, and died there at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife was Polly Henry, and their children were: John; Jacob; Absalom; Daniel; Sarah, who married Benjamin Leasure; Betsey, who married Frederick Christman; Polly; Andrew, and Solomon.

Solomon Wolff, father of David, was a farmer, and died on the old Wolff homestead, Jan. 11, 1864. His wife, who was Catherine Christman, died a few years previous. She was the daughter of John and Ann (Christman) Christman, pioneers of Washington township. Solomon and Catherine Wolff had four children, viz.: Sarah (deceased), David, John Wesley, and Catherine (deceased).

David Wolff was born and reared in Washington township, where he attended the common schools, and began life as a farmer. Later he engaged in coal mining. He resided in Washington township until June, 1882, when he moved to Oak Ridge in Red Bank township, where he has since resided, and he engaged in mining for thirty years after coming here. He also conducted a barber shop, and July 1, 1912, embarked in the grocery business at Oak Ridge, in which he is meeting with gratifying success.

On Dec. 25, 1877, Mr. Wolff married Jennie, daughter of Michael and Mary J. (Wolf) Fink, of Washington township, and granddaughter of Michael and Margaret (Early) Wolf, who were pioneer settlers of Pine township. Her maternal great-grandfather, Andrew Early, was a pioneer of Pine township, where he took up a large tract of land and where he died. A part of this tract is still owned by his descendants.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wolff were the parents of four children: Pearl, wife of Rolston

Doverspike; Mary Willa; Jay Edwin, and Violet Ethel. Mrs. Wolff has conducted a millinery store at Oak Ridge since 1894, and has an excellent trade. The family are members of the M. E. Church at Oak Ridge, and Mr. Wolff is a member of New Bethlehem Lodge, No. 725, I. O. O. F., of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and of the United Mine Workers. He is one of the school directors of Red Bank township, and served two terms as assistant assessor. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Mr. Wolff and Mr. A. H. McArmich were the founders of the M. E. Church at Oak Ridge. As treasurer of the congregation, all the material used in its construction was charged to Mr. Wolff, and the responsibility was a hard one. It is now entirely paid for and one of the finest churches in the county. Mr. Wolff is one of those energetic men who accomplish all they undertake to do, and do it well. He is public-spirited and has made himself valuable as a citizen and office holder in his township and county.

PHILIP F. HILLWIG, a farmer of Brady's Bend township, Armstrong county, was born in that township Nov. 25, 1874, son of John C. Hillwig.

The father was born in Germany, whence he came to Brady's Bend township in young manhood. Here he married a girl by the name of Merchant and had three children, William, Lewis and John, all of whom are still living, William at Greensburg, Pa.; Lewis at East St. Louis, Ill.; John at Mt. Pleasant, Pa. His wife having died Mr. Hillwig again married, his second wife being Mrs. Harriet (Parker) Long, of Brady's Bend, the widow of George W. Long, who was killed in the Civil war. She had two children by Mr. Long who are living, Lyman L., of Braddock, Pa., and Mrs. Hattie Stewart, of Karns City, Pa. Mr. Hillwig had four children by his second wife, all of whom are living: George N., at Los Angeles, Cal.; Samuel P., at Kaylor, Pa.; Philip F.; and Aaron Roy, at Karns City, Pa. The father died April 22, 1908, at the age of seventy-six years. The mother survives and makes her home with her son-in-law, Archie Stewart, who lives on the old homestead. During nearly all his active life Mr. Hillwig was a miner. Fraternally he was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania.

Philip F. Hillwig grew up in his native township, attending school there, and then for four or five years worked as a carpenter and

painter at Rankin, Pa. Returning to Brady's Bend, he was there for ten years engaged in lumbering, owning a complete outfit and giving employment to seven men. He still owns sixty acres of timberland in Fairview township, Butler Co., Pa., as well as a 150-acre farm in Brady's Bend township, which is conveniently located three-quarters of a mile northwest of Kaylor on the new road between Kaylor and Karns City. Mr. Hillwig put up his present excellent buildings and developed his farm considerably. It was a property that had not been operated for thirty years and was known as the Jameson farm. Some idea of the extent of Mr. Hillwig's operations can be gained from the fact that he employs ten men and carries on general farming.

In 1901 Mr. Hillwig was married to Olive Flick, who was born in Toby township, Clarion Co., Pa., daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Flick, residents of the above named township. Mr. and Mrs. Hillwig have had four children: Harold, who was born at Swissvale, Pa.; and Iva, Edna and Adel, who were all born in Brady's Bend township.

Fraternally Mr. Hillwig belongs to the Odd Fellows at Kaylor, the Knights of Pythias at Brady's Bend, and the Encampment at Chincora, but has held no offices therein. He also belongs to the Grange, of which he is now secretary, and has been the local chairman for two terms. The Baptist Church holds his membership and he is now serving it as treasurer. Politically he is a Republican, and has been auditor of his township. A man of progressive ideas, he has forged ahead, and is now considered one of the leading farmers of his locality.

THOMAS M. KLINGENSMITH, a farmer of Gilpin township, Armstrong county, was born in that township Jan. 28, 1854, a son of Henry W. and Esther (Myers) Klingensmith. His paternal great-grandfather, who came to western Pennsylvania from Germany, was the founder of the family in this country.

Adam Klingensmith, son of the founder, was born in 1804, and died in 1871. He settled in what is now Parks township, Armstrong county, Pa., where he owned a farm of sixty acres, operating it in conjunction with hewing timber for barns. His remains are interred at the Forks Church, in Gilpin township. His wife Jennie (Shoop) was born in 1809, and died in 1876. Their children were: David, who went West; Henry W.; Abraham, of Armstrong county; Adam, who

went West, and Peter, of Armstrong county.

Henry W. Klingensmith was born in Allegheny (now Parks) township, this county, in 1829, and developed from a carpenter into a contractor and lumber dealer. During his useful life he became a well-known man, one whose honesty was proverbial. His death occurred at Leechburg, Pa., May 30, 1910, when he was eighty-one years of age, and his remains lie in the Forks cemetery. His first wife, Esther Myers, born Feb. 20, 1832, died July 9, 1868, the mother of the following named children: Susanna, deceased; Thomas M.; Leanda, who married William S. Miller; Aaron, deceased; Philip, of Westmoreland county; Jeremiah, of Gilpin township; Winchester, of Gilpin township; Margaret, who married Philip Brothers; and Laban, who was killed by a train. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Klingensmith married (second) Sina Craig, born Nov. 28, 1834, who died Nov. 8, 1903. By this marriage he became the father of four children: Augustus J., of Leechburg; Clarissa, of Leechburg; a daughter that died in infancy; and Henry, of Leechburg. Mr. Klingensmith's third marriage was to the widow of Finley Shuster, and she survives, making her home at Leechburg. There were no children by the third union. Mr. Klingensmith belonged to that high class of men whose sense of honor was so strong that their verbal promise was accepted as another man's written bond would be. During the years he lived in Parks township he made his influence felt, always directing it toward securing the betterment of existing conditions, and a general moral uplift. His loss was deeply felt in the community in which he had spent his life.

Thomas M. Klingensmith attended Mt. Joy school No. 7, in Gilpin township, until he was sixteen years old, when he left to devote all of his attention to helping his father in his various undertakings, thus securing a thorough training and laying the foundation for a life of useful endeavor. When he was twenty-six years old he married, and leaving the parental roof began teaming for Kirkpatrick & Co., at Leechburg, who conducted the rolling mill there. For ten years he continued in this line, the last eighteen months being labor boss. Having secured valuable experience and connections he embarked in business for himself, and for a quarter of a century operated a flourishing teaming business. Preferring to spend the remainder of his life on a farm, he bought his present property in Gilpin township, moving upon it in

1907. It is a beautiful farm, located along the Kiskiminetas river, following the line of Parks township. The property consists of fifty-seven acres of valuable land, and is underlaid with fine soft coal, which Mr. Klingensmith has sold. He raises peaches and apples, having a magnificent orchard, and sells in the Leechburg markets, which he attends personally, and where he is one of the best known dealers.

On Jan. 19, 1878, Mr. Klingensmith was married to Annie M. Shaner, daughter of John Shaner, of Parks township. They have the following children: Homer W., of Leechburg, employed at the steel mill; John T., of Gilpin township, also employed at the steel mill, at Hyde Park, and Levern S., who is at school.

Mr. Klingensmith is a Republican, but has never entered public life. The Lutheran Church holds his membership, and he is active in the Sunday school. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows, being past grand of his lodge and prominent in the encampment. In everything he has undertaken Mr. Klingensmith has proved himself a man of resource, quick to take advantage of opportunities as presented, and he is justly numbered among the leading men of Gilpin township.

JAMES E. CLAYPOOLE, manager and superintendent of the Buffalo Woolen Mills, at Worthington, Pa., was born in 1850, in West Franklin township, Armstrong Co., Pa., a son of James and Mary J. Claypoole, grandson of George Claypoole and great-grandson of James Claypoole.

James Claypoole was born near Philadelphia, Pa., and at a very early day endeavored to establish a home in Manor township, Armstrong county, but was driven away by the Indians. Some years afterward he returned to Manor township and was one of the early settlers, seeing much hardship but successfully defending himself and family from further Indian attacks.

George Claypoole, son of James, was born in Armstrong county and his life was spent in agricultural work. He married a member of the Campbell family, and they had the following children: James, George, Abraham, Joseph, Margaret, Rebecca, Mary Ann, and Lucretia. George Claypoole died in the year 1858, at the age of ninety-two years.

James Claypoole, son of George and father of James E. Claypoole, was born and reared in Armstrong county and followed the peaceful life of a farmer. He was a man of sound

judgment and at times was elected to township offices. His first marriage was to Jane Sloan, who died without issue, and his second union was with Mary J. Black. Five children were born to them, namely: James E., George H., Maggie A., John S. and Mary E. The father of the above family died in 1883, and the mother in 1896. They were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church.

James E. Claypoole attended the local schools, the Slate Lick high school and the Worthington Select School, after which he accepted a clerical position in the store of W. F. Rumberger, of Craigsville, and remained there for one year. From 1873 until 1886 he was a clerk in the store of Graff & Firth, of Buffalo Mills, and then was promoted to manager, at which time he became a stockholder as well as superintendent of the Buffalo Woolen Mills, as stated above. These mills were established in 1865. The product up to 1888 was largely flannels and stocking yarns; since then the main product has been wool bed blankets, which are in great demand today, having won their way through the excellence of their manufacture. The business is in a prosperous condition.

In 1877 Mr. Claypoole was married to Sarah E. Morrison, daughter of John C. Morrison, of Worthington, Pa., and they have six children, as follows: Mary Belle, who is the wife of Dr. Maxwell; Margaret F., who is the wife of James Rayburn; John N.; James A., who married a Miss Boarts; Greta, and Samuel. For forty-five years Mr. Claypoole has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been a trustee for more than forty years and a teacher in the Sunday school for over twenty years. He has been a member as well as the leader of the choir ever since he united with the church, in 1868.

ISAAC E. SHUMAKER, of Madison township, Armstrong county, is one of the best known men in the northern part of Armstrong county, and a prominent representative of a substantial old family which has been settled in that section for a century. He is a great-grandson of John Shumaker, a native of Germany, who came to America some time before the Revolution with six brothers, Solomon, Adam, George, Simon, Samuel and Daniel. George was the founder of another well-known branch of the family in western Pennsylvania. They settled first in Loudoun county, Va., whence John Shumaker came to Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1770. He

purchased and cleared a large tract of land in Franklin township, making a permanent home on that place, where he died. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, in the American army, and also served during the Indian troubles in western Pennsylvania. His death was caused by injuries he had received during his army service. His wife was Mary Ann Baker, and they had two sons and three daughters, the sons being Philip and John.

Philip Shumaker, eldest son of John and Mary Ann. (Baker) Shumaker, was born Jan. 25, 1784, in Westmoreland county, Pa., and died April 10, 1860. In 1814 he settled in what is now Mahoning township, Armstrong county (his brother John coming later), taking up 400 acres of land near Oakland, 200 acres of which he sold in 1824 to a favorite cousin, Phillip Shumaker; he cleared and improved the 200 acres he retained, making a fine homestead, upon which he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring there. He married Elizabeth Rose, who was born Nov. 18, 1790, and survived him, dying June 12, 1863. George Rose, her father, was born near Murrysville, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and was a farmer and hotel-keeper. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shumaker, as follows: Mary, born April 14, 1812, married Adam Smith, and died in 1887; John was born Oct. 22, 1813; Sarah, born Jan. 5, 1815, died young; Joseph, born April 9, 1819, was a minister of the German Baptist Church; Isaac was born July 27, 1821; Philip, was born March 2, 1825; Susanna, born July 20, 1827; married Robert Ferguson; Elizabeth, born May 17, 1831, married M. N. Hetrick; Samuel, was born March 12, 1834. The father was a Whig in politics until 1856, when he became a Republican. He was a member of the German Baptist Church.

Joseph Shumaker, son of Philip, was born April 9, 1819. By purchase he acquired 100 acres of his father's original homestead and passed all his days on that place, dying there in December, 1860, at the comparatively early age of forty-one years. For twenty years he was a minister of the German Baptist Church, and he was one of the most respected citizens of the township in his day. He married Catherine Baughman, and they had a family of twelve children, six of whom grew to maturity: Hannah, who was twice married, first to Peter Kimmel and later to Dr. Richard T. Pollard; Isaac E.; David; Maria, who married Jacob Kimmel; Elizabeth, deceased; Levi, deceased; Adam, deceased; Solomon T.;

Daniel L.; John, deceased, and two who died in infancy.

Isaac E. Shumaker, son of Joseph and Catherine (Baughman) Shumaker, was born April 18, 1843, in what is now Mahoning township, where he was reared and educated. Since 1864 he has been a resident of Madison township. He cleared the larger part of the farm he owns and occupies, and made all improvements which so materially add to its worth, erecting buildings, and cultivating the place in the up-to-date manner which characterizes all he undertakes. He also cleared the land where the town of Deanville now stands. For years he was one of the leading business men of that place, having a general merchandise store there for thirty-five years, and acting as postmaster at that place for the long period of twenty-nine and a half years. Meantime, for two and a half years, he owned and conducted a store near Edensburg, Clarion county, during the oil excitement. From the fall of 1865 to the fall of 1869 he was heavily interested in the huckster business, shipping to Pittsburgh, and kept several teams busy hauling his produce to the station. This was during the building of the low-grade division of the Allegheny Valley railroad and later at St. Charles (then Leatherwood). For sixteen years, from his own property of 100 acres and leased land adjoining, Mr. Shumaker was engaged in shipping fire clay to Rochester and Sharon, Pa., and Massillon and Newburg, Ohio, and during that time he also shipped iron ore to Kittanning, Pa. In 1900 he organized the Clarion Fire Brick Company, of which he is president, and the works, at St. Charles, Pa., consume sixty tons of fire clay per day, in the manufacture of a superior grade of fire brick, used exclusively for steel furnaces. Mr. Shumaker has been at the head of this concern since its organization. It was his idea to drill gas wells to furnish gas for the operation of the plane, and the company now owns and operates eleven for that purpose, at a monthly expense of one thousand dollars. He is a man of vigorous mind, with the energy and ambition to carry out his projects successfully, and the substantial position he occupies in the business world has been gained by his own efforts. His tireless industry and executive ability have enabled him to accomplish much.

On April 21, 1864, Mr. Shumaker married Lucinda Shumaker, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Ringer) Shumaker, of Burrell township, this county, and they have had eleven children who reached maturity: Nettie,

wife of William Walter; Burton; May, wife of Dr. William Rolston; L. Smith, a minister of the Baptist Church; Chalmer; Esther, wife of Ernest Kramer; Laura, deceased, who married Harry Diehl; Ernest, superintendent of the Clarion Fire Brick Works; Lillian, wife of George L. Goodhart; Albert L., and one that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Shumaker are members of the Free Baptist Church at Deanville, which he serves officially as deacon. He is a Republican in political sentiment.

SAMUEL SHEARER, a general blacksmith and justice of the peace of Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, was born in East Franklin township, Armstrong Co., Pa., Oct. 26, 1850, a son of John Shearer.

John Shearer was born in South Buffalo township, this county, and grew up there, receiving a limited educational training and learning farming in all its details. He married Elizabeth Cornman, born in North Buffalo township, this county, daughter of George Cornman, who came from some point east of the mountains to Armstrong county. After their marriage, John Shearer and wife settled on the farm of one hundred acres owned by his mother, who was a widow, the father having died when John Shearer was a small boy. Later, however, John Shearer bought a farm of one hundred acres in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. At the time of his purchase this land was all woodland, but he developed it into a valuable farm, and was successful as an agriculturist. John Shearer and wife had children as follows: George, Isaiah, Annie, Andrew, Mary, John, Absalom, Sarah Jane, Samuel, Peter G., and Catherine (who died in infancy). Politically John Shearer was a Democrat, but he did not take an active part in public affairs.

Samuel Shearer, son of John Shearer, attended school in East Franklin township until he was seventeen years old, and then began learning blacksmithing. After completing his apprenticeship he located at Foster Mills, where he has since continued to reside. For twenty-four years he was postmaster at this point, continuing as such until the office was abandoned, mail now being delivered by the Star route.

In 1873 Mr. Shearer married Kate E. Kaufmann, a daughter of Henry Kaufmann, and the following children have been born to them: Maggie E. is deceased; John P., who married Cora Jenkins, resides in Sugar Creek township, where he is engaged in farming and

teaming; Harry resides at Ellwood City, Pa.; Nannie B. is the wife of Harry W. Rose, of Craigsville, Pa.; Jesse Lee, who married Effie Porterfield, resides in Sugar Creek township with his father; one son died in infancy.

In addition to working at his trade Mr. Shearer is also a farmer, owning four and a quarter acres of land and for a number of years renting 200 acres, all at Foster Mills. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Cowansville, the Encampment, I. O. O. F. at Kittanning, and the Knights of Malta at the same borough. Since casting his first vote, he has been a Republican, and he has served on the school board for twelve years, now being secretary of that body. Elected a justice of the peace for Sugar Creek township, he gave such satisfaction that he was reelected and is now serving his second term, which expires in 1914. The M. E. Church holds his membership and profits by his liberality, and there as elsewhere he is highly esteemed as an upright man.

JOHN H. LASHER, of Kittanning, painter and decorator, has been successfully engaged in that business in the borough for several years. He is a native of Washington township, this county, where the family has been established for several generations.

Benjamin Lasher, great-grandfather of John H. Lasher, came from east of the mountains and settled in what is now Washington township, Armstrong county, among the pioneers in that region. He owned about four hundred acres of land and there passed the remainder of his life. He was married before his removal to the county.

Abram Lasher, second child of Benjamin, was born east of the mountains, and passed practically all his life in Washington township. He received a common school education and followed farming all his life, becoming the owner of over two hundred acres in Washington township, where he settled after his marriage, and where he and his family made many improvements. He built a shop on the farm for blacksmithing and wagon repair work, in which he engaged until obliged to retire because of old age. He married Margaret Gould, a native of Madison township, this county, and to them were born a family of eight children, namely: Benjamin, Daniel, Abe, George, Nick, Johnston, William and Wyland, the last named being now the only survivor. The father died aged seventy-seven years, six months, fourteen days, the mother aged seventy-five years, both passing away on

the farm, and they are interred in the Lime-stone cemetery on that property. Mr. Lasher was a member of the Church of God. In politics he was a Republican, and actively interested in the success of the party, though he never held any offices. Upon his death his son William inherited that part of the old homestead upon which the residence and buildings were located.

Wyland Lasher, son of Abram, was born March 4, 1850, in Washington township, Armstrong county, where he passed all of his active years. He received his education in the public schools there. He assisted his father greatly in the improvement of the old homestead, and he received fifty-nine acres of the northern part of that property, situated one mile north of Montgomeryville, in Washington township, upon which he erected buildings and engaged in general farming on his own account. Agricultural work was always his principal occupation, and he lived on the home property for almost sixty-three years, in October, 1912, retiring and moving to Wickboro, Kittanning, where he and his wife now have a comfortable home at No. 1033 Orr avenue. Since that time he has visited the homestead weekly. He has always devoted all of his time to his own affairs, never taking any active part in public life or holding office. Politically he is an independent Republican, and his religious connection is with the Church of God.

Mr. Lasher married Catherine Frick, daughter of Abraham and Delilah (Bowser) Frick, and granddaughter of Michael Frick, the Fricks being of German descent. Michael Frick came to Armstrong county from Westmoreland county about 1840, and bought a large tract of land, which he farmed, at the same time following his trade of blacksmithing. In 1854 he moved to Butler county, Pa., where he died in 1863. He was a prominent member of the M. E. Church, often allowing the use of his home for services, and as class leader led the meetings himself many times. Abraham Frick, Mrs. Lasher's father, was born in Butler county, Pa., and received his schooling there and in Armstrong county, becoming a well-known blacksmith of East Franklin township, this county, though he died at the early age of thirty-two years. He is buried at the Montgomeryville Baptist Church. His wife Delilah (Bowser), a native of Armstrong county, daughter of Abraham and Polly Bowser, died at the age of forty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Frick had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Wyland Lasher became the parents of nine

children, all born in Washington township, namely: A. J., who lives in that township, married Minnie Croyl, and their children are Alma, Raymond, Gladys, Bertha, Alfred, Emmet and ———; James, who lives at Oakmont, married Martha Robinson; Cora is the wife of Ernst Holsour, and they reside on North avenue in Wickboro; Minerva is the wife of Ed. Shaffer; William married Anna Pugh, and they live at Kittanning; John H. resides at Wickboro; Maud is the wife of Ambrose Bowser; Lemuel is unmarried; Loran married Mary England, and they reside at Kittanning.

John H. Lasher, son of Wyland, was born June 29, 1886, near Adrian, in Washington township, where he was reared, obtaining his education in the common schools. He then went to Pittsburgh, where he learned the trade of painter, remaining in that city for four years. Then, in August, 1907, he came to Kittanning, where he has since been engaged as a contractor, his business headquarters being in the Heilman building. He employs from three to seven men, as the work requires, and has done some of the best work in the borough, including the decorating in the Steim hotel, all the street car work, the work in the new M. E. Church, and other important local contracts. He also had the painting and decorating of the Haskell building in East Brady, Pa. Mr. Lasher is a member of the union, and has the only union shop in Kittanning.

On Nov. 2, 1911, Mr. Lasher married Margaret Truitt, and they live at No. 618 Woodward avenue, Wickboro, where Mr. Lasher has erected a fine brick residence. They have one child, Humes, who was born in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Lasher attend the Reformed Church. He is a Republican in political questions, but not active in public affairs, and fraternally he belongs to the B. P. O. Elks and the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., at Kittanning.

Osceola T. Truitt, father of Mrs. Lasher, was born March 5, 1866, in Madison township, this county, son of Seth C. Truitt, and grandson of George W. Truitt. The latter's father was the pioneer family of this region, settling in Madison township, where George W. Truitt was born, one of a family of four children, namely: William, George W., David and James. George W. Truitt followed farming in Madison township until his death. He was a Baptist in religion, and a Republican in politics. He married Nancy Courson, and they became the parents of three children: Seth C., Alcinus G., and N. M.

Seth C. Truitt was an active business man, following iron mining and lumbering for some time, and later became a merchant at Truittsburg, Clarion Co., Pa., where he also was postmaster for years. He is still engaged in the business there. While a resident of Madison township, Armstrong county, he was engaged at ore digging and farming, moving thence to his present location. He married Mary Spangler, and they have had a family of seven children: Osceola T., Emery, Edward, Hoyt, Bruce, Elizabeth C., and Electa. The mother was a native of Center, Armstrong county, a daughter of Michael Spangler.

Osceola T. Truitt was but two years old when the family moved from Madison township, and he received his schooling in Clarion county. In his young manhood he taught school there for six terms, after which he became weighmaster for the coal mine at Fairmount, that county, for some time. He was next engaged as a street car conductor, after which he became employed at the Elk Brewery, where he is now assistant brewmaster. He is a member of the Order of Moose, at Kittanning, and on political questions is a Republican, but he takes no part in party affairs. Mr. Truitt married Cora M. Humes, daughter of William and Margaret (Pemberton) Humes, the former of England and the latter of Scotland. They have had four children: Margaret, wife of John H. Lasher; Clyde Edw., who married Sarah Davis, and resides at Kittanning; Scott A., at home, and Jeannette D., at home. The family resides at No. 206 Queen street, Kittanning.

REV. GAETANO FEDERICI, late pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Yatesboro, Armstrong county, was born at Castelgrande, Italy, May 12, 1876, a son of Dr. Vincini and Angeline (Masi) Federici. Dr. Federici was a prominent physician of Castelgrande for many years.

Entering the Muro Lucano Seminary, Father Federici was educated there and was graduated therefrom, being ordained to the priesthood in 1900. Immediately thereafter he came to the United States, and was made assistant pastor of St. Casimir and Diana's Church at Punxsutawney, Pa., where he continued until the fall of 1904. In that year he was assigned to the parish of St. Mary's, at Yatesboro, and began to build up the church. In the years that he was in charge his parish increased from fifty families to two hundred, the growth being steady and healthy. Through his efforts the magnificent new church edi-

fice, which has a seating capacity of 350 people, was erected at a cost of \$9,000, and in 1908 he built the parish house at a cost of \$2,000. The church now has a membership of 1,500 souls.

Father Federici died in August, 1913. He was devotedly beloved in his congregation. A scholarly man, his knowledge of human nature and sympathies made him a wise guide for his charges, and won him the confidence and respect of all with whom he was brought into contact.

JAMES A. PATTERSON has passed all his life on the farm in Cowanshannock township, which he now owns and cultivates, having been born there Oct. 6, 1850, son of James and Nancy (McFeeters) Patterson. Both the parents were natives of County Donegal, Ireland.

John Patterson, grandfather of James A. Patterson, came to the United States with his family about 1835, stopping in Philadelphia for about two years before he settled in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, where he and his son James bought the farm now owned and occupied by James A. Patterson. Soon thereafter James Patterson purchased his father's interest in the property, and the latter bought sixty-seven acres adjoining. Both men cleared and improved their land, and John Patterson died on his property. He was the father of the following family by his first wife: James, John, Alexander and Robert. Marrying again after her death, he had six children: Daniel, Mary, Margaret, William, Thomas and Joseph.

James Patterson, son of John Patterson and father of James A. Patterson, devoted himself to the clearing of his land after taking possession of it, and died there at the age of eighty-seven years. His children were: Susan, who married Archibald O'Hara; Andrew; John, and James A.

James A. Patterson, son of James Patterson, was reared on the old homestead, where he has always lived. In 1875 he married Melissa Schrecengost, daughter of Emanuel and Mary (Hartman) Schrecengost, of Cowanshannock township, and of the children born of this marriage five are living: Bertha, who married Albert Stewart; John; Nannie, who married Howard Boyer; Claire, and Jane.

Mr. Patterson is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Rural Valley. He is a Democrat politically, and has been a member of the board of supervisors for several terms, being a capable and efficient official.

GEORGE W. JAMIESON, present supervisor of Rayburn township, Armstrong county, has lived at his home there since 1865, having come to this locality when a boy with his father, Cassillis Jamieson. His grandfather, Q. Jamieson, came to this country from Scotland, bringing his family, and they settled at Tionesta, Forest Co., Pa., where grandfather Jamieson followed farming the rest of his days. He was a quiet man, and though he sympathized with the Democratic party took no part in politics or public affairs and never aspired to office. He belonged to the Presbyterian Church. His children were Cassillis, Gilbert, William, John and Sophia.

Cassillis Jamieson was born in Scotland Feb. 2, 1811. He lived at Tionesta, Forest county, until his removal to Armstrong county in the spring of 1865, when he settled on the tract of 126 acres still occupied by his son George. The place was mostly in the woods at that time, and a small house and log barn were about the only improvements it could boast. Mr. Jamieson lived to see the whole tract cleared and under cultivation, and many improvements were made thereon in his time. He died Sept. 14, 1885. Like his father he was a Democrat in politics and a Presbyterian in religion. He never held any public position. On Sept. 10, 1840, he married Mary Shaw, who was born May 17, 1821, and died Sept. 23, 1902. Their children were born as follows: Catherine, Sept. 27, 1841; Quinton, March 16, 1843; John J., Aug. 22, 1846 (died July 19, 1848); Sophia, Dec. 31, 1844 (died July 25, 1848); Janet, May 9, 1848; Wilbur, May 23, 1850; James, Oct. 17, 1852; Robert, April 12, 1855; George W., Sept. 18, 1858.

George W. Jamieson, born Sept. 18, 1858, at Tionesta, Forest Co., Pa., passed his early life at his native place and came to Rayburn township, Armstrong Co., Pa., with his father in the spring of 1865. Here he has continued to make his home to the present time, engaged in farming. He has been an enterprising worker, and his well-directed labors have brought him prosperity. His land has been devoted to general farming, and the farm under his management has become a valuable piece of property. Mr. Jamieson takes an interest in the public welfare and does his share in looking after the affairs of the community, at present filling the office of supervisor. He is associated with the Democratic party in politics, and like the family in general has attended the Presbyterian Church.

In 1884 Mr. Jamieson married Harriet M.

Reed, who was born Nov. 1, 1859, and they have a family of six children, namely: Mary M., born June 15, 1885, is the wife of H. Stover, of Rayburn township, a railroad man, and has four children, George, Hattie, Clarence and Norman; James W., born Feb. 22, 1887, a resident of Rayburn township, married Elsie Lloyd, and has one child, George W.; Jennie C. was born Sept. 30, 1891; Leonard E., Feb. 19, 1894; Wayne E., June 17, 1896; and Clara A., Jan. 23, 1900.

SHUMAKER. The representatives of the Shumaker family are among the most respected residents of that section of Armstrong county comprising Mahoning township and the neighboring territory, where they have been settled for a century. These Shumakers are descendants of John Shumaker, a native of Germany, who came to America some time before the Revolution with six brothers, Solomon, Adam, George, Simon, Samuel and Daniel. George was the founder of another well-known branch of the family in western Pennsylvania. They settled first in Loudoun county, Va., whence John Shumaker came to Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1770. He purchased and cleared a large tract of land in Franklin township, making a permanent home on that place, where he died. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, in the American army, and also served during the Indian troubles in western Pennsylvania. His death was caused by injuries he had received during his army service. His wife was Mary Ann Baker, and they had two sons and three daughters, the sons being Philip and John.

Philip Shumaker, son of John and Mary Ann (Baker) Shumaker, was born Jan. 25, 1784, in Westmoreland county, Pa., and died April 10, 1860. In 1814 he settled in what is now Mahoning township, Armstrong county (his brother John coming later), taking up 400 acres of land near Oakland, 200 acres of which he sold in 1824 to a favorite cousin, Peter Shumaker. He cleared and improved the 200 acres he retained, making a fine homestead, upon which he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring there. He married Elizabeth Rose, who was born Nov. 18, 1790, and survived him, dying June 12, 1863. George Rose, her father, was born near Murrys ville, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and was a farmer and hotelkeeper. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shumaker, as follows: Mary, born April 14, 1812, married Adam Smith, and died in 1887; John was born Oct. 22, 1813; Sarah, born Jan. 5, 1815,

died young; Joseph, born April 9, 1819, was a minister of the German Baptist Church; Isaac was born July 27, 1821; Philip was born March 2, 1825; Susanna, born July 20, 1827, married Robert Ferguson; Elizabeth, born May 17, 1831, married M. N. Hetrick; Samuel was born March 12, 1834. The father was a Whig in politics until 1856, when he joined the Republican party. He was a member of the German Baptist Church.

Philip Shumaker, son of Philip and Elizabeth (Rose) Shumaker, was born March 2, 1825, in what is now Mahoning township, and was reared on his father's farm. He obtained his education in the subscription schools of the day, and then engaged in farming, to which he devoted himself throughout his active years except for a few years during which he operated a sawmill. In 1851 he purchased the farm of 200 acres on which he established his home (this property is now owned by the Shawmut Coal Company), and together with the land given him by his father he had 265 acres, all of which he cultivated. The land is underlaid with several workable veins of good coal. He was one of the most prosperous farmers of his time in the locality, and accumulated a fine estate, leaving each of his children a good farm. He died in 1904, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Shumaker was a Republican, took some interest in the welfare of the party and was active in local affairs, serving his township as overseer of the poor. He and his family belonged to the German Baptist Church, of which he was deacon.

Mr. Shumaker married Lavina Schaffner, a daughter of Henry Schaffner, a native of Switzerland, who came with his father to Lycoming county, Pa., when thirteen years old, afterward removing to Clarion county and then to Jefferson county, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Shumaker had ten children, eight sons and two daughters: Jeremiah, born Nov. 5, 1852, who was farming in Illinois at the time of his death; Margaret, born Jan. 16, 1854, who married Samuel Lanker, a farmer, of Red Bank township, Armstrong county; Ross, born Aug. 20, 1855, a farmer of Mahoning township, who married Lottie Mowry; Monroe M., born April 9, 1859, who married Jane Prosious; Mary E., wife of Christopher B. Kimmel, a farmer of Armstrong county; Anderson, born Jan. 19, 1861, deceased; Ezra Z., born Feb. 20, 1863; Murray E., born June 10, 1865; Isaiah, born April 22, 1867, deceased, and Adam C., born April 30, 1868.

EZRA Z. SHUMAKER, son of Philip and Lavina (Schaffner) Shumaker, was born Feb. 20, 1863, in Mahoning township, where he has always resided, being now a well-to-do farmer of his district. He was reared on his father's homestead farm and received his education in the common schools of the locality. Farming has been his life work, and in 1910 he purchased the place of sixty acres upon which he now has his home. He has been a useful citizen, associated with the best interests of his community and active in township affairs, having served efficiently as supervisor and school director, two terms in each office. In politics he is a Republican, in religion a Baptist, belonging to the German Baptist Church at Red Bank.

Mr. Shumaker has been twice married. His first wife, Mary (Myers), of Westmoreland county, died, and he was married to Ola Brocious, daughter of Levi and Catherine (Shick) Brocious, of Ringgold township, Jefferson Co., Pa. To the second marriage have been born three sons: Roy M., Arthur D. and Carl O.

MURRAY E. SHUMAKER, son of Philip and Lavina (Schaffner) Shumaker, was born June 10, 1865, in Mahoning township, and was reared and educated there, passing his early life on the paternal homestead, the property now owned by the Shawmut Coal Company. After attending the common schools he began work at farming, which occupation he has always followed. His present farm, a tract of fifty-seven acres in up-to-date condition, he purchased in 1910, and even during the brief period of his ownership has made many improvements on the place in the way of buildings, cement walks, etc., the appearance of the property showing his interest and careful management. He is well known and respected in the locality, has served his fellow citizens as township clerk and school director, and has made a good record as an officeholder, doing his duty in the most public-spirited and faithful manner. In politics he is a Republican. He is an earnest member of the German Baptist Church, and holds the office of deacon.

On Oct. 10, 1891, Mr. Shumaker married Mary Peters, daughter of Jacob and Jane (Crawford) Peters, of Kittanning, Armstrong county, and they have a family of five children: Reed P., Paul, Harold, Ethel and Lillian.

ADAM C. SHUMAKER, son of Philip and Lavina (Schaffner) Shumaker, was born in Mahoning township, April 30, 1868, and has

lived there all his life. He was given a common school education, attending in the home district, and was brought up to farming on his father's place and under his direction. In 1890 he bought the property of sixty-five acres upon which he has since made his home, and all the improvements in the line of buildings thereon have been made by him. The place is a credit to his industry and good judgment, and is under profitable cultivation, Mr. Shumaker being a typical member of the thrifty family to which he belongs. Like his brothers he has taken an active part in public affairs, having served as school director and clerk of his township, and he has shown himself to be a capable business man in everything he has undertaken.

On Oct. 31, 1891, Mr. Shumaker married Elizabeth Ankeney (her mother's name was also Elizabeth), of Plum Creek township, Armstrong county; her father entered the Union army during the Civil war, and died of typhoid fever while in the service. Three children, William Blair, Howard F. and Mabel Grace, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shumaker. Both are members of the Church of the Brethren at Oakland. In politics Mr. Shumaker is a Republican.

FRANK H. McNUTT, engaged in the general real estate and insurance business, at Ford City, Armstrong county, was born at Fairmount City, Clarion Co., Pa., July 24, 1885, son of the late James F. and Margaret E. (Hamilton) McNutt.

James F. McNutt was born in Clarion county, Sept. 12, 1840. In early life he taught school at Madison Furnace and New Bethlehem, and in 1865 was appointed postmaster at the latter place, retaining the office for a number of years. Later he became a merchant there, but in 1878 went to Fairmount City to take charge of the Fairmount Coal Company's store. This responsible position was held by him for ten years, when he resigned to go into business for himself in that city. There he resided until 1898, when he moved to Ford City, having been appointed postmaster there. He was also justice of the peace for a number of years, both at New Bethlehem and Ford City, and in every walk of life proved himself an honorable, upright man and good citizen. In 1863 Mr. McNutt enlisted in Company K, 57th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made second lieutenant, and served until the close of the war. The First Presbyterian Church of Ford City held his membership. On June 25, 1863, Mr.

McNutt was married to Margaret E. Hamilton, of Oakland, Pa., and five children were born to this union. Mr. McNutt died July 28, 1911, and was interred in the cemetery at New Bethlehem, the Masons having charge of the services, as he was a member of both the Blue Lodge (of New Bethlehem) and Chapter (of Brookville).

Frank H. McNutt attended public school at Fairmount City, and the public and high school at Ford City, graduating in 1903, following which he took a commercial course at Duff's Business college, Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated in 1904. Immediately thereafter he became stenographer with the Westinghouse Construction Company, remaining with this concern a year. He then became bookkeeper for the American Wall Paper Company, of Pittsburgh, for about a year, after which he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as clerk. After two years he was made bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Ford City, and on Nov. 1st, 1908, embarked in the real estate and insurance business there, in which lines he has established a large connection. In February, 1909, he was appointed notary public, and he is now registrar and recorder of vital statistics, and secretary of the board of health of Ford City. He belongs to the B. P. O. Elks Lodge, No. 203, at Kittanning, to Blue Lodge, No. 244, F. & A. M., and Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., both of Kittanning, to the Independent Order of Americans at Ford City, and to Hose Company No. 1, Ford City, of which later organization he is treasurer. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership.

AARON H. KING, farmer, residing in South Bend township, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born June 19, 1853, in Kiskiminetas township, this county, son of Silas and Rebecca (George) King, and grandson of Thomas King.

Silas King and his wife were born in Pennsylvania, and both died on the family homestead in South Bend township, Armstrong county, the former in 1903 and the latter in 1911. They had six children, Aaron H. being the eldest of the family. He has two sisters, Mrs. John Findley, of Leechburg, Pa.; and Mrs. W. E. Trier, of South Bend. One brother, William, died in 1911. The father, Silas King, owned the farm of 100 acres on which he lived for many years in South Bend township. In politics he was a Democrat.

He and his wife were members of the Reformed Church.

Aaron H. King attended the district schools with more or less regularity until he was about eighteen years of age, and after assisting his father for two more years, left home and became a coal miner, following the coal industry for twenty-five years. Prior to taking charge of the homestead he worked for five years in a restaurant at Wilkinsburg, Pa. His farm is an excellent property, and he has it under a fine state of cultivation and has very comfortable surroundings.

On June 24, 1877, Mr. King was married, at Conemaugh, Indiana Co., Pa., to Mary E. Foster, daughter of James Foster, and they had four children, Joseph, Norman and Mary still living. Mrs. King died in 1897, when Mary was only three years old. In politics Mr. King is a Democrat, as was his father, and he attends the Reformed Church.

W. M. BOYD, late of Freeport, justice of the peace and insurance agent, was born Oct. 18, 1834, in Armstrong county, Pa., son of John and Nancy (Monson) Boyd. The Boyd family moved from Westmoreland county, Pa., to Allegheny county, and then to Worthington, Armstrong county. The Monson family came from Scotland to Juniata county, Pa., at an early day.

John Boyd was born April 3, 1808, and his wife in 1811. They were the parents of ten children, of whom five survive. John Boyd held the office of justice of the peace for thirty-five years. By occupation he was a farmer, and he was well known in Armstrong county, living at Worthington until his death. He was a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church.

W. M. Boyd was the third child born to his parents. He attended common school and the Worthington (Pa.) Institute. Following this until his marriage he worked at a number of things, being clerk in a store and assistant postmaster at Worthington for two years. From 1861 to 1887 he was engaged in farming. Eventually Mr. Boyd removed to Freeport, where he was elected justice of the peace, holding that office at the time of his death, a few years ago. He took an active part in public affairs aside from his office, having been an enthusiastic Prohibitionist. He conducted a large fire insurance business, representing eleven reliable companies, so that he was prepared to write up risks in almost any of the old line concerns. The Presbyterian Church held his membership.

On April 3, 1860, Mr. Boyd was married, at White Rock, Juniata Co., Pa., to Helen McForeland, who is deceased. Five children were born to them, two of whom survive.

GEORGE W. SIMPSON, a lifelong resident and well-known farmer of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, was born on the farm where he now resides, Aug. 21, 1857, son of David and Jane (Simpson) Simpson.

John Simpson, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Indiana county, Pa., and early became a pioneer in what is now Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, settling on the property now occupied by his grandson, George W. Simpson. At that time it was wild land, but he worked at its clearing and development all his active life, and in 1839 erected the substantial two-story brick house, the brick for which was made on the homestead.

The maternal grandfather, Isaac Simpson, was also a pioneer of Cowanshannock township.

David Simpson, son of John Simpson and father of George W. Simpson, was a carpenter by trade, but turned his attention to farming, which he followed until his death, which occurred when he was seventy years old. His children were: I. Newton, Augustus James, Mary Jane, Mary, George W., John C., William and Anderson.

George W. Simpson was reared on the old homestead, which has always been his home, and he has spent his life in agricultural pursuits. Recognizing the value of advanced farming, he has adopted many modern ideas in his work, and is known as a progressive and enterprising agriculturist. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while politically, he is a Republican.

HARRY C. ELDER, of Parkers Landing, Armstrong county, has carried on his present store there since September, 1904, and at present is also serving as constable of the Second ward. He is an industrious and progressive business man, and by strict attention to his various interests has prospered steadily. Mr. Elder was born in Perry township, Clarion Co., Pa., June 4, 1868, and is a son of Cyrus Reed Elder and a grandson of Thomas Elder.

Thomas Elder was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was one of the pioneer settlers in Perry township, Clarion county, and engaged in boating on the river. He was drowned in the Allegheny, falling from a raft at the mouth

of the Mahoning. He married Catherine Adams, and of the large family born to them the following grew to maturity: William, Harvey, Cyrus Reed, Thomas, a soldier of the Civil war, who was killed at the battle of Harper's Ferry, in 1862; Eliza, who married James Stewart; Kate, Mrs. Morrison; Minerva, and Margaret, who married Daniel Frye.

Cyrus Reed Elder, son of Thomas, was born in Clarion county, Pa., and was reared there on a farm in Perry township. He learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he was employed in the railroad shops of Parker City and Foxburg for about a quarter of a century. For several years he owned and operated a ferry on the Allegheny river between Bear Creek Furnace and Perry township. He was a soldier during the Civil war, serving in the 103d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he enlisted in 1862. He took part in all the engagements of his regiment throughout the three years of his service, and was honorably discharged. Mr. Elder died Nov. 11, 1895, in his sixty-fifth year. He married Catherine Hydinger, who was born in eastern Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Catherine Hydinger, the former a native of Germany, who was a pioneer woodsman of Fryburg, Clarion Co., Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Elder reared a family of nine children, viz.: Ella, who married Albert Reed; John; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Moore; Silas, deceased; Harry C.; Anna, who married Manton Patterson; Frank; Charles Edward, deceased, and Katie, who married Charles Smith.

Harry C. Elder attended the common schools of his native township. In his early teens he entered the employ of the Thomas A. Wightman Glass Company at Parker City, remaining with that concern for several years, and then went to Baltimore, Md., where he spent a year employed in the same line. He then became an employee of the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad Company, in their shops at Foxburg, Pa., where he continued for two years, after which he went west to Chicago, Ill., and for one year worked in the glass factory at Fortieth street and Wentworth avenue. The next six months he spent at Cygnet, Ohio, engaged in building tanks in the oil fields of that section. He then took a position as brakeman on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh road, and soon afterward became a fireman on that road. On March 6, 1889, he met with an accident which resulted in the loss of his left arm. In the fall of that year

he opened a billiard room in Parker, Armstrong, Co., Pa., and carried it on for five years. After that for one year he was engaged as pumper for the Indiana & Ohio Oil Company, at Marion, Ind., in 1904 returning to Parker City and opening up the store which he has since conducted. In addition to his store he has a profitable newspaper route in the city. By honorable business methods and constant attention to the wants of his customers Mr. Elder has gained a substantial place in the community and has held the respect of his fellow citizens in every association which has brought them into contact with him.

On Sept. 17, 1890, Mr. Elder married Minnie Blanch Varner, of Parker, and they have two children, Mary Ruth and Joseph C. Mr. and Mrs. Elder are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican in political connection.

ELMER J. MICKEY, proprietor of the Valley Mills, at Freeport, Armstrong county, is engaged in the manufacture of high-grade brands of flour. He is one of the best known millers in this section of Pennsylvania, having followed the business at various points, and he has gained his high position in the commercial world by ability, industry and the exercise of good judgment in his transactions. He is one of the substantial citizens of the borough, and occupies an honorable place among its most respected residents.

Mr. Mickey was born March 4, 1867, in Clearfield, Pa., son of Austin E. Mickey, of Ligonier, Pa., who married Polly McKinster, of Apollo, Pa. Austin E. Mickey had a common school education and learned the miller's trade when young. He worked at that ail of his life, at different places, and in his later years was at Crooked Creek, Armstrong county, at the Walker Mill. He retired, and died at Hillville, Armstrong county, in March, 1910, aged eighty years. His wife died Jan. 1, 1912, aged eighty-three years. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Mickey was a stanch Republican in his political views. Their children were: John, a miller, who died at Crooked Creek, Pa.; James, a miller, also deceased; William, a stonemason, deceased; Sadie, who married D. W. Keefer, and lives near Pittsburgh, Pa.; Elmer J.; Dorce C., a coal miner, living in Pennsylvania; Oscar, an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who was killed on that road in 1908, at Leechburg, Pa.; and Ford, who is in the coal business at Leechburg.

Elmer J. Mickey was given a common school education and learned the miller's trade of his father. For eight years he ran the mill at Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa. Then he was at Saltsburg, Indiana county, for one year; at Markle, Westmoreland county, four years, and from there went back to Apollo for six months. On Oct. 6, 1898, he bought the Valley Mills at Freeport, where he has since been in business. His mill is well equipped and has a capacity of fifty barrels a day and only high-grade brands of flour are produced, "Valley Pride" and "Mickey's Best" being widely known for their superior qualities. Mr. Mickey also buys, sells and exchanges wheat, doing a business of considerable proportions in this line. He has built up one of the thriving establishments of the borough by his effective methods and good business policy.

In October, 1888, Mr. Mickey married Ida Garris, of Allegheny county, Pa., and they have one son, M. C. Mr. and Mrs. Mickey are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have a fine home in the borough, and his property holdings have become quite valuable.

THOMAS TURNER, farmer and dairyman, of Kiskiminetas township, was born March 7, 1872, in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Gilbert and Georgiana (Chevers) Turner. The parents were natives of Somersetshire, England.

Gilbert Turner was a carpenter and contractor. Settling in Pittsburgh, he erected his family residence there at a cost of \$700, on property now valued at \$100,000. Here he died in 1896, but his widow survives, residing in Pittsburgh, now aged over eighty years. They were the parents of seven sons and one daughter, of whom five sons are living.

Until his seventeenth year Thomas Turner attended public school. He worked for the Pittsburgh Traction Company six years as a machinist. Then he and his brother Frank leased a farm in the vicinity of Oakland, which they conducted for fourteen years, afterward moving to what is known as the Muskrat farm. In conjunction with general farming the brothers embarked in the dairy business in 1890, and operated there extensively until Thomas Turner and another brother, Charles, came to Armstrong county and bought the large fruit farm of 365 acres near Springchurch, which they now conduct. There was a young orchard on the place, including 265 apple trees, and 500 peach and

pear trees, and there was a good peach crop in 1911. Mr. Thomas Turner occupies the beautiful, large residence on the farm, which commands a fine view. There is also a commodious barn on the property. The brothers are also conducting a dairy, keeping seventeen fine milch cows, and are contemplating branching out in this line as well as in fruit raising.

On July 12, 1896, Mr. Turner was married, in this county, to Mary Ellen Young, whose people were originally from Somersetshire, England. Three children have been born of this marriage: Georgiana and Daisy, twins, and Helen Louisa. Mr. Turner is a Republican, but not active in public life. He belongs to the Cedar Avenue Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

MILES HILEMAN, a farmer of Manor township, was born in Armstrong county in 1863, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Iseman) Heilman and grandson of Solomon Heilman, as the earlier generations spelled the name. He is a descendant of Peter Heilman (Sr.) and his wife Elizabeth (Harter). Solomon Heilman, who followed farming all his life, married Hannah Yount.

Alexander Heilman was born and reared in Armstrong county, and became extensively engaged in farming. His death occurred in 1909. To him and his wife were born ten children, namely: Sarah Jane, wife of Andrew Sheasley; Jackson; Park; Miles; Ada, wife of John Wolfe; Susanna, wife of Robert Fiscus; Millie, wife of William Hurtman; May, wife of William Miller; and Katie, wife of George Crownover. The parents of this family were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Miles Hileman attended the public schools of his native township, and was brought up amid agricultural surroundings. He has always been a farmer, and is now living on the old homestead.

In 1885 Mr. Hileman married Elmyra Kunkle, daughter of Jacob Kunkle, of Armstrong county. Nine children have been born of this marriage; Carrie, wife of William Cravenson; Dora, wife of Meriet Davis; Alexander; Tamer; Oldphrey; Elsie; Silvis; Lloyd Irin, and Laud. Mr. and Mrs. Hileman are members of the Presbyterian Church. The Heilman and Kunkle family are among the best known residents of Armstrong county.

LABANNA S. TOWNSEND, farmer of Kiskiminetas township, now practically retired from active labor, was born in Arm-

strong county, Oct. 9, 1839, son of William and Lizzie (Shoemaker) Townsend.

Isaac Townsend, his grandfather, was born in England in 1760, and came to America in 1775, locating in what is now Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong Co., Pa. There, in about 1780, he married Rachel King, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters. One of these sons was William Townsend.

William Townsend was born in Kiskiminetas township in 1800. When he was fifteen years old, he began learning blacksmithing with his father, and worked at his trade with his brother until his marriage. He then bought the homestead, afterwards purchased by George Townsend, brother of Labanna S. Townsend, and removed to it in the spring of 1829. For the remainder of his life he was engaged in farming, dying April 6, 1884, his widow surviving until Sept. 1, 1889. She was born in Pennsylvania. Politically, he was a Democrat. For many years, he was a member of the Lutheran Church at Maysville, and served it as deacon and elder. Of the children born to him and his wife but two are living, George and Labanna S.

Labanna S. Townsend attended the common schools until his twentieth year, and resided with his parents until his marriage, when he rented a farm for a short time. In 1865, he moved to Maysville and worked at his trade of carpenter for ten years, when, in 1871, he bought his present farm at Maysville, on which he has a good bearing orchard, the yield from which is very large. There are apples and other fruits, the grapes being especially good. Mr. Townsend has about retired from active pursuits. He is recognized as an honorable, upright citizen, and has the respect of all his townsmen. His vote is cast for the candidates of the Democratic party.

On Jan. 8, 1861, Mr. Townsend was married, in Kiskiminetas township, to Julia Armstrong, daughter of Clayton Armstrong, who located in Westmoreland county in 1845. Mr. Armstrong was a well known man in his day. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, of which nine are now living: L. F., Flora, Emerson, Alva B., Lillie, Margaret, Flossy, Theodore and Roller.

JACOB DIEHL, retired business man and veteran of the Civil war, Parker's Landing, Pa., was born January 8, 1842, at Philadelphia, Pa., a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Feldtman) Diehl.

The parents of Jacob Diehl, of Parker's Landing, were born in Hesse Darmstadt, Ger-

many, and came to the United States in 1840, settling in the city of Philadelphia. There the father followed the tailor's trade and resided in the same city until his death, Feb. 14, 1854. His widow survived him but two weeks. The orphaned family consisted of five children: Catherine, now deceased, who was the wife of William Bull; John; Jacob; Elizabeth, who is deceased, was the wife of Harry Fetter; and Mary, who died after marriage.

Jacob Diehl attended the public schools of his native city and then learned the cigarmaker's trade. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was one of the first young patriots to respond to the call of President Lincoln, enlisting on April 15, 1861, as a private in Co. D., 4th Bat., District of Columbia, at Washington, D. C., and served out his first term of enlistment and was honorably discharged July 17, 1861. On August 8, 1861, he re-enlisted, contracting to serve three years, or during the war, as a member of Co. R, 71st Pa. Vol. Inf. He took part in the battles of Ball's Bluff, Winchester, the engagements of the Peninsular campaign, the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the last named place he was captured by the Confederates, July 3, 1863, and at first was incarcerated in Libby Prison, later was transferred to Salisbury, N. C., then was sent to Macon, Ga., to Charleston and finally to the military prison at Columbia, S. C. From that stronghold he managed to escape after thrilling adventures and on February 14, 1865, succeeded in reaching the Union lines, was provided with a horse and traveled with his comrades until March 15, 1865, when he was again honorably discharged. Once more he enlisted, on April 1, 1865, entering Co. H, 6th U. S. Vet. Vols., as first sergeant, a position he held but one day, being elected second lieutenant of Co. B, 7th U. S. Vet. Vols. After one more year of service he received his third honorable discharge, at Washington, D. C., in March 1866. At the time of capture he was first lieutenant of Co. C, 71st Vol. Inf. and during his imprisonment was elected captain of that company.

In 1866 Captain Diehl located at Titusville, Pa., where he opened a billiard room which he successfully conducted until 1871, when he removed to Parker's Landing and resumed the same business and continued until 1876, when he embarked in the hotel business and was proprietor of the Diehl Hotel, until 1889. His next business venture was the purchase of the opera house at Parker's Landing and for

fifteen years he conducted it and it was known far and wide to the public as the Diehl Opera House. From 1896 until 1900 he was engaged in the oil business and since 1905 he has looked after his real estate interests. He is a member of Craig Post, No. 75, G. A. R., at Parker's Landing.

On February 14, 1867, Captain Diehl was married to Mary Fowler, a daughter of William and Harriet (Goodrich) Fowler, of Titusville, Pa. They have two children: Fannie, who is the wife of Patrick C. Ahern; and William C. D. In politics Captain Diehl is a Democrat and fraternally he is a Mason.

JAMES W. PATTERSON, farmer and dairyman, of Kiskiminetas township, was born Nov. 27, 1861, in Westmoreland county, Pa., a son of William and Ann (Billingsly) Patterson.

William Patterson was born in Ireland. By his first marriage he had three children: Martha Ellen, now Mrs. John McKey; Jane, now Mrs. Gartly, and George C. After the death of his first wife, he married (second) the mother of James W., a native of Pennsylvania, and she bore him ten children, six of whom survive: Sarah C., now Mrs. Kline; Margaret A., now Mrs. Gumbert; James W.; Thomas J.; Eliza, now Mrs. Young and Rachel J., now Mrs. R. C. George. The father was an early settler in Westmoreland county, and was one of those who helped to develop Westmoreland county from a forest to a fine farming region. He was an expert railsplitter, and was once pitted against a man weighing over 200 pounds in a contest as to the number of rails each could split in a day. The father won the prize, although he only weighed 150 pounds, beating his adversary by 150 rails. He died in Westmoreland county in 1903, his widow surviving until 1909. Both were members of the old Covenanter Presbyterian Church, and were very much interested in church work.

James Patterson attended public school until his twentieth year, and lived under the parental roof until he married. Following this, he resided on a rented farm for twelve years, when he moved to Armstrong county, in 1898, buying the sixty-eight acres he has since cultivated. It is one of the best fruit farms in this section, the apple orchard covering five acres, and his trees produce abundantly. He also raises a large variety of other fruit, including berries, and all his farm products are of the finest quality. He is also engaged in a dairying business, supplying milk to the mar-

ket, feeding twenty-seven fine milch cows.

On March 25, 1886, Mr. Patterson was married in Apollo, and eight children have been born of this marriage, five of whom are now living: Etha P., now Mrs. W. H. Jackson; James M.; Anna Mary; Sarah Elizabeth, and Wilda L. Mr. Patterson has always endeavored to give his children the best of educational advantages, and James M. attended agricultural college, Harrisburg, Pa., in order to supplement his practical knowledge of farming, with a scientific course in methods and theories. The family reside in a beautiful home on the Spring Church road, and the dwelling and farm are kept in first-class order.

JOHN E. AND MARK H. SNYDER, brothers, sons of John Snyder, are in the coal business under the firm name of the Snyder Brothers Coal Company, which supplies a considerable share of the local trade, for both manufacturing and domestic purposes, and operates a mine which was first opened about 1870.

John Snyder, the father, was born in Salem, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and now resides in Kittanning, Armstrong county. He married Magdalena Shaffer, of Armstrong county, daughter of Anthony Shaffer of Cherry Run, Kittanning township, this county, and they became the parents of twelve children, six of whom, four sons and two daughters, live in Armstrong county. The mother died Sept. 3, 1811, and is buried at Homewood, in Bethel township, Armstrong county. Like her husband she was a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics he has always been a Republican. During the Civil war he served in Company F, 3d Heavy Artillery, 162d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

John E. Snyder was born July 22, 1868, in Armstrong county and in his boyhood attended public school, leaving, however, at an early age. But he did not give up study, buying books as he could and persevering with reading and the acquisition of general information to such an extent that he may be called a practically self-educated man. From early youth he has been familiar with the practical work of mining, and in January, 1906, in partnership with his brother Mark, he bought the leases, cars and other equipment of Joseph Beck on the operation they have since worked, located a quarter of a mile down the Allegheny river from Kittanning, on the west bank, situated in North Buffalo township. They have about eighty acres of leased coal running from the river bridge west and ad-

joining the Fair grounds. This mine was first opened about 1870, by Mr. Mecklens, who made two entrances. The bank had been abandoned for some forty years when Joseph Beck resumed work there, in 1905, and he was soon bought out by the Snyder Brothers Coal Company, whose operations have been carried on continually since. There are two entrances to the old mine, where the coal vein is from three to four feet in thickness, and the Snyders also have a lease on the top vein of coal. From four to twelve men are employed, and there are two paydays monthly, all the business of the concern being attended as systematically as is customary among the larger companies. The Snyders own two teams which are kept busy hauling to the Kittanning Iron & Steel Company, their largest buyers, with whom they make yearly contracts, this concern using from 200 to 400 tons monthly. They also supply the Kittanning Plate Glass Company, and sell large quantities of coal by the bushel for domestic use, two or three extra teams being engaged in delivering to their customers all over Kittanning and vicinity.

Mark H. Snyder was born Nov. 9 1876, in North Washington township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and received his education in the public schools, first attending at Manorville, and later the Bethel township (Armstrong county) schools. Ever since he left school he has been engaged in mining, since January, 1906, he and his brother have been very successfully engaged in their present enterprise.

The brothers have many interests in common outside of business. They served together in the Spanish-American war as members of the 17th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and after their discharge, by special order of the War Department, returned to their Pennsylvania home. They are prominent members of the Baptist Church, of which John E. Snyder is now a trustee, and he was formerly a deacon for five years, his brother now holding that office. John E. Snyder is teacher of the Snyders Bible class, of the Adults' State Association, and he and his brother are active members of the Personal Worker's League, which has a nationwide membership, Mark H. Snyder serving on the devotion committee at present. The brothers have also assisted faithfully in providing the music, both having good voices and belonging to the Male Quartet and to the Men's Chorus. Politically they are Republicans, and thoroughly in sympathy with Prohibition principles.

On Aug. 15, 1901, the brothers were married, John E. Snyder to Effie Catherine Harmon and Mark H. Snyder to Elvira Harmon, her sister, daughters of Philip and Elizabeth (White) Harmon. Rev. A. F. Shumaker officiated, the double wedding taking place at Ross farm, near Rosston, this county. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Snyder have two children, Hazel Marie and Mark Emerson, and Mr. and Mrs. Mark H. Snyder also have two, Charles Harmon and Florence Elvira. The former reside at No. 510 Hawthorne avenue, Kittanning, the latter in the adjoining property at No. 512 Hawthorne avenue.

SAMUEL RUPP (deceased) was for many years a well-known resident of Valley township, Armstrong county, where he filled several township offices. He was a farmer by occupation. He was born near the Rupp Church in the Rupp settlement in Armstrong county. In 1866 he married Hanna Cravener, who was born March 4, 1842, at Blanket Hill, in Kittanning township, this county, daughter of John and Mary (Dunmire) Cravener, the former of whom was born east of the mountains, the latter in Armstrong county. Mr. Cravener was a blacksmith by trade and also followed farming. His family consisted of six sons and six daughters.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Rupp lived at Blanket Hill, on a farm, until they moved to the farm in Valley township where Mrs. Rupp still continues to make her home. Here they purchased sixty-two acres of land, on which there were some improvements. An old log house and stable which then stood on the place have been replaced by more modern structures, substantial and well kept up, and many improvements have been made during the time the Rupps have owned the property, which is now quite valuable. Mr. Rupp was a public-spirited citizen, ever ready to do his share to promote the general welfare or look after the business of the township, and he held various offices, performing his duties creditably and faithfully. He was a Republican in political sentiment. His death occurred in 1910, when he was seventy-two years of age.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rupp: David, who is engaged in farming in Valley township; Mary, deceased; Lizzie, deceased; Thomas, who resides at Jeannette, Westmoreland Co., Pa.; Milton, who resides at Kittanning, this county, and one that died in infancy unnamed.

SAMUEL M. WEST, a retired business man of Apollo, Pa., and a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Jan. 23, 1841, son of Adam and Sarah West.

Adam West was a shoemaker and followed the trade through life. He was a hard-working and highly respected man and died in his native State in 1843. His wife survived him for many years, her death occurring in 1876. They were parents of eight children, the only survivor of the family being Samuel M.

Samuel M. West was reared by an aunt after the death of his father, and he resided with her and enjoyed school advantages until he enlisted for service in the Civil war. This was in the fall of 1861, when he entered Company C, 4th Pa. Vol. Cav., as a private, later becoming first sergeant. He joined his regiment at Harrisburg, Pa., and from there the command was sent to Washington, D. C., where it was placed under the leadership of General McClelland. This regiment gave a good account of itself, and as a member of it Sergeant West participated in sixty-seven engagements. It took part at Malvern Hill and White Oak Swamp, and at Gettysburg its activity prevented General Stuart making his proposed connection with the other Confederate forces. At Antietam the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment was a part of the advance guard and in that fierce engagement the brave Colonel Childs was killed. While the battle was in progress Mr. West was one of those detailed to give care to the wounded and dying soldiers. In the spring of 1864 he took part in the battle of the Wilderness, having re-enlisted in the same company and regiment in which he had served out his first term, and after the surrender of General Lee his regiment went into camp at Lynchburg, Va., where it lay until honorably discharged, July 13, 1865.

Mr. West then returned home and on Oct. 26, 1865, in Westmoreland county, was married to Margaret Townsend. Four sons and one daughter were born to them: Carrie Isabel, Robert T., Harry H., Clayton D. C. and Elmore Murray.

After his marriage, Mr. West interested himself in farming, both in Pennsylvania and in Virginia, continuing agricultural work until he moved to Apollo, Pa. Here he went into the teaming and draying business and was so engaged until 1907, when failing health, undoubtedly due to his years of army exposure, compelled him to retire from active life. He is a member of Whitworth Post, No. 89, G. A.

R. In politics he is a Republican, and for nine years served in the office of constable at Apollo.

BERTRAM L. WILLARD, closely associated with the building interests of Armstrong county as a contractor and builder, and one of the public-spirited citizens of Kittanning, was born in this city, April 26, 1875, son of Smith and Elizabeth Willard.

Smith Willard had three children: Bertram L.; Pearl, wife of W. G. Stephens; and Alma, wife of R. J. Kennedy.

Bertram L. Willard was educated at the Kittanning public schools, and when only seventeen years old was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. After finishing his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman for a period of about twelve years, during this time being employed by various contractors, and thus familiarizing himself with every detail of the work and becoming qualified to go into business for himself. This he did in 1907, and has met with marked success. He is also an expert patternmaker, and specializes on making patterns for small castings in his shop. Progressive and modern in all his methods, he has taken some important contracts and carried them through to successful completion. Fraternally he belongs to Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., and has taken the Consistory degrees. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows, being a past grand in that order, as he has filled all the chairs. In addition he is a member of the grand lodge, representing his local lodge in that body. His religious connections are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a consistent member.

W. H. EYNON, farmer and justice of the peace of Brady's Bend township, is one of the substantial citizens of his section of Armstrong county. He was born in South Wales, May 28, 1847, son of John and Catherine Eynon, both of whom died in South Wales, where W. H. Eynon was reared and educated.

In 1868 Mr. Eynon came to the United States by himself, the trip taking eleven days, and landed in New York City, whence he went West, to Illinois and Iowa, where he engaged in farming. Later he returned East, and coming to Pennsylvania settled on his present property of twenty-two acres, located a half mile west of Kaylor on the Butler, Brady's Bend, Chicora road, in Brady's Bend township. It was formerly owned by Lewis Barnhart, from whom Mr. Eynon purchased it.

He has made all of the existing improvements upon this farm, and has a valuable place. For sixteen years he was also engaged in mining coal and ore.

Mr. Eynon married Sarah Barnhart, a daughter of the late John and Susan Barnhart, residents of Brady's Bend township. Mr. and Mrs. Eynon have had the following children: Ethel, who is at home; Myrtle, wife of Samuel P. Hillwig, of Brady's Bend township; William J., who died when seven months old; and Harry Roland, who died at the age of eight years.

A Republican politically, Mr. Eynon has served as auditor of Brady's Bend township for eighteen years, and has been health officer of his locality since the creation of that office. The Baptist Church holds his membership and he is held in high respect in that congregation, as he is elsewhere, for he is a man of sterling integrity and excellent worth.

H. A. HOOKS, a veteran of the Civil war, now living retired at Adrian, Armstrong county, was born in this county, Sept. 4, 1843, son of Hugh and Catherine (Leisure) Hooks. The Hooks family originated in Scotland.

Hugh Hooks was born in 1812, in Pennsylvania, and died in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, in 1891. He had a family of twelve children, only four of whom survive, H. A. Hooks being eighth in the order of birth. The mother died in 1886.

H. A. Hooks went to the school of his district until his enlistment for service during the Civil war. He was only seventeen years old when he enlisted in Company G, 78th, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, at Kittanning, when the regiment was organized, and served as a private until his discharge. The regiment was transferred to Louisville, Ky., and afterward to Rock Springs, Ky., where they were first engaged with the enemy. They were in pursuit of the Confederate General Buckner, and followed him into Tennessee. Mr. Hooks participated in the battles of Nashville, Green River, Lavergne, Neely's Bend, Gridleyville, Franklin, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Hoover Gap, McLemore's Cove, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Dalton, Pulaski, and other engagements of less importance. In the battle of Stone River he was wounded in the mouth in a cross fire engagement, and at Chickamauga he was severely wounded in the intestines. During the siege of Nashville he lost his leg,

being shot by a cannon ball. This lamentable event occurred Sept. 29, 1864, eleven days before the expiration of his term of service. He was honorably discharged, Nov. 15, 1865, and returned to Armstrong county, where he has resided ever since, his home being in East Franklin township.

Mr. Hooks is a man of considerable importance in this locality, and has held several of the township offices, serving as jury commissioner, constable and school director. He has been a Republican in politics, belonging to the progressive ranks of that party. An enthusiastic member of the G. A. R. post, he enjoys meeting his old comrades. It is his pride to keep well posted upon current events, which he is able to discuss intelligently, and he enjoys Civil war reminiscences, living again through those stirring times, when he participated in so many important conflicts of the mighty struggle, which cost him so much.

JAMES M. WALLY, of Perry township, Armstrong Co., Pa., a prosperous farmer, who owns the old homestead of one hundred acres, was born on that farm, June 5, 1855, son of John and Charlotte (Truby) Wally.

Charles Wally, his paternal grandfather, was a pioneer of what is now Fairview township, Butler Co., Pa., where he resided until his death. His wife was Rachel Hanes and their children were: John; Nicholas; Ebenezer; Catherine, who married Benjamin Hanes; Nancy, who married Charles Allsworth; Sarah, who married William Wallace; Jane, who married David Chambers; Thomas, and Alexander.

John Wally, son of Charles Wally, settled in Perry township, Armstrong county, in 1834, and cleared and improved the farm of one hundred acres, which is now owned by his son, James M., residing there until his death, which occurred in 1885, in his seventy-third year. His wife, Charlotte Truby, was a daughter of Jacob and Mary Ann (Lauffer) Truby, pioneers of Perry township, and twelve children were born to them, eleven of whom reached maturity, viz.: William and Phebe Ann are both deceased; Thomas survives; Catherine J. married Boyd Miller; Rachel C. was married to John Evans, and (second) to Victor B. George; Polly married Benjamin Evans; Nancy E. married Frank W. George; John L. and James M. were next in the order of birth; Olive Ann married Reuben Hagerson, and Letitia married Orrin A. Knox.

James M. Wally has been a lifelong resident of Perry township and has always lived

on the old homestead, succeeding his father by will and purchasing the interests of the other heirs. He owns seven acres more than the original tract, having bought this land as a valuable addition to the farm, and has carried on agricultural pursuits with much success. Besides for some twenty-four years he was employed as a driller and tool dresser in the Pennsylvania oil fields, and withal has been a very busy man. Nevertheless he has found time to pay attention to public matters as becomes a good citizen, and on numerous occasions has been elected to township offices, on the Democratic ticket. For five years he served as a justice of the peace, six years as one of the overseers of the poor, and is serving his third term as school director.

On April 18, 1886, Mr. Wally was married to Virginia Simpson, a daughter of William and Mary (Wilkins) Simpson, of Freeport, Pa., and they had two children, George Dallas and Virginia, Ida. The mother died Aug. 25, 1888. Mr. Wally was married (second) on March 2, 1895, to Mrs. Eva Day, a daughter of Washington and Nancy (Shepherd) Hogan, of Monterey, Pa. Mrs. Wally died March 1, 1902. Mr. Wally is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is identified with East Brady Lodge, No. 640, F. & A. M.

J. K. BENNINGER, farmer, fruit grower and oil producer, owning ten acres of land on the Allegheny river in Brady's Bend township, was born at Millers Eddy, in Perry township, Armstrong Co., Pa., April 14, 1848, son of Peter Benninger and a grandson of Peter Benninger.

Peter Benninger, the grandfather, came from Lehigh county, Pa., to Clarion county, where he located at Catfish, and there reared his family. He died in Clarion county, and is buried there. He had seven sons and one daughter, his son Peter being the fourth child in order of birth.

Peter Benninger, father of J. K. Benninger, was born at Catfish, Clarion Co., Pa., and grew to manhood there. After marriage he removed to Perry township, Armstrong county, where he was, for some time, a pilot on river boats, but later became a merchant at Millers Eddy. He died in 1865, at the age of sixty-seven years, and is buried in Perry township. He was a pioneer in Perry township, as the country was practically a wilderness when he settled there and many Indians yet remained in the neighborhood. In politics he was a Democrat. At Millers Eddy he was

married to Phoebe Truby, of Perry county, Pa., and they had five children, two daughters and one son still surviving; one son was killed while in the army. The mother died in 1850 and was buried in Perry township. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. K. Benninger attended school in Perry township, leaving at the age of fourteen years. He remained on the farm until he was seventeen years old, learned boatbuilding at Millers Eddy, and afterward was associated with his father in transporting oil by boat from Oil Creek to Pittsburgh. For some time he worked in a rolling mill, later engaged in mining coal, and then entered the oil fields in Butler county as a driller, continuing thus for fourteen years. Mr. Benninger then bought his present place, on which he has a producing oil well, and devotes his land to growing small fruits, principally strawberries. He has lived there since 1864, has erected the residence, and made other improvements. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1866 Mr. Benninger was married to Rachel Seybert, daughter of Henry Seybert, an early settler in this township. She was the mother of four children: Peter, Curtis, Mary and Lou Emma. Mrs. Benninger died at the age of fifty years, and is buried in Brady's Bend township. In 1899 Mr. Benninger married (second) Tillie Seybert, daughter of Barney Seybert, and they have four children: Arthur Raymond, James Wesley, Alice and Stella Myrtle.

MICHAEL FRICK SMITH, who for over twelve years has served as postmaster at Oak Ridge, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born Feb. 23, 1842, son of Robert and Susanna (Frick) Smith. His grandfather was Church Smith, a native of Ireland and among the first settlers in Armstrong county. He located near Elderton, in Plum Creek township, where he lived and died. His children who grew to maturity were: James, George, Robert and Betsey (married David Berkey).

Robert Smith, son of Church Smith, was born in 1808, in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, and was there reared. He spent all his life in this county, living for upward of a quarter of a century in Washington township, where he engaged in farming. Later in life he removed to Mahoning township, where his death occurred in 1882, when he was seventy-four years old. He was twice married, first to Miss McCoy, by whom he had two sons, George and James. Later he married (second) Susanna Frick, daughter of

Jacob Frick, a pioneer of Armstrong county. Eleven children were born to this marriage, seven of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Church; Jacob; Alexander; Michael F.; Polly Jane, who married Andrew Wolf; Christopher; and Nancy J., who married Edward Wilson. The mother of this family was a native of Northumberland county.

Michael F. Smith was born in Washington township, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. He located with his parents in Mahoning township in 1860, working at farming until Oct. 1, 1861, when he enlisted in Company M, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, and took part in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, second Bull Run, Occoquan River, Gettysburg, South Mountain, Bealton Station, Mine Run, Todd's Tavern, Beaver Dam, operations in front of Richmond, and engagements at Old Church Tavern, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp, Deep Bottom, Charles City Cross Roads, Reams Station, Wyatt House, Boydton Plank Road, Stony Creek, and Petersburg, as well as minor affairs. His service extended over three years and nine months, and he was honorably discharged at Clouds Mills, Va., June 28, 1865. After his return home he engaged in framing in Mahoning and Wayne townships, and later in the lumber business. Since 1884 he has been a resident of Red Bank township, Armstrong county, where for ten years he was engaged in the mercantile business. Since 1900 he has efficiently filled the office of postmaster at Oak Ridge.

Mr. Smith married Nov. 28, 1865, Christiana, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Gould) Clever, of Wayne township. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living, as follows: Edward; Nancy Jane, wife of S. L. Barger; Margaret, wife of George Neese; Hortense, wife of William Gerheim; J. Park; Mary, wife of Emil Johnson; and Della, wife of Edward Shaffer. Mr. Smith belongs to the M. E. Church. Socially he is a member of the New Bethlehem G. A. R. post. In politics he unites with the Republican party.

D. B. COULTER, a Civil war veteran, of Apollo, was born Sept. 22, 1833, at Elderton, in Armstrong county, Pa., and is now the oldest living native of that town. He is a son of William and Sarah (Sutton) Coulter.

William Coulter was born in Pennsylvania, as was his wife. His death occurred in 1871, hers in 1873. They had a family of nine

children, of whom D. B. was the eighth in the order of birth.

D. B. Coulter attended public school until his sixteenth year, and then began clerking in a store, thus continuing until 1854. On Sept. 20, 1862, he responded to his country's call, enlisting in Company M, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and entering the service as a private was promoted to sergeant, then to second lieutenant. Still later he was made first lieutenant, with which rank he was discharged. His regiment was recruited at Pittsburgh, under the command of Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, and became one of the famous regiments that went out from the Keystone State. It entered the field of war at Harper's Ferry, and from there was sent to participate in the West Virginia campaign, under General Averill, 4th Separate Brigade, during 1863. Participating in the battles of Huttonville and Rocky Gap, the regiment was then placed in the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, Army of the Shenandoah, at Newmarket. Mr. Coulter's company then took a dismounted command at Remount Camp, Pleasant Valley, Md. Later they rejoined the regiment, which was under the command of General Hunter, and on June 5, 1864, participated in the battle of Piedmont, defeating the enemy there under General Jones. In that engagement the regiment showed exceptional bravery. In addition to the more important battles, it was active in a number of skirmishes in the Shenandoah valley. Later it fell back to Hagerstown, Md., and after Chambersburg was burned helped to drive General McCauslin to Virginia, where they defeated and captured him. The regiment then took part in the battle of Fisher's Hill, Sept. 19, 1864, and on Oct. 19th was in the battle of Cedar Creek, and still later in the battle of Winchester, where it remained until the capture of Richmond. Following the final surrender the regiment was sent to Washington, where they participated in the grand review, the memory of which will live with those who formed part of it as long as life endures. The regiment was finally discharged July 31, 1865. No brief record such as this can do justice to the work of these brave men. Not only were they in many bloody engagements, but they took part in the forced marches, the weary waiting, the exposure to all kinds of weather, and more than once were insufficiently fed, owing to trouble with the source of supplies. That any lived to reach even middle age is a marvel, considering the privations and exposure to infection of all kinds, and the danger of southern fever to

those not acclimated, to say nothing of the death that threatened with every discharge of the enemy's guns. The soldiers of the sixties surely came of sturdy, healthy stock, to live through all this and be able to round out long and useful lives afterward.

Returning to his home in Armstrong county after his discharge, arriving Aug. 5, 1865, Mr. Coulter resumed farming operations, conducting his father's property. Until 1882 he remained on this farm, then moving to Elderton, Pa., and still later to Apollo, where he has since remained, being now retired from business. He is a member of Charles Whitworth Post, No. 89, G. A. R., and served seventeen times as adjutant of the post.

Mr. Coulter was united in marriage with Rachel Smith, at Elderton, Pa., and ten children were born of this marriage, nine of whom survive: H. W., born Oct. 14, 1856; Sarah E., Sept. 10, 1857; William M., Dec. 5, 1861; Lida, May 8, 1866; John L., Aug. 31, 1867; Mary C., March 31, 1869; David A., Aug. 9, 1870; James E., May 24, 1872; Bruce E., Jan. 7, 1875.

JOSEPH TEMPLETON, retired farmer, late of Rural Valley, Armstrong county, was born in Jefferson county, Pa., Nov. 14, 1832, son of James C. and Jennie (McCracken) Templeton, and grandson of John Templeton.

John Templeton came from Ireland to Plum Creek township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he bought a farm and died upon his property at an advanced age. His children were: John, James C., Rachel and Mary.

James C. Templeton was born in Armstrong county, and was a farmer all his life. He spent about seven years in Jefferson county, but returning to Armstrong county settled on the old homestead of his father in Plum Creek township, which continued to be his home until his death, which occurred when he was a very old man. He and his wife had the following family: Isabella, Elizabeth, Jennie, Mary, Finnie (of Cowanshannock township), Joseph, John, and Margaret.

Joseph Templeton attended the local school, and was brought up on the farm. He was twenty-five years old when he located in Cowanshannock township, near Rural Valley. There he owned 120 acres of land, which he cleared to a considerable extent and developed into a valuable property. This continued to be his home until 1906, when he retired to Rural Valley, and he had the distinction of being one of the oldest residents of the place. He died March 7, 1913, aged eighty years,

three months, twenty-three days, and was interred at Atwood.

Mr. Templeton married Catherine Morrow, and after her death married (second) Margaret C. Sloan, of Cowanshannock township. Mrs. Templeton died May 9, 1898, aged seventy-one years, three months and nine days, and is buried at Atwood, Cowanshannock township. Mr. Templeton had two children born of his first marriage: Mary Jane, who married Johnston Fisher, and died leaving three children, John, Effie J., and Julia C.; and James C., a well-known merchant at Rural Valley, who married Elizabeth Stennett. (They had no children). Mr. Templeton was a Republican, and served very acceptably as supervisor and township treasurer. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and served on the building committee which had charge of the construction of the present edifice.

DAVID A. GORMAN, V. S., for nearly ten years a resident of Kittanning, Pa., is well known in his line of work throughout this part of Pennsylvania, particularly in his connection with the State Live Stock Sanitary board. He has been secretary of that body for Armstrong county since settling here, and during his residence in Indiana county held the same position for that section.

Dr. Gorman was born April 15, 1848, in Indiana county, Pa., son of David G. Gorman and grandson of David Gorman, who came to this country from Scotland before his marriage. His wife, whose maiden name was Jennie George, came to America from Ireland when a child. Mr. and Mrs. David Gorman resided a short time in Armstrong county, moving thence to Indiana county, where they settled on what is known as the old homestead of the family. He was a farmer by occupation.

David G. Gorman was born April 2, 1823, near South Bend in Armstrong county, Pa., and received his education in the common schools of Armstrong and Indiana counties. He taught school for some time in Indiana county, where the greater part of his life was spent, becoming one of the prosperous farmers of that section. Politically he was a Democrat of strong convictions and active in the work of the party, and he served thirty-five years as justice of the peace in Indiana county. He and his wife were members of the M. E. Church, in which he was also prominent. He married Christiana Fry, a native of Indiana county, daughter of Daniel and Mary Fry,

and ten children were born to them, namely: David A., Jane E., Martha C., Mary C., Nancy H., William, Delillah, Henry, Sarah, and John. Henry lives on the old homestead farm, and David is the only member of the family residing in Armstrong county. The mother died at the age of seventy-five years, the father in his eighty-fifth year. They were buried in Indiana county.

David A. Gorman received his early education in the common schools of Indiana county and at Covode Academy there. He took the course of veterinary surgery at Toronto, Canada, attending the Ontario Veterinary College, class of 1887. Returning to Indiana county he established a good practice there, his work extending also into Jefferson and Clearfield counties, and to Johnstown, Cambria county. In September, 1904, Dr. Gorman located at Kittanning. He was first at No. 208 Arch street for three or four years, thence moving to North McKean street, opposite the post office, where he remained for two years, until he came to his location at No. 360 Arch street. In 1900 Dr. Gorman became a member of the Veterinary Medical Association of Philadelphia, and he also became a member of the State Live Stock Sanitary board, of which he was secretary for Indiana county during his residence there; in his position of secretary for Armstrong county he also covered Jefferson, Westmoreland, Clarion and Butler counties. Dr. Gorman is a member of Kittanning Lodge, No. 688, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs. He is also a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge No. 313, at Indiana, and to Chapter No. 228, R. A. M., at Clearfield, Pa. His religious connection is with the M. E. Church, and he is a Republican in politics.

On May 3, 1870, Dr. Gorman married Rebecca Jane Shaffer, who was born in Bedford county, Pa., daughter of S. S. and Mary (Beck) Shaffer, deceased, who were pioneer settlers in Indiana county, where they are buried. Mr. Shaffer was a farmer and stonemason, a well educated man for his day, and one of the respected citizens of his section. He was a member of the M. E. Church and a Republican politically. To Dr. and Mrs. Gorman have been born six children: S. C., M. D., who graduated from the Baltimore Medical College, and is now practicing his profession; Mildred, who died when twenty-three years old; two sons, who died in infancy; Emma, wife of David Hanna, a resident of Independence, Oregon; and Bonnie, who is employed as a clerk in the M. L. Bowser shoe store in Kittanning.

JOHN N. WHERRY, farmer, and president of the South Bend Fire Insurance Company, residing in South Bend township, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born Jan. 24, 1847, in that township, son of James and Sarah (Nesbit) Wherry, and a grandson of James Wherry.

James Wherry, the grandfather, was born in Ireland, and, bringing his family to America, located in Indiana county, Pa., where he died.

James Wherry (2), son of James and father of John N. Wherry, was born in Ireland and was four years old when his parents brought him to America, and he was reared in Indiana county, Pa. In 1830, with his brother, John Wherry, he came to Armstrong county, and they settled in South Bend township, where they bought 460 acres of land which they later divided, James Wherry taking 300 acres for his share. On this land he labored until it became a finely cultivated tract, and part of it is yet owned by John N. Wherry. On this farm James Wherry died about 1870, when aged seventy years. He married Sarah Nesbit, daughter of Nathaniel Nesbit. She lived to be ninety-three years of age, her death occurring Aug. 30, 1901. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. James Wherry was considered an excellent farmer, and he had additional business interests, being a stone worker and contractor for many years. During this time he had contracts for public works all over the country, including Harper's Ferry. Seven children were born to James and Sarah Wherry, as follows: Elwood M., a missionary in India, who was sent to that field of work by the Presbyterian Church forty years ago; John N.; James, for some time a farmer in Nebraska, now living at Florence; Thomas M., who is a lumber dealer, at Sabetha, Kans.; Harriet E., who is the wife of William St. Clair, of Indiana county, Pa.; Sarah M., who for thirty years has been a missionary worker in India, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church; and Nancy J., who died in 1885.

John N. Wherry attended the country schools more or less regularly up to the age of twenty years, after which he spent two years on the home farm and then learned the tanning business. He carried on tanning for some fifteen years and for fourteen years operated a threshing machine, after which he became a traveling merchandise dealer and for some time made trips as far as Pittsburgh, with his wagon and team of four horses, buying and selling all kinds of merchandise. Mr.

Wherry then settled on his farm, a fine property near South Bend, Pa., and occupies a handsome brick residence on the main road between South Bend and Apollo. Politically he is a Democrat and is influential in his party, has served as school director and tax collector, and has been his party's chosen candidate for county commissioner. Mr. Wherry is president of the South Bend Fire Insurance Company, a mutual organization which has been in successful operation for the last thirty-eight years.

On Sept. 20, 1870, Mr. Wherry was married, in Indiana county, Pa., to Sarah Walker, daughter of James Walker, and they have had seven children born to them, four sons and three daughters, all of whom survive the mother, who died in 1909. James Elwood, who is principal of the Coraopolis schools, formerly was a student in Grove City College; Clara B., now a stenographer in Indiana, Pa., Indiana Co.; Byron P., who is a worker in the rolling mills; Rob Roy, who is a clerk; Bessie Beulah, a teacher; Oscar M., who teaches school at South Bend; and Helen May, who is at home. Mr. Wherry is a member of the Presbyterian Church at West Lebanon, Pa., in which he is a deacon.

HARVEY M. KING, sheet roller with the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, at Leechburg, Pa., was born at the King homestead in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, son of J. George King, a grandson of Conrad King and a great-grandson of Peter King. Peter King lived in Bremen, Germany, and was a farmer by occupation. He remained in the old country.

Conrad King, son of Peter King, was born in Germany, and came from there to America when a young man with his wife and one child, a daughter. They crossed the Atlantic ocean in a sailing vessel that consumed eight weeks in making the voyage, landing at Baltimore, Md., July 4, 1832, from which city they shortly afterward made their way to Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., by team. There Conrad King followed his trade, shoemaking, for seven years. From there he moved to Armstrong county and settled in what was then Allegheny (now Gilpin) township, where he purchased fifty-five acres of land near the Forks Church. This was known as the old John Stoops farm, but the clearing was mainly done by Conrad King, and here he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in May, 1883, at the age of eighty-four years. He married Elizabeth Shiren, who was born

in Germany, and died in Gilpin township in 1870 when aged seventy years. Both she and her husband were members of the Forks Church and they are buried in the cemetery of that church. Conrad King was one of the members when the first church was built there in 1842, and always continued his active interest. Five children were born to Conrad and Elizabeth King, namely: Henry, who died at the age of forty years; Catherine, who married Joseph T. Myers; Mary A., who died unmarried; Caroline, who resides at Leechburg; and J. George.

J. George King was reared in Armstrong county and attended the district schools, and since taking entire charge of the homestead, in 1884, has devoted himself to general farming and fruit growing. During the Civil war he became a member of Company H, 14th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, when there was danger from State invasion by the Confederates, and was out a short time. On May 19, 1864, he married Sarah A. Snyder, daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth (Bargerstock) Snyder, and the following children have been born to them: Elizabeth C. died at the age of seven years; John W., who lives in Gilpin township, married Claudia Sipes, and they have three children, William H., George E., and Grace R.; Samuel E., who is a resident of East St. Louis, married Pearl Purviance, and they have five children, Harold, Clair, Russell, Leon, and Lucille; Duetta, who is the wife of George Sipes, residing in Gilpin township, has three children, Lillian, Florence, and Beatrice; Harvey M. is mentioned below. Mr. King has always been an active citizen, taking much interest in local politics, and several times has been elected to office on the Democratic ticket. For six years he has served as school director in Gilpin township, and he served two terms in Allegheny township before it was divided. He has also been assessor and auditor. He is one of the representative members of the Forks Lutheran Church, which he has served as member of the council for forty years and many years as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Harvey M. King obtained a good common school education and remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, when he came to Leechburg, Pa. He began work in the rolling mills, accepting a place at the bottom and working his way up until he was made a roller, in 1899, a position that requires knowledge and experience. He was married in 1899 to Jane Hawk, daughter of Aaron and Harriet (Lookabaugh) Hawk, and they have three

children: Irwin, Margaret, and Evelyn. In 1907 Mr. King erected his handsome residence on Third street, Leechburg. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally an Odd Fellow and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the First Lutheran Church of Leechburg.

WILLIAM R. BRUMBAUGH, of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong Co., Pa., carpenter and justice of the peace, was born in Jefferson county, Pa., Jan. 2, 1856, son of James C. and Penina (Snowden) Brumbaugh, and is of German and Scotch descent.

John Brumbaugh, his paternal grandfather, came from eastern Pennsylvania, probably from Berks county, and died while removing his family to Jefferson county.

David Snowden, the maternal grandfather of William R. Brumbaugh, was a pioneer of Wayne township, Armstrong county.

James C. Brumbaugh, father of William R. Brumbaugh, was a lad when he accompanied his parents to Jefferson county, and there he was reared to manhood. After attaining his majority he engaged in lumbering in Jefferson and Clearfield counties, and in 1900 he removed to Yatesboro, Armstrong county, here finding employment with the Cowanshannock Coal & Coke Company for three years. He then retired from active life, and died Oct. 1, 1911. By his first wife, Penina Snowden, Mr. Brumbaugh had two children who grew to maturity, William R. and David. Then he married (second) Mattie Secrist, and they had two children to grow to maturity, Pearl, the wife of Frank Snowden; and Earl. Mr. Brumbaugh's third marriage was to a widow, Mrs. Hannigan, and they had one daughter, Twila, who married James McLaughlin.

William R. Brumbaugh, son of James C. Brumbaugh, was reared in Jefferson county, and after attending the public schools became apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. He followed lumbering for seventeen years as foreman for Andrews & O'Donnell, of New Bethlehem, Pa., and in 1899 came to Yatesboro, Armstrong county, where he has since been in the employ of the Cowanshannock Coal & Coke Company as carpenter. He had formerly worked for this company at Eleanor, Jefferson county. Mr. Brumbaugh is a skilled mechanic, and his faithful attention to the duties of his position has made him one of his company's most trusted and valued employees.

Mr. Brumbaugh has been twice married, his first wife being Nancy Norris, daughter of William Norris, of Jefferson county, and

by her he had three children: Alvin, Ella, the wife of M. Truesdell; and Burt. Mr. Brumbaugh was married second to Mrs. Sally (Rinn) London, and they have also had three children: Morris, Margaret, and Jennie.

Mr. Brumbaugh is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church of Yatesboro, of which he is an elder and trustee. His fraternal affiliation is with the Knights of Pythias. A Republican in politics, Mr. Brumbaugh has always taken an active and intelligent interest in public matters, and at this time is serving his third term as justice of the peace of Cowanshannock township. He stands high in the esteem of his fellow townsmen, who know him as a reliable citizen, a kind neighbor and a stalwart friend.

W. E. ANDERSON, of Kittanning, conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, between Pittsburgh and Kittanning, is a native of Clarion county, Pa., born near Kissinger Mills, in the vicinity of Rimersburg, Jan. 19, 1869. He is a son of Lott Anderson and grandson of Abraham Anderson, the latter of whom was of Scotch parentage.

Mr. Anderson grew to manhood in Clarion county, and there received a common school education. Assisting his father with the farm work until seventeen years old, he then started out for himself, finding employment in a shop at Philipston, Clarion county, where he remained for five years. He was next at Butler, Pa., for a few months, and then went to Oil City, where he was employed in the oil well supply business for a year. He then engaged with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in whose employ he has since remained, beginning as a freight brakeman, being thus employed for only one month, however, when because of a crippled hand he changed to the position of fireman. After some time he again became a brakeman, being thus employed until May 24, 1904, since which time he has been a conductor. He worked some time as extra man before being put on a steady run. Mr. Anderson is a member of the O. R. C., and has an excellent standing with his fellow workers, as well as his employers. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in political matters is independent, voting as he sees fit, and taking no active part in public affairs. Since his marriage his home has been at several places, being now at No. 409 North Grant avenue, Kittanning.

In December, 1889, Mr. Anderson married Miss L. Hulings, who was born at Philipston, Clarion county, daughter of Seth and Nancy

Hulings, and has two children, namely: Arden Ellis, a graduate of the Pittsburgh Central high school, now assistant secretary of the McNeal Plate Works, and W. Hulings, at present attending high school in Kittanning.

M. Hulings, grandfather of Mrs. Anderson, married Sarah Meyers, and they had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, all now deceased; one died young, the rest living to old age. The mother lived to the age of ninety-two years, and is buried in the Philipston, Pa., cemetery.

Seth Hulings, son of Marcus, was born in Clarion county, Pa., and died in Pittsburgh, aged seventy-four years. He was engaged for some time as pilot on the river boats, and was an oil speculator in McKean and Clarion counties. Politically he was a Republican and took quite an active part in public affairs. He held the office of school director. He was a member of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM C. McKINSTRY, a farmer and dairyman of Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, was born in this county, Feb. 8, 1856, son of William and Lydia (Andrew) McKinstry.

William McKinstry was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 20, 1819, and died Nov. 21, 1902; his wife was born in this State, Aug. 16, 1820, and died Dec. 11, 1904. They were consistent members of the Lutheran Church. At the time of his death the father owned 111 acres of good farming land, which he had operated successfully for a number of years. In all of his transactions he was upright and honorable. A man who kept himself well posted on current events, he read the newspapers carefully, and was able to discuss the problems of the day accurately and logically. A charitable man, he was known for his kindness to the poor and afflicted. Eleven children were born to him, of whom William C. was seventh in the order of birth.

William C. McKinstry attended public school until his nineteenth year, and resided on the farm with his father until the death of the latter. For twenty-seven years he and his wife lived in a log house on the homestead, which still stands, although Mr. McKinstry expects to demolish it in the near future. When his father died, he moved his family into the homestead. During the many years he has been engaged in farming, Mr. McKinstry has given special attention to dairying. He now owns this old farm, which was one of the first to be developed in the township. In all his operations he has met

with well merited success, for he has carried on his work intelligently and scientifically, and helped to raise the agricultural standard in his neighborhood.

On Dec. 4, 1879, Mr. McKinstry was married in Armstrong county to Wilhelmina Miller, whose parents were old settlers of Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. McKinstry became the parents of children as follows: Ada O., now Mrs. Z. U. Smith; Boyd P.; Clara E., Mrs. John Hilty; Myra. Mrs. Walters; Florence, Mrs. Grant Sewart; Cleascy and Clinton, twins; Emmet, and Earle. In politics Mr. McKinstry is a Democrat, and has served his township as school director and supervisor for a number of years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is as respected in that body as he is everywhere else.

D. W. BISH is one of the progressive agriculturists of Red Bank township, where he has an up-to-date farm of 147 acres located a half mile southeast of Oak Ridge.

George Bish, his father, was reared in Madison township, this county, near Kellersburg, at which place he received his education. He married Rachel Howard, who was born in Indiana county, Pa., and they lived in Madison township, Armstrong county, for five years afterwards, thence moving to Porter township, Jefferson county. Mr. Bish was a prominent man of that section, served fifteen years as school director of Porter township, and for fifteen or twenty years as justice of the peace. He was a lifelong Democrat. His death occurred in Jefferson county when he was sixty-six years old, and his wife died at the age of sixty-four years. They were members of the Brethren Church at Oakland, Pa., and they had a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter now survive.

D. W. Bish, son of George, was born Feb. 2, 1869, in Porter township, Armstrong county, where he was reared, attending the Fairview schoolhouse. He became familiar with farming in boyhood, and has always been engaged in that line. For six years he lived near Brinkerton, Clarion Co., Pa., selling his farm there and buying his present farm in Red Bank township, Armstrong county, from John C. Shafer. It was known as the I. Kunselman farm, and at that time was only half improved. About eight acres are still in woodland, but the rest is under excellent cultivation. Mr. Bish has been very successful in his farming and stock raising operations. For the last two years he has been especially interested in Hol-

stein cattle, Belgian horses and Berkshire hogs. He has taken an active part in progressive movements, especially those which promise benefit to the immediate locality. He is a stockholder of the Oak Ridge Independent Telephone Company, of which he is president, and he is also president of the Farmers' Co-operative Buying Club, which has seventy-two members in Red Bank township and Clarion county. He has also taken some interest in the administration of public affairs, though no direct part since he settled in Red Bank township, and he was road supervisor and school director while in Clarion county. Politically he is a Republican and his religious connection is with the M. E. Church at Oak Ridge. He holds membership in the K. O. T. M. at New Bethlehem.

Mr. Bish married Effie Lingerfelter, of Sprankle Mills, Jefferson county, daughter of J. U. and Eva (Mauk) Lingerfelter, old settlers of Jefferson county, who came to that section from the East. Mr. and Mrs. Bish have had eight children, namely: Guy, William, John, Dale, Mary and Marie, twins (the former deceased); Frank, and Eugene.

SAMUEL HENRY McNAUGHTON, for many years a resident of Parker City, Armstrong county, was born at Madison Furnace, Clarion Co., Pa., Jan. 14, 1839, son of James and Barbara (Brenneman) McNaughton, and grandson of Alexander McNaughton.

Alexander McNaughton was born in Scotland, and one of the fine farms of Clarion county, Pa., was a tract on which he settled prior to 1815 and which he subsequently cleared. The balance of his life was passed there, as was that of his wife, Hannah Boyd. They had children as follows: John, Alexander, James, Samuel, William, Robert, George, Hannah (who married John Boyd), Sarah (who married William Cook), and Mary (who married William Brenneman).

James McNaughton, son of Alexander McNaughton, was born in Clarion county, Pa., and in early manhood followed farming. Afterward, for many years, he was employed at Madison Furnace, where he died at the age of sixty years. He married Barbara Brenneman, a daughter of Peter Brenneman, who was born in Germany, emigrated to America, and became a substantial farmer in Clarion county, Pa. Mrs. James McNaughton lived to be seventy-five years of age. Their children were as follows: Mary Ann, deceased; Jane, deceased, who married Samuel Klingensmith; Catherine, deceased, who married John

D. Lyon; John, deceased; Fanny, deceased, who married Absalom Vechtel; James, deceased; Esther, deceased, who married Lorenzo Dow; Elizabeth, deceased, who married John Boyd; Washington, deceased; Daniel, deceased; Samuel H.; and Barbara, now deceased, who married John Rifenberrick.

Samuel H. McNaughton was reared in his native county, was educated in the district schools, and began life as a farmer, continuing to follow agricultural pursuits until he enlisted in the United States army, Feb. 28, 1863, as a member of Company N, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry for three years or during the continuance of the Civil war. He saw much hard service, taking part in the battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Hatcher's Run, and all the other engagements in which his regiment was engaged. At the battle of Hatcher's Run he was wounded in the left arm. When he was honorably discharged with his regiment, at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 11, 1865, it was with the rank of corporal.

For two years after his military life was over Mr. McNaughton was engaged in a mercantile business at Vienna, Ohio, removing then to Venango county, Pa., where he followed farming for four years and was in the oil business for five years. In 1873 he came to Parkers Landing, where he has since been well known, residing there continuously with the exception of three years when he was in the oil fields of Butler county. His business interests have been in different industries, including teaming, coal operating and oil development.

Mr. McNaughton was first married to Rachel Crosin, of Clarion county, and (second) to Margaret Allen, who died in 1900. She was a daughter of John and Sarah (Boyd) Allen, of Butler county. Eight children were born to the second union, namely: Mina, who is the wife of Donnelly Sutton; Daniel W.; Samuel H., Jr.; Ida, who is the wife of Charles Christy; John T.; Charles A.; Franklin R., and Mabel. Mr. McNaughton is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Parker City. In politics he is a Republican, and for three years has served as health officer of his city. For many years he has been identified with Craig Post, No. 75, G. A. R., which he served for six consecutive years as adjutant.

ROBERT ELMER BITTINGER, farmer, residing in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born in Cowanshannock township, near Rural Valley, this county, Jan. 31, 1868,

son of John and Catherine (Bargestock) Bittinger.

John Bittinger was born March 2, 1832, in Franklin county, Pa., and came from there to Armstrong county in early manhood, settling at what is now Rural Valley. He had a farm of eighty acres, a valuable property which is now owned by the Yatesboro Coal Company. In 1879 Mr. Bittinger bought property in Wayne township and on that land spent the remainder of his life. He died April 14, 1897. For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church and an active worker in church activities. He was twice married, first to Sarah Schrecongost, daughter of John Schrecongost, and later to Mrs. Catherine (Bargestock) Neal, widow of Robert Neal and daughter of John and Mary Bargestock. To his first marriage four children were born: Lavina C., Andrew J., Mary E., and William W. To the second marriage seven children were born, namely: Henry; Miles and Ida, both of whom are deceased; Robert Elmer; James H.; A. Preston, who is a minister in the Presbyterian Church; and Alice M., who married George Fritz. By her first marriage Mrs. Bittinger had one son, James B. She now resides with her son, Robert E. Bittinger, in Wayne township.

Robert Elmer Bittinger was educated in the public schools of Cowanshannock and Wayne townships and at Glade Run Academy, afterward assisting his father on the home farm and at times, as opportunity offered, being employed on public works. In 1896 he took charge of the homestead, which contains eighty-five acres, situated near Belknap, Pa. This is considered a very valuable property, rich in gas and coal, together with many acres capable of producing excellent crops. Mr. Bittinger devotes all his time to his farm interests, aside from that devoted to official duties, as he has frequently been elected to important township offices. He is a Democrat in his political views and is serving as supervisor of Wayne township, of which he has also been assessor. For fourteen years he was a director in the independent school district in Wayne township and during the entire time was secretary of the board.

Mr. Bittinger married Lillie Gould, daughter of Daniel Gould, of a well-known family of Wayne township, and they have five children: Henry C., Mary C., Marlan B., Samuel P., and Clinton E. Mr. Bittinger is a member of the Concord Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee, and is also treasurer of the Sunday school.

H. A. HEIDRICK resides on his farm of 100 acres lying in Sugar Creek township, which is the old Heidrick homestead. He was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong Co., Pa., May 16, 1867, son of Adam and Katherine (Heidrick) Heidrick (they were not related). Adam Heidrick was born in Germany and married there, and with his wife came to America.

H. A. Heidrick attended school at Brady's Bend and in Sugar Creek township, and after his school days were over remained on the homestead, giving his father assistance. After his marriage he settled on the property as a permanent resident and carries on general farming.

Mr. Heidrick married Miss E. Bippus, who was born in North Oakland township, Butler Co., Pennsylvania, and they have two children: Stella Viola, now fourteen years of age; and John Adam, who is six years old. Mr. Heidrick is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Midway, Pa., in which he has been an elder for sixteen years. In politics he is a Republican, and for several years was a member of the Republican township committee. The first public office he held was that of auditor, in which he served one term, after which for nine years he was tax collector, and three years school director; for three years has been treasurer of the school board. He is acting foreman on the State road between Cowansville and Chicora.

THOMAS S. LINABERGER, farmer, was born on his present place, a farm of 140 acres, situated in Brady's Bend township, Armstrong Co., Pa., Sept. 19, 1876, son of John and A. M. (Snow) Linaberger. His paternal grandparents were early settlers of this place.

John Linaberger, father of Thomas S., was born on the present home farm in Brady's Bend township and frequently related to his children how, as a boy, he would be sent by his father to chase the deer out of the grain fields. He became a farmer and in 1861 bought the other heirs' interests in the farm, and when called on to enlist in the Civil war paid a substitute. In politics he was a Republican, but did not seek public office, consenting, however, to serve as a school director in Brady's Bend township for two years before his death, which took place on his seventy-eighth birthday, in February, 1907. He is buried in the Crawford cemetery.

John Linaberger married A. M. Snow, who was born in Perry township, Armstrong Co., Pa., and eleven children were born to them,

the survivors being: Mrs. Henry Vogt; Mrs. John Seibert; Jacob S., of Sugar Creek township; Albert, of Kittanning, and Thomas S — all of Armstrong county; Mrs. George Ponches, of Donegal township, Butler county; Mrs. Gabe Kaylor, of Fairview township, Butler county; Mrs. Henry Kaylor, of Butler county; and Mrs. William Kelley, of Saltsburg, Indiana Co., Pa. The mother died June 2, 1892. The family was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas S. Linaberger received his schooling in Perry township and afterward came to Brady's Bend township. At the death of his father he and his brother, in 1907, bought the homestead. In 1911 he bought his brother's interest. He attends to all his farm industries himself, raising crops and keeping his land in good condition, and also raises cattle and sheep. He takes much interest in his agricultural matters and is one of the members of the local Grange.

WILLIAM C. FRANTZ, overseer of the poor in South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, was born May 23, 1853, in the township which is his home, son of Jacob and Agnes (Forrester) Frantz.

Isaac Frantz, his grandfather, was an old Indian fighter who lost his life in an Indian outbreak in the vicinity of Greensboro, Westmoreland Co., Pa., whither he had moved at an early day.

Jacob Frantz was born in 1805, in Pennsylvania, coming of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock. His wife was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and her family has long been prominent in Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Frantz had eight children, five of whom are now living. Jacob Frantz received a fairly good education, and made good use of his opportunities, so that when he died he owned sixty acres of good farm land. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which he served as an elder. In politics he was a Democrat, and was elected assessor and collector of his township. A quiet, unassuming man, he tried to carry out the teaching of the golden rule in his life, and died after a useful career in 1881. His widow survived until 1897.

William C. Frantz attended common school until he was eighteen years old. He has inherited his father's farm, and operates it. He also worked at the carpenter's trade for four years at Pittsburgh. Returning to Armstrong county he located on his farm, where he has had his home ever since. He is a member of

the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as is his wife. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1908 was elected overseer of the poor, which office he still holds.

On Sept. 24, 1874, Mr. Frantz was married to Olive Rayburn. The Rayburn family is one of the most prominent in South Buffalo township. Mrs. Frantz was the youngest child born to her parents, and was carefully educated in the schools of Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Frantz became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Matthew W., born Feb. 19, 1876, named for his maternal grandfather; Jacob A., born Sept. 5, 1878; Agnes Forrester, born Nov. 12, 1880; Mary M., born June 15, 1883; William R., born Jan. 14, 1887, and Samuel G., born April 25, 1890.

MRS. MARY E. NICHOLSON, widow of Robert Sloan Nicholson, residence No. 127 Rebecca street, Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

B. C. BISHOP, of Brady's Bend township, surveyor, and present auditor of that township, was born in Fairview township, Butler Co., Pa., Sept. 24, 1886, son of John and Mary J. (Jameson) Bishop.

Jacob Bishop, grandfather of B. C. Bishop, came with his wife Mary from Ohio to Armstrong county, and settled at Brady's Bend, where he followed mining for some years.

John Bishop, father of B. C. Bishop, was born in Ohio, and was reared mainly in Brady's Bend township, Armstrong Co., Pa. After his school days were over he worked in the mines and also as a pumper at oil wells, and he is interested in oil wells on the William Bishop farm. He has always been a Republican in politics and has served in the office of school director. At Chicora, in Butler county, Sept. 24, 1885, he married Mary Jane Jameson, a native of Butler county and a daughter of John and Margaret Jameson, both now deceased, the former a native of Butler county and the latter of Brady's Bend township. With the exception of two years spent in Butler county Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have always lived in Brady's Bend township. They have had four children: B. C.; Della, who died at the age of eight years, and was buried in the Brady's Bend cemetery; and Mary and Mont, both of whom live at home. John Bishop is a member of the Lutheran Church and his wife of the United Presbyterian. They are well-known people, both belonging to the local Grange.

B. C. Bishop was two years old when he

was brought to Brady's Bend township by his parents and here obtained a public school education. Under the direction of the Scranton Correspondence School he took a course in surveying, after which he took a position as surveyor for the Great Lakes Coal Company and the Western Allegheny Railroad Company, and is still so connected. Later he took a course in mechanical drawing, also with the International Correspondence School at Scranton. In politics he is a Republican, and he was elected to his present office on that party ticket. He belongs to the Odd Fellows at Kaylor and the Knights of Pythias at East Brady.

W. C. BOWERS, of Kittanning, has been in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the last forty years, being now engaged as conductor on the through run between Oil City and Pittsburgh. Mr. Bowers was born at Manorville, Armstrong county, March 1, 1852, son of George Bowers and grandson of Henry Bowers. The family is of German extraction, his great-grandfather having been a native of Germany, whence he came to America before his marriage, and spent the remainder of his life in Armstrong county, Pa., engaged in farming. He died here in old age.

Henry Bowers was reared in Armstrong county and received such education as the common schools of the day afforded. He spent his life on a farm in this county, where he married, and he and his wife had a family of six children: Barbara, Susan, Sarah, Rebecca, George, and Henry, all of whom are now deceased. The father was originally a Democrat in politics, but afterward became a Republican. He was a member of the M. E. Church, devoted in its work.

George Bowers, son of Henry, was born at Pine Creek, Armstrong county, and received his education in the local public schools. After his marriage he settled at Kittanning, where he followed his trade of tanner for ten years, thence moving to Manorville, this county, where he had his home for twenty-five years. His wife, Mary (Giben), was a native of Westmoreland county, this State, daughter of William Giben. She is buried with her husband in the Manor cemetery. They were members of the M. E. Church, in which she was particularly active as a worker. Politically he was a Republican. They had children as follows: Johnston, Nancy, Robert, Henry, Mary, W. Chambers,

George and Edward, twins (both deceased), and Sarah.

W. Chambers Bowers grew up at Manorville, and there received his education. After his school days were over he engaged in boating on the Allegheny river, and then went to Johnstown, where he was employed in a mill for two years. At the end of that time he entered the employ of the Allegheny Railroad Company, now the Allegheny division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, beginning work as a brakeman. He received promotions until he became passenger conductor, which position he has held for the last thirty-two years. For twenty-two years he was a conductor on the accommodation train between Kittanning and Pittsburgh, and he has been on his present run between Oil City and Pittsburgh for the last four years, working every other day. He is a member of the Railroad Association, and fraternally of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Bowers has been a lifelong Republican on political questions, and, like his parents, he belongs to the M. E. Church.

Mr. Bowers married Elizabeth Starr, a native of Armstrong county, daughter of Andrew Starr, and thirteen children were born to this union, namely: Harry, Charles, Edward, Gus, Robert and Roy (twins), Benjamin, Clifford (died in infancy), Fred (deceased in infancy), Frank (deceased in infancy), Mabel, Carrie, and Mary. The mother died in December, 1896, and is buried in the Manor cemetery. Mr. Bowers married (second) Lottie Storey, daughter of William C. and Elizabeth Storey, and they have had four children: Wilbert, M. Bowers, Ruth, and George.

After his first marriage Mr. Bowers resided at Manorville, thence moving to East Brady, Pa., and from there to Kittanning, where his home is at No. 138 Queen street.

CHARLES R. RIDDLE, teamster and contractor, of Leechburg, was born in Allegheny county, July 11, 1858, son of John and Margaret (Porter) Riddle.

Mr. Riddle's paternal grandfather was born at Baltimore, Md., and became an early settler of Pittsburgh, where he located in 1811. By trade he was a painter, and followed that line of work until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-nine years of age.

John Riddle was born in Pittsburgh in 1812, and in young manhood went to another location in Allegheny county, where later he purchased a fine farm. Here he followed agricultural pursuits until he sold and went to

Butler county, where he bought fifty acres of land for \$1,100. Within six years he sold this same property for \$7,000, as oil had been discovered in the neighborhood. In 1885 he located in Armstrong county, near Freeport, where he bought still another farm, of eighty-three acres, for which he paid \$6,819. On this property he remained until his death, which occurred in 1890. He is buried at Freeport. His wife was a daughter of William Porter, of Westmoreland county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Riddle had children as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Thomas McKinney, of Butler county; Charles R.; Margaret, deceased; and John B., deceased. John Riddle was a man well and favorably known wherever he lived, and he left an honorable name to his children.

Charles R. Riddle attended public school in Butler and Armstrong counties, and was brought up amid agricultural surroundings. He lived with his father until he was twenty-three years old, when he began business for himself. At his father's death Mr. Riddle bought the homestead, near Freeport, but later sold it. He has since then been engaged in teaming and farming. In September, 1896, he located at Leechburg, where he bought a livery business, which he conducted in conjunction with his other lines for four and a half years. For some time thereafter he was in a furniture and undertaking business, being a graduate of the Barnes College and the Pittsburgh College of Embalming. He is also half owner in an undertaking business at Coalport, Indiana Co., Pa., but devotes the greater part of his time to his Leechburg interests. He owns three teams which are kept busy all the time, and he is a leader in his line in the borough.

Mr. Riddle married Annie Furry, daughter of John Furry, who saw active service in the Civil war, and was killed during his term of enlistment. Mr. and Mrs. Riddle have had the following children: Myrtle; Ida, who married David ———; Frank, who married Merna Klingensmith; Ralph, and Elizabeth. Mr. Riddle is a Republican, and served the borough of Leechburg as councilman for three years. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Elks (local lodge) and the Woodmen of the World.

FRED F. TURNER, a retired engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad, residing at Kittanning, was born Aug. 3, 1847, at Concord, N. H., son of John M. Turner, and grandson of Milton Turner.

John M. Turner was also a native of New Hampshire, where he lived until after his marriage to Margaret Ann Bosto. She, too, was born in that State, a sister of Charles Bosto, an extensive refiner of oil, of Boston, Mass., and a niece of Colonel Whittmore, of Pembroke, N. H. Mr. Turner was a stage driver by occupation. After his marriage he spent some time in New Hampshire and Massachusetts before bringing his family to western Pennsylvania; they made the journey to Pittsburgh by stagecoach, and as the driver had been drinking he himself drove. From Pittsburgh the family went by boat to Franklin, and thence to Warren, Pa., by stagecoach again. Mr. Turner was employed for a time as a painter at Warren and then established a livery stable, building up such a large business that he kept from twenty-five to thirty horses. He had considerable patronage among the commercial travelers for a number of years. He afterward sold his livery and moved to Corry, Pa., and at the time of his death was conducting a large tobacco business there, having eight or ten men in his employ. He died at the age of forty-nine years, and is buried at Corry. His wife subsequently moved to Pittsburgh, where she died when sixty-nine years old, and she is also buried in the cemetery at Corry. They attended the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Turner was a Democrat, but not active in politics. He and his wife had three children, Charles, Margaret, and Fred F., all born in New Hampshire.

Fred F. Turner received his education in the public schools at Warren, Pa. In 1862 he commenced to learn the trade of machinist, serving an apprenticeship at Worcester, Mass. Returning to Warren, he was employed for a time at the Struthers machine shop, and afterward entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company as freight brakeman. After six months he was promoted to flagman, being thus engaged nine months, when he became conductor on a freight train. He left that Company to become brakeman of the Warren & Franklin railroad, being brakeman on a passenger train for three years, after which he became baggage man and extra passenger conductor. He then changed to the position of fireman on the run between Warren and Franklin, and after a year and a half of that work became engineer. In 1873 he left that road to take a position on the Allegheny Valley road, a part of the Pennsylvania system, on which he was engaged as engineer between Pittsburgh and Oil City until his retirement, March 4, 1913.

His record was highly creditable, and he was a respected and trusted employee for many years. He is considered one of the progressive citizens of his section of Kittanning, and was one of the original stockholders of the Wickboro Cooperative Water Company. Politically he has always been a Democrat, and a staunch believer in the principles of the party. He is a Mason, belonging to blue lodge and chapter at Kittanning, and holds membership in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Turner was married to Emma E. Murphy, a native of Pine Creek Furnace, Armstrong county, whose parents, John and Anna (Bell) Murphy, were both born July 4, 1834. They were married April 9, 1854, and had a family of ten children, all of whom lived to grow up. One of this family is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy now reside at Knox, Pa. Mr. Murphy served at one time as county commissioner. Mrs. Murphy is a daughter of George Bell. Mrs. Turner was the ninth child born to her parents. Some time after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Turner moved to Kittanning, their home being at No. 603 Woodward avenue. Their two children, Rose Fanning and Anna Core, were born at Emlenton. They received their literary education in the public school, and have also been well educated in music.

C. C. GUMBERT, of New Bethlehem, Pa., is secretary, treasurer and manager of the Red Bank Mills (incorporated), manufacturing high-grade flour and dealing in feed and grain of all kinds.

JACOB FRANKLIN WISER, of No. 142 Queen street, Kittanning, now living retired, was a carpenter in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for thirty-five years, is a Civil war veteran, and for his services to his country and his useful and industrious career as a private citizen has always had the respect of all who know him. He was born Jan. 29, 1838, in what is now Burrell township, Armstrong county, son of Jacob and Jene (Rolley) Wiser.

Jacob Wiser, the father, was born in Berks county, Pa., and was of German descent. In the early days he drove team, hauling supplies from Philadelphia to points east of the mountains. He was still a young man when he came to Armstrong county, Pa., where he married, and settling on Cherry run began to clear the farm in what is now Burrell township, where his son, Jacob F., was born. In association with his brother-in-law, John John-

son, he leased the salt works on Crooked creek, but the enterprise did not prove remunerative and he returned to farming, which he followed the remainder of his life. He died aged ninety-one years, and his wife, born on the old Rolley farm in Plum Creek township, died in 1872. They had four children: John, Isaac, Ellen, and Jacob Franklin.

Jacob Franklin Wiser received a common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade. After his marriage he entered a rolling mill, where he was employed until he enlisted, in 1862, for service in the Civil war. Joining Company B, 46th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, he was first with the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battle of Gettysburg. The command then returned to Virginia, and on leaving there to join the Western Army went by rail to Bridgeport, Ala., where the 11th and 12th corps were consolidated into the 20th corps and proceeded to Lookout Mountain, taking part in the battle there. It also participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and there went into winter quarters. In the spring it was engaged in the battle of Resaca, after which it was almost continually under fire until Atlanta was reached, also taking part in the battle there. At Atlanta Mr. Wiser received a wound which prevented him joining in Sherman's march to the sea, but nevertheless he continued in the service until the close of the war, being mustered out June 22, 1865.

Returning to his trade Mr. Wiser did general carpenter work for two years, and was engaged in the oil fields a year or so, before he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, being employed in the bridge department on the Allegheny Valley road. He was with the Pennsylvania Company continuously for a period of thirty-five years, retiring at the age of seventy. He was always an efficient and highly satisfactory workman, esteemed by his associates and employers alike, and did his duty faithfully whatever it was. Mr. Wiser formerly held membership in the Order of United American Mechanics, Royal Arcanum, Red Men and Knights of Pythias, but at present retains only his connection with the last named organization.

On July 11, 1860, Mr. Wiser married Mary Ellen Meckling, who was born Dec. 3, 1834, and died Aug. 31, 1899, in Kittanning. They had a family of ten children, born as follows: William H., Nov. 16, 1861; Jacob M., Feb. 29, 1864; Hannah Jane, May 19, 1866; Rebecca Ellen, Jan. 31, 1868 (died Aug. 24, 1876);

John Franklin, July 24, 1870 (died Oct. 21, 1882); Mary Martha, Feb. 2, 1872 (died Oct. 25, 1874); Anna Bell, Aug. 21, 1874; Samuel James, March 11, 1876; Myron A., Oct. 6, 1878; Louisa Bell, Jan. 25, 1884.

ADAMS. The Adams family, several of whose members now reside in the borough of Leechburg, Armstrong county, has been settled in this part of Pennsylvania for several generations.

John Adams, grandfather of Samuel J. and Alexander L. Adams, brothers, lived and died in Allegheny county, Pa. His children were: Samuel, Lewis, John, Alexander, Mary (who married Joseph McLaughlin) and Joseph.

Alexander Adams, son of John, was born in 1813, and died Nov. 10, 1887, aged seventy-four years. He is buried in Pleasant View cemetery in Westmoreland county. In his earlier life Mr. Adams did day's work, and he also engaged in the manufacture of salt along the Allegheny river. Later he became the owner of a small farm along Pine Run, in Westmoreland county, and he was well and favorably known in his community. He was a large man physically. By his first wife, Eliza (Bollinger), daughter of Peter Bollinger, he had children: John, who died at the age of eighteen years; Samuel J.; Mary, who married Andrew Halk; Alexander L.; and Thomas B., who is living in Allegheny county, Pa. His second marriage was to Hilinda Rankin, and they had children: Hilinda, Blanch, Esther, Joseph, and Harvey.

SAMUEL J. ADAMS, son of Alexander, was born Aug. 10, 1844, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and received his education in public school in Allegheny county. He went to work at the age of twelve years, assisting his father, who was then engaged in making salt, and later became employed as an office boy at Natrona, Allegheny county. His next employment was in a tinshop, after which he was engaged at coal mines for eight years. Then followed his service in the Civil war. He enlisted in Company F, 123d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. John Boyd, of Tarentum, Pa., and served nine months, upon his discharge re-enlisting in Company I, 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war. Returning home after the war Mr. Adams became engaged in construction work on the Pennsylvania railroad, and later went into the oil country, where he drilled wells, remaining there until 1882. He has since been located at Leechburg, Armstrong

county. For one year after his arrival at this place he engaged in mining. For three years he ran a hammer at Major Beale's mill, in Leechburg, and then became an engineer in the employ of the Moesta Machine Company, with which concern he continued for ten years. At the end of that period, in 1901, he became an employee of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company as engineer in charge of the electrical engine. A trustworthy and reliable man, he has always enjoyed the full confidence of his employers, who appreciate his faithful service. Mr. Adams has served one year as councilman of Leechburg, and he has been quite active in church work as a member of the Hebron Lutheran Church, in which he has held office as deacon and elder. He is a Mason, belonging to Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M., and to Pittsburgh Consistory (thirty-second degree). On political questions he is a Republican.

On Sept. 9, 1874, Mr. Adams married Naomi J. Kelly, daughter of Squire John Kelly, of Bruin, Butler Co., Pa., and they have one daughter, Daisy May, now the wife of Harry L. Clarke and living in Ellwood City, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have two children, Naomi J. and Bessie M.

ALEXANDER L. ADAMS, son of Alexander, was born March 16, 1848, in Allegheny county, Pa. His school days over, he went to work in a tinshop, and when about eighteen years of age became employed in mines. Later he was engaged at mine work in Clearfield county, Pa., and about 1881 came to Leechburg, where he lived for a short time. He was next at Bruin, Butler Co., Pa., for three years, doing pumping in the oil fields, at the end of that time returning to Leechburg, where he is now employed at the mines of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company. He is an industrious and respected man, well known in his community.

Mr. Adams married Bessie Ashbaugh, daughter of Andrew and Mary (John) Ashbaugh, and they have two children: Lula is the wife of David McGeary and has two children, Mary F. and Clair A.; Samuel J. is foreman in a tin mill at New Castle, Pa. Mr. Adams is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose in fraternal connection, and belongs to the Lutheran Church. In political sentiment he is a Republican.

THOMAS F. BOYD, member of the general mercantile firm of Boyd Bros., at Slate Lick, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born in Armstrong county April 2, 1875, son of M. Hillis

and Elizabeth F. (Dunaway) Boyd, natives of Pennsylvania, and grandson of Abraham Boyd.

Abraham Boyd, who was the founder of the Boyd family in Armstrong county, came to this section when it was all forest, locating on what is yet known as the old Boyd homestead, midway between Slate Lick and Freeport. There he resided until the end of his days, his death occurring in 1886, having survived his wife, who passed away in 1876.

M. Hillis Boyd, son of Abraham Boyd, was born March 14, 1842, and died in 1890. He remained with his parents until the time of his enlistment, in 1862, in Company L, 14th Pa. Vol. Cav., and served to the end of the Civil war, being honorably discharged in 1865. He entered the service as a private, but subsequently was made quartermaster of his regiment, with which he participated in the battle of Antietam and many other engagements. After the war he returned to Armstrong county and followed an agricultural life until his death. On Sept. 4, 1866, in Fayette county, Pa., he was married to Elizabeth F. Dunaway, who was born Aug. 31, 1845, and survives. Her parents were Jesse E. and Margaret Dunaway. Six children were born to this marriage, five of whom are living, namely: Clara Annie, Thomas F., Herbert D., James Howell, and Joseph Hillis. Mrs. Boyd and her family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

S. S. STITT, Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

JOHN A. LINDSAY, a farmer of Kiskiminetas township, was born Aug. 4, 1866, in Fayette county, Pa., son of William C. and Elizabeth (Beatty) Lindsay.

William C. Lindsay was born in Virginia. Moving to Ohio, he lived there until his death, Sept. 8, 1905. He was a potter by trade. Nine of his large family are now living, and John A. is the fourth in order of birth.

Until his fifteenth year, John A. Lindsay attended the common schools of Indiana county, and then commenced to support himself. He had no capital, but was willing to work, and found employment as general chore boy for a farmer, receiving as compensation five dollars per month in money, and his board. For five years he worked for this man, and then was employed in a sawmill in Westmoreland county for two years. Later on he engaged in various occupations in Westmoreland and Indiana counties until his marriage, after which he lived at Latrobe and

Blairsville until he secured the contract for excavating the ground for a State normal school building. After making a number of changes, as his work necessitated, he located on Feb. 2, 1903, in Maysville, where he resides on a little farm, adjoining the village, which he bought March 4, 1907. That same year, 1907, he was appointed roadmaster of Kiskiminetas township, and still holds that office, being efficient and conscientious. The Lutheran Church holds his membership, his wife also belonging to the same denomination. Fraternally he belongs to the Eagles and American Mechanics. Politically, he is a Republican.

On July 17, 1892, Mr. Lindsay was married to Jennie Long, in Latrobe, and three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, all of whom are living: Laura Lilly, Elizabeth M. and Paul V. Mrs. Lindsay is a daughter of Jacob Long, a native of Pennsylvania, now residing with his wife at Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa. He is (1913) sixty-nine years old. During the Civil war he served as a Union soldier.

M. M. ROLAND, farmer, residing in South Bend township, Armstrong county, Pa., was born in that township, June 5, 1879, a son of John F. and Margaret (Early) Roland, and a grandson of William Roland. William Roland was born in Blair county, Pa., but spent the greater part of his life in Armstrong county.

John F. Roland, son of William and father of M. M. Roland, was born in Blair county, and died at the age of eighty years in 1909, in Armstrong county, to which he came with his parents when a boy of ten years. For some years in early manhood he taught school in Washington county, and later worked at the carpenter's trade and farming, owning a farm of 109 acres in South Bend township, on which he died. He married Margaret Early, and twelve children were born to them, eleven of whom survive. John F. Roland and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She died, Dec. 19, 1906.

M. M. Roland is the youngest of the above mentioned family. He attended the public schools until his fifteenth year, and for three years afterward worked in a mill at Leechburg, since when he has followed general farming.

Mr. Roland was married Feb. 25, 1901, in Indiana, to Rosa Sinsinbighler, a daughter of H. B. Sinsinbighler, of South Bend township, whose ancestors were Germans. He and his

wife had five children, Mrs. Roland being the third in order of birth. Her father died in 1908 and her mother in 1892. To Mr. and Mrs. Roland four children have been born, the three survivors being: Goldie L., born March 7, 1903; Elmer Ellsworth, born May 22, 1905; and Ira J., born Aug. 22, 1909. In politics Mr. Roland is a Republican and is proud of the fact that his first presidential vote was cast for William McKinley.

J. S. BECK, son of Jacob P. Beck, grandson of Peter Beck, and great-grandson of Jacob Beck, was born Oct. 24, 1856.

Peter Beck, the grandfather, lived in Armstrong county, and was in his day one of the highly respected residents of his section. He had these children: Peter, Jacob P., Esther, Susanna and George.

Jacob P. Beck, son of Peter Beck, and father of J. S. Beck, was born April 28, 1820. Farming was always his principal business in life. On April 5, 1849, he married Sophia Soxman (daughter of Christian Soxman), who was born Nov. 4, 1819, and died July 25, 1901, aged eighty-one years. They had the following children: Dr. Peter S., Susanna (who died young), George H., J. S., Christian, Dr. John A., and Dr. Joseph E. Three of the sons of this family were physicians and lived in California.

J. S. Beck attended school in the home locality and was brought up amid strictly rural surroundings on his father's homestead. Upon the death of his father Mr. Beck took the farm, which comprises 142 acres of valuable land, considerable coal and gas being found there. It was bought in 1849 by Jacob P. Beck, who erected all the buildings on the farm.

J. S. Beck married Mary B. Russell, daughter of Robert Russell, and they have the following named children: Roy, who has taught public school, now a student at Clarion State Normal School; Veda, who also taught school in Armstrong county; Bessie; John; Joseph; and Ray, who died when four years, nine months old.

Mr. Beck is a Republican, and has served his township as school director. He has one of the most desirable farms in his locality, and is numbered among the representative men and successful agriculturists of his section of Armstrong county.

ROBERT C. CLAYPOOL, retired farmer, West Franklin township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

SILAS I. NEESE, of Red Bank township, Armstrong county, was born May 24, 1888, on the farm he now occupies, the old homestead of the Neese family.

The grandfather of Silas I. Neese was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., and on coming to Armstrong county settled in Red Bank township, on what was later known as the Jesse Reinhart farm, near New Salem. Later he moved to Forest county, Pa., where he continued to carry on general farming until his death, and he is buried in that county. He was a Democrat in politics. He married Catherine Shuman, who died Aug. 1, 1885, and is buried in the United Evangelical cemetery at North Freedom, Armstrong county. They had children as follows, besides Jacob, father of Silas I. Neese: Susanna, who married Dr. Emmanuel Rettinger (both are deceased); George, deceased, who married Polly Haines, and lived at Oak Ridge, Armstrong county; Catherine, who married Aaron Holben (both are deceased); John, who married Mary Ann Emery, and lived in Tennessee (she is deceased); Hetty, who was the wife of Eli Haines, of Emerickville, Jefferson county (both are deceased); Mary, wife of W. R. Darrah (both are deceased); Sarah, wife of James Steele, of Brookville, Jefferson county; Isaac, who died in infancy; Lydia, who died in infancy; and Mary, who was burned to death when two years old.

Jacob Neese, father of Silas I. Neese, was born at Leatherwood, Clarion Co., Pa., and was a child when the family moved to Red Bank township, where he received a common school education. He worked for his father on the farm and was twenty-one years old when he went to Forest county, where he continued with his father until he went into the service during the Civil war. On Aug. 28, 1861, he enlisted from Armstrong county in Company G, 105th, Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Freas, and was mustered in at Pittsburgh for three years' service. This regiment, which was attached to the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac, was commanded by Col. A. A. McKnight until his death. Mr. Neese took part with his regiment in the following notable engagements: Yorktown, April 5—May 2, 1862; Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; Bristoe Station, Aug. 22, 1862; second Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; Auburn, Kelly's Ford,

Nov. 7, 1863; Mine Run, December, 1863; Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864. On May 6th he was injured, receiving a gunshot wound on the right side of his head, and he was sent to a hospital in Washington, D. C., where he remained for ten days. Thence he was sent to Baltimore, Md., for two weeks, and from there to York, Pa., for a short time, until able to rejoin his regiment at Pittsburgh, at which place he was honorably discharged, Aug. 28, 1864. During his service Mr. Neese was captured twice and was home twice on furlough.

Mr. Neese had bought a farm of thirty acres in Forest county, and after the war he bought a tract of seventy-three acres, adding to his possessions as he prospered until he owned two hundred acres. He was actively engaged in general farming until his death, which occurred Nov. 5, 1910, and he is buried in the Eddyville cemetery. He was a useful citizen of his locality, serving a number of terms as supervisor, and he was a prominent member of the McWilliams United Evangelical Church, in Red Bank township, serving as treasurer of both Church and Sunday school. Politically he was a Republican.

On Aug. 21, 1861, Mr. Neese married Susanna Emery, who was born July 20, 1844, daughter of George and Catherine (Hilliard) Emery. They had a family of five children, namely: Anna Clara, wife of Albert Wombler, of Jefferson county; Mary Catherine, wife of A. C. Smith, of Red Bank township; William P., who married Margaret Burket, and lived in Red Bank township; Robert E., of Red Bank township, who married Annie Sherry; and Silas I. The farm was divided among the children upon the father's death, Silas I. receiving the homestead.

George Emery, father of Mrs. Neese, was born May 13, 1813, in Northampton county, Pa., where his father settled after coming to America and passed the remainder of his life. George Emery came to Red Bank township, Armstrong county, and bought a farm of one hundred acres, part of which lies over the line in Jefferson county. He carried on farming all his life, from this region moving to Tennessee, where he bought a tract of 125 acres, which he cultivated for twenty years. He died there in 1881 at the age of sixty-eight years, and is buried in that State. His wife subsequently sold the Tennessee property and returned to Red Bank township, buying a tract of five acres and a home from her son-in-law, Jacob Neese. She passed her closing years, however, with her daughter

Sarah, Mrs. Holben, in Butler county. She was born in 1820, daughter of Francis and Susanna (Eckert) Hilliard, of Leatherwood, Clarion county, and died in 1908 at the age of eighty-eight years; she is interred in the Lutheran Church ground in Ringgold township, Jefferson county. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Emery: Mary Anni, deceased, married John Neese, of Tennessee; Susanna is the widow of Jacob Neese; John married Maria Fisher, and lived in Red Bank township (she is deceased); Sarah Jane married John Holben, of Butler county, Pa.; Catherine, deceased, was the wife of James Duncan, of Coffee county, Tenn.; Priscilla died when three years old. The father of this family was originally a Democrat in politics, but later became a Republican, and he was a Union sympathizer during the Civil war, in which he served two years as a member of the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry; he was discharged on account of sickness. He served as supervisor of his township, and was a member of the Lutheran Church. His daughter, Mrs. Neese, is a member of the United Evangelical Church at McWilliams, to which she has belonged for over fifty years.

Silas I. Neese has always resided on the home farm in Red Bank township. He received his education in the local schools, working for his father until the latter's death, when he inherited the homestead property. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Neese married Esther Ruth Snyder, daughter of Daniel and Laura Alice (Weaver) Snyder, of Jefferson county, Pa., and they have one child, William Ivan, born April 14, 1912.

Walter Snyder, grandfather of Mrs. Neese, was a farmer in Porter township, Jefferson county, until his death. He was of German stock. He was twice married, and by his first wife, Elizabeth Sherry, had children as follows: John, who died while serving in the army; Henry, of Jefferson county, who married Catherine Milliron; Simon, deceased; William, of Oklahoma, who married Caroline Commandeiner; David, deceased, who married Elizabeth Ellenberger; Conrad, who died young; Daniel; Catherine, who died young. Mr. Snyder's second marriage was to Annie Blanchard, who came from Germany, and they had four children: George, Mary, Samuel and William Weaver, all deceased. The mother of this family survives, living with Mrs. Daniel Snyder in Ringgold township, Jefferson county. She is a member of the Lutheran Church, to which her husband also belonged. He and

his first wife are buried in the Lutheran graveyard in Ringgold township.

Daniel Snyder, father of Mrs. Neese, was born April 19, 1855, in Jefferson county, Pa., and received his education in the schools of Ringgold township. Until he reached his majority he worked for his father, later buying the farm of seventy-five acres from his father in Ringgold township, the place he is still occupying, and he has been a successful farmer. He has served as supervisor and school director of his township, is a Democrat in politics, and holds membership in the Lutheran Church in Ringgold township, Jefferson county.

Mr. Snyder married Laura Alice Weaver, daughter of Amos and Eliza (Albert) Weaver, and they have had five children: Annie, wife of Robert McCanna, of Armstrong county; Lowry, living on the farm in Jefferson county, who married Della Fisher; Mattie, who died when nineteen years old; Esther Ruth, born Dec. 16, 1892, who is the wife of Silas I. Neese; and Iva Alma, at home.

CHARLES PRAGER, Freeport, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, dealer in choice home dressed beef, veal, pork and lamb, smoked meats and provisions.

BERNARD COYLE, late of South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, was a native of that township, born Nov. 16, 1826, son of William and Sallie (McBride) Coyle. The parents were born in Ireland, and on coming to America first settled on Buffalo creek, where Mr. Coyle had a gristmill and farm. Later they located in South Buffalo township, where their son Bernard afterward lived, and here they both died. We have the following record of their children: (1) Thomas E., born Dec. 10, 1819, died in South Buffalo township. (2) Elizabeth, born Jan. 8, 1822, married Joseph Skilton, of Clinton, Pa. (3) John, born Jan. 28, 1824, was a well driller, at Oil City, Pa. (4) Bernard is mentioned below. (5) Bridget, born Jan. 27, 1829, married Hugh McCollough. (6) Sarah, born March 5, 1832, married William Brinton, of Brookfield, Pa. (7) Mary, born March 6, 1834, married a Mr. Hartman, of South Buffalo township. (8) William B., born March 28, 1836, died young. (9) Henry, born Aug. 12, 1842, is a retired farmer living at Tarentum, Pennsylvania.

Bernard Coyle was educated in the public schools near his home. He lived with his maternal grandparents, the McBrides, until they died, after which he worked at home

for some time. Later he was engaged at boating on the river. After his marriage he settled upon the old home place in South Buffalo township, remaining there until his death, which occurred April 29, 1901. He was a highly successful farmer, and gave all his attention to his own affairs, taking no active part in public life or interests, though he was a public-spirited citizen and a much esteemed man in his home community. In political connection he was a Democrat.

Mr. Coyle was married to Marsha M. A. Brinton, who was born March 9, 1838, five miles from Pittsburgh on the Brownsville road. Her father, James Brinton, was of German extraction, and was born near Pittsburgh. He lived at East Liberty, Pa., later moving to Godfrey, Pa., where he obtained a farm which he lost afterward. Moving to Clinton, Armstrong Co., Pa., he had a store there. His wife, Christina (Feth) who was also of German stock, died at Clinton; he died at DeHaven, Pa. They were members of the M. E. Church. They had children as follows: Jane, born April 22, 1832, wife of Henry Coffman, of Clinton, Pa.; Annie Eliza, born June 13, 1834, who married John Coyle (now deceased) of Oil City, Pa.; William, born March 16, 1836, who married Ann Coyle, and lives at DuBois, Pa.; Marsha M. A., widow of Bernard Coyle; John P., born April 10, 1840, who died young; Amanda M., born Feb. 22, 1844, who married Stephen McCue; Francis, born on Aug. 27, 1848, who died young; and A., born 1850, who now lives in Florida.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Coyle were born the following children: (1) Sarah married Edward Dillon and lives at the home place. (2) Mary is at home. (3) Anna, widow of John Flinn, has five children, Hugh, William, James, Elizabeth and Catherine. They live in Allegheny, Pa. (4) William F., hotel proprietor at Pittsburgh, Pa., married Bridget Murphy and has two children, Mary E. and William F. (5) Henry F. died at the age of twenty-eight years. (6) Bernard first entered the army in 1892 and is now serving in Company D, 26th Infantry, United States Regular Army, at Fort Wagner, under his third enlistment. He was in all of the land battles in Cuba. (7) Elizabeth is deceased. (8) Lawrence, employed as a stationary engineer at Chicago, Ill., married Catherine McCollough. (9) Florence is the wife of Joseph Bessett, of Brackenridge, Pa., and has one son, Joseph D.

Mrs. Coyle built the brick house now stand-

ing on the farm in 1905. It is a three-story modern dwelling of fourteen rooms, beautifully situated overlooking the Allegheny river. The family is highly respected for substantial qualities and genuine worth.

WILLIAM P. BORLAND, deceased, who was a large landowner and extensive farmer in Wayne township, Armstrong county, was a member of the now somewhat numerous family founded in that section by his grandfather, Robert Borland.

Robert Borland was born in 1767 in County Donegal, Ireland, and coming to this country settled in 1821 in Salem township, Westmoreland Co., Pa. In 1831 he removed to that part of Armstrong county, Pa., now known as Wayne township, and locating one mile from the borough of Dayton, took up 119 acres of land, which he farmed for the rest of his active life. He died there Dec. 15, 1850, aged eighty-three years. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His wife, Jane (Borland), also of Ireland, was born about 1767 and died May 5, 1840, at the age of seventy-three. They had four sons: William, Robert, James and John, all born in Ireland, and all of whom came with the parents to America. They all settled in what is now Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., purchasing large tracts of land adjoining their father's place, having altogether about ten hundred and fifty acres. They followed farming.

William Borland, son of Robert, was born in 1803 and was a young man when he came from his native Ireland to America. He first settled in Westmoreland county, where he followed farming, and later removing to Armstrong county, bought about six hundred acres of land, for the most part covered by timber. He built a log house and made a permanent home here, devoting the remainder of his life to the improvement of his property. Here he died Oct. 28, 1874, aged seventy-one years, nine months, twenty-six days. He was a man well known in the locality in his day, an Episcopalian in religious connection, and in politics a Republican during his later years. On March 29, 1831, Mr. Borland married Margaret Gartley, who was born in 1801, daughter of Andrew Gartley, of Westmoreland county, and she survived him a short time, dying July 8, 1876, aged seventy-five years, two months. They are buried in the Glade Run cemetery in Wayne township. The following children were born to their union: Robert, born Jan. 1, 1832, who died

young; John W., born April 19, 1833, now deceased; Mary J., born Aug. 18, 1834; George G., born May 24, 1836-37, who died in 1895 (he served in the Civil war); William P., born Feb. 20, 1839; and Robert J., born Dec. 3, 1840, who died in 1909 (he served in the Civil war).

William P. Borland was born Feb. 20, 1839, in Wayne township, and there began his education in the common schools, later attending Glade Run Academy. When eighteen years old he began to teach school, and followed that profession for several winters in Wayne township. Meantime he also began farming, his first purchase being a tract of about 130 acres, and later he purchased about 130 more. He continued to live on the farm now occupied by his son J. Roscoe Borland until his death, and was a substantial, useful and respected man among all the friends and acquaintances. During the Civil war Mr. Borland served in the Union army. He was a Republican in politics and believed in doing his share in the management of local affairs, serving many years as school director and as secretary and treasurer of the school board. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and also identified with the Sunday school. Mr. Borland died Sept. 5, 1905.

On April 26, 1866, Mr. Borland married Miss B. C. Williams, daughter of William Williams, who was born in Wales and came to America when two years old, the family settling in Center county, Pa., where he passed the rest of his life. Mrs. Borland now resides in the borough of Dayton, where she built a fine residence in 1908. She is a member of Glade Run Presbyterian Church. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Borland: J. Roscoe is mentioned below; Robert M. died when two years old; Alonzo C., who married Callie Say, is living in Dayton, Pa.; Viola M. married Mason Marshall and is living in Wayne township; Dr. James C., who married Elmina M. Marshall, is residing in Falls Creek, Jefferson Co., Pennsylvania.

J. ROSCOE BORLAND, who is now engaged in farming on his father's old home place, was born there April 24, 1867. He obtained his education in the local schools and then became familiar with farm work under his father's tuition, in time taking part of the homestead, which contained 200 acres of valuable land. He has a fine place, which gives evidence to the intelligent and up-to-date methods used in its cultivation. For several years he was one of the managers of the Dayton Fair Association. He is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religion, be-

longing to the Glade Run Church; he has taken an active part in the work of the church and Sunday school. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and one of the prominent workers of his lodge, of which he is a past grand.

In 1896 Mr. Borland married Margaret Milliron, daughter of Ross and Martha J. (Elgin) Milliron. They have two children, Wiida Maine and John M.

CHARLES T. STIVANSON, manager for the Atlantic Refining Company at Kittanning, was born March 29, 1873, in Armstrong county, Pa., son of George Washington Stivanson.

George W. Stivanson, grandfather of Charles T. Stivanson, traced his ancestry back to Peter Stuyvesant, as the name was then spelled, first governor of New York. The latter came of Holland descent. George W. Stivanson was a stonemason by trade, and followed that calling the greater part of his life, residing in Armstrong county.

George Washington Stivanson, father of Charles T. Stivanson, served for more than twenty-three years as a constable in Armstrong county, and for several years was special detective for what is now the Pennsylvania railroad. His family consisted of four children: Charles T., Nannie, Margaret, and Mary (who died young).

Charles T. Stivanson attended the Kittanning public schools, and learned the trade of poster, serving an apprenticeship of five years. For several years thereafter he worked at his trade, but later went to New Cumberland, W. Va., where he was employed for a while. Returning to Kittanning he was engaged at the "Reynolds Hotel" for a time. In 1896 he became identified with the Atlantic Refining Company, rising to his position as special agent or general manager of the Kittanning district, and in his work is justifying the confidence placed in him and his ability.

In 1896 Mr. Stivanson was married to Gertrude E. Walker, daughter of George Walker, of Kittanning. Mr. and Mrs. Stivanson have four children: Edna, Fay, Charles and George W. Mr. Stivanson is a member of the Episcopal Church of the borough.

THOMAS JOHNSTON, a retired business man of Apollo, Armstrong county, was born Nov. 30, 1831, in Indiana county, Pa., son of Thomas and Margaret (Johnston) Johnston.

Thomas Johnston (the father) was born in

Ireland, and his father came to the United States with a family of three children in 1820. After a short stay in the east he moved to Blairsville, Pa., where he took a contract for furnishing coal to the Porter Salt Works, in Indiana county. In 1832 he went to Pittsburgh, engaged in the draying business, and remained there until his death in 1836. His widow, born in Northumberland county, Pa., survived until 1887.

Thomas Johnston, son of Thomas, attended the common schools until he was ten years old, when he began working in the rolling mills in Pittsburgh. In 1860 he came to Apollo, and for three years worked in the rolling mills here. These mills long ago passed out of existence, but are remembered by the older residents. As member of the firm of Johnston, Taylor & Co., Mr. Johnston then built a plant for the manufacture of fire-brick, the concern being known as the Apollo Fire Brick Company. The company was organized by James M. and J. C. Taylor, and Thomas and Andrew Cornagy. Mr. Johnston withdrew after three years' connection with them to engage in a stone and pottery business at Apollo under his own name. He manufactured crocks and jugs, continuing in this line from 1867 to 1874, when he went to Canton, Ohio, to embark in the retail furniture business, which he carried on six years. Returning to Apollo in 1881 he resumed the manufacture of fire-brick, and in 1882 went to Climax, Armstrong county, where he operated a brick manufacturing plant for six years. His next work was at Pittsburgh, as agent for the Climax Fire Brick Company, though he continued to make his home at Apollo. Resigning that position he returned to do business in the latter place, where in 1903 he embarked in the manufacture of silica brick. He conducted operations along that line until 1910, in which year he sold his interests, and has since lived retired.

On Nov. 24, 1860, Mr. Johnston married, in Pittsburgh, Sarah Thompson, and six children have been born to this union, four of whom are living: Margaret J., John F., Carrie Elizabeth and Anna Bell. Mr. Johnston is a Republican, and served for four years as postmaster at Apollo, having been appointed to that office by President McKinley. His business career was one of honest and successful endeavor, and he holds the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

JOHN R. LONG, vice president of the First National Bank of Leechburg, is one of the foremost business men of that borough, though at present leading a life of comparative retirement. He was born Jan. 20, 1843, near Worthington, in Franklin township, Armstrong county, son of John S. Long.

Mr. Long's grandfather was a farmer in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he died. Little is known of his history, his death having occurred many years ago. His children were Jacob, John S. and Abigail (the latter never married). Of these, Jacob had four sons who served in the Civil war, one of them, John, being a member of the 139th Pennsylvania Regiment; he lost one of his legs in battle, and received a medal from General Grant for conspicuous bravery in placing the Union flag on some works that had been captured.

John S. Long, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., but after his marriage moved to Armstrong county, Pa., being one of the early settlers in Franklin township. He was a farmer, and followed that occupation until his death, which occurred in the year of 1897. He was a very active member of the Methodist Church. His wife, Mary A. (Swank), daughter of Daniel Swank, was like himself a native of Westmoreland county, and they are buried in the Middlesex cemetery in this county. They had the following children: John R.; Jacob, who lives near Butler, Pa.; Elizabeth, widow of Robert Wason, residing in Kittanning; Nancy, who married Jacob Coler; Margaret, who married Harvey Fair; and Etta, Mrs. Russel.

John R. Long attended district school in his native township during the winter months in his boyhood, his advantages being somewhat limited. But he had plenty of practical training. He was employed among farmers until his enlistment, in 1862, in Company H, 78th Pennsylvania Regiment, and later he veteranized in Company B, 78th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, remaining in the service until the close of the war. He was in many of the important engagements in which Sherman's army took part and after the capture of Atlanta saw continuous service. Mr. Long was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1865, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 18, 1865. Returning home he became an engineer at the Jones & Laughlin Mills, then in South Pittsburgh, Pa., and in 1872 located at Leechburg, with which place he has since been identified. His first

employment here was running an engine for Roger & Burchfield at the steel mills, and during his service there he was the first man to suggest to the management that natural gas could be piped from across the river for use as fuel. He was laughed at at first, but before long gas was introduced into the plant, and Mr. Long made the first burner, which was placed in the furnace and boilers and proved a success. So far as known, this is the first time natural gas was ever used for this purpose, and its use is continued to this day. Mr. Long was employed at this mill for fourteen months, after which, on a capital of three hundred dollars, he engaged in the grocery business. Later he branched out, becoming a general merchant, and was thus engaged until 1907, when he retired. Mr. Long, by strict attention to business and to the wants of his patrons, established a large trade, which never diminished during his long business career, and he was one of the most reliable merchants of the borough, his methods and standards being above question. Though he has given up his store he is not without employment. It was through his efforts that the First National Bank of Leechburg was organized, and he was elected vice president, which office he continues to hold. This bank is on the "roll of honor," a fact which stands to the credit of all its officers.

Mr. Long was one of the organizers and is a charter member of John A. Hunter Post, No. 123, G. A. R., of Leechburg, and he is past commander of that post. He has no party connections, voting independently.

In 1868 Mr. Long married Esther A. Johnson, daughter of Wilson Johnson, and they have had five children: William (deceased), Edward C., Calvin A., Daisy (who died young) and John W. (at home).

CALVIN A. LONG, of Leechburg, Armstrong county, was born in that borough Aug. 20, 1873, son of John R. Long. There he received his education in the public schools, attending high school until he reached the age of sixteen years. He then entered business life in his native borough, where he conducted a general store for four years. After that he was out of business until he opened his present establishment, in 1896, having the only department store in Leechburg. The store, which is located on Market street, is stocked with all the latest and most desirable merchandise in his line, and Mr. Long has become well known in and around Leechburg for the quality of his goods and the courteous

service rendered to all who patronize his establishment. His high-principled business methods and personal interest in pleasing customers have made him popular with all who have had dealings with him. Few business men in Leechburg are better known or enjoy higher standing. He is vice president of the Acme Natural Gas Company of Leechburg, which operates several wells; he was one of the organizers and a director of the Leechburg Electric Light Plant, now the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Railway Company, which operates a line between Leechburg and Apollo. Mr. Long is also one of the stockholders in the First National Bank of Leechburg, of which his father is vice president.

In 1898 Mr. Long was married to Carrie Kirkwood, daughter of James Kirkwood, of Kittanning, Armstrong county. They have had two children: Chauncey, who died when three years old; and Kenneth.

Mr. Long is a past exalted ruler of the lodge of Elks and a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is associated with the Republican party.

MARTIN L. McINTIRE, who has a large farm in Wayne township, Armstrong county, near Dayton, was born near Echo, in this section, Sept. 21, 1860, and belongs to a family which has been settled here since the time of his grandfather. Some of its members spell the name McIntyre.

John McIntire, the grandfather, was of Scotch-Irish descent. He lived for some years in Westmoreland county, Pa., thence removing to Armstrong county, and settling near Echo, where he purchased a large farm, and devoted the rest of his life to its cultivation. His children were: John, who became a Methodist minister; Daniel S.; Alexander, who died in Kansas; Altman, who died in Adams county, Ohio; Mary A., who married George McIntire, and died at Echo; and Catherine, who married John Wilson, and died in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

Daniel S. McIntire, son of John McIntire, was born in Westmoreland county, near Latrobe, and came to Armstrong county with his parents. He followed farming in Wayne township throughout his active years, dying in 1893. He married Martha Lias, daughter of Peter Lias, and to this union were born the following children: Elsie J., born Feb. 27, 1856, who died April 8, 1857; John W., born Jan. 23, 1858; Martin L., born Sept. 21, 1860; Emma R., born Feb. 5, 1863, who married Turney A. Troutman; Mary Ellen, born

July 12, 1867, who died Dec. 26, 1877; and William L., born Jan. 22, 1871, who is living on the old homestead. The mother of this family died Dec. 10, 1878.

Martin L. McIntire received his education in the public schools. He remained with his father until he attained his majority, when he began farming on his own account on his grandfather's homestead, living there until his removal, in 1892, to his present place near Dayton borough. Here he bought the old Knox farm, which contains over two hundred acres of valuable land, finely located and with a beautiful view. There is no better land anywhere in Armstrong county, and besides having unusual surface value it is underlaid with coal, which adds materially to its worth. Mr. McIntire's home, which he built in 1896, is a handsome and convenient dwelling, and all the improvements which he has made upon the property show intelligence and good judgment. He is very progressive in his ideas and willing to work for what he thinks will advance the interests of the community. He was one of the organizers of the Dayton Normal Institute, and is at present serving as trustee; for several years he was one of the managers of the Dayton Fair Association; he has served his township as school director; and he is one of the active members of the Dayton M. E. Church, of which he is steward. In politics he is a Democrat.

In June, 1884, Mr. McIntire married Lucy Beck, daughter of John and Lovina (Geiger) Beck, and they have had children as follows: Edith, who died young; Meade L.; Grace E., who is the wife of L. J. Cunningham; Roy W.; Anna, who died young; Alma B., and Edwin M.

J. C. RUPP, Yatesboro, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

JUDGE THOMAS WHITE, of Indiana, Indiana Co., Pa., president judge of the "Old Tenth" Judicial district, then composed of the counties of Armstrong, Cambria, Indiana, Somerset (soon transferred to another district) and Westmoreland, was born Dec. 14, 1799, and died July 22, 1866.

Thomas White read law in the office of William Rawle in the city of Philadelphia, and after his admission to the bar, in 1821, located in Indiana, and commenced the practice of his profession. He was then aged about twenty-one years, and was very soon in successful practice. He was also agent of George Clymer, who owned a large quantity of land in

Indiana county. He was appointed president judge of the Tenth Judicial district in 1836, succeeding Judge John Young (who resigned), and served his full term, until 1847. As the constitution of the State then was, Judge White was appointed for life or, as the technical expression of his commission is, "dum bene sese gesseret" (while he behaves himself). But a new constitution was framed in 1838, which changed the term of president judges to ten years. Under this change Judge White's term expired January, 1847. Francis R. Shunk, a Democrat, being governor, refused to reappoint Judge White, who was a Whig, although a large majority of the people of the district petitioned for his reappointment. The Senate, however, having a Whig majority, rejected all the governor's nominees for the vacancy. When the Legislature adjourned no one was commissioned to succeed Judge White. But Governor Shunk appointed Jeremiah M. Burrell for a year to hold the courts. This created legal controversy. To avoid further controversy, and at the request of Judge White and his friends, John C. Knox of Tioga county was appointed in the spring of 1848 to fill the vacancy. Judge White was an eminent lawyer, a just judge, and presided over the several courts of his district with distinguished ability. He was instrumental in establishing the Indiana County Agricultural Society, was one of its main projectors and supporters, and its president from its origin until his death. He devoted much of his time to agricultural pursuits.

JUDGE HARRY WHITE, youngest child of Judge Thomas White and his wife Catharine Brooks (McConnell), was born at Indiana, Indiana Co., Pa. A graduate of Princeton College, he read law with his father, Judge Thomas White. Was admitted to practice in 1856. After his admission commenced the practice of his profession, and became a member of the law firm of White & Coffey. Early in life he took an active part in political affairs; has held many important political positions. In 1863 was State senator, and also from 1866 to 1874; was a delegate to the Constitutional convention in 1873. He also represented his district two terms in Congress. He was mustered into the service of the United States in 1861 as major of the 67th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; passed through the various grades to colonel of regiment. Was discharged Feb. 22, 1865. Brigadier general March 2, 1865. Was a prisoner from June 15, 1863, to Sept. 29, 1864. Was elected judge

of the Fortieth Judicial district, Indiana county, in 1884, and served his full term. Was reelected in 1894 and served his second term ending Jan. 1, 1905. He was for many years in the practice of his profession, and was one of the leading members of the bar, and a successful lawyer. He has held the position of member of board of directors of the State Normal School at Indiana; a stockholder in the First National Bank, and also of Indiana County Deposit Bank, and the owner of a large body of land in Indiana county; and is interested in the material development of the county. He is a member of Indiana Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic.

FREDERICK C. MONKS, M. D., one of the distinguished physicians of Armstrong county, and a public-spirited citizen of Kittanning, was born at Curllsville, Pa., May 30, 1861, son of Thomas B. and Emily F. (Rohrer) Monks and grandson of William Monks.

Rev. William Monks, his grandfather, was a Methodist preacher who ministered to the people in a number of communities in Pennsylvania during his active years. He died at Tallmadge, Ohio, about 1869.

Thomas B. Monks, son of William, served as a captain in the Union army during the Civil war, being in charge of Company C, 62d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but after two years was obliged to resign on account of failing health. After recovering his health he became a contractor, and later a merchant. Subsequently he was made cashier of the bank at Tidioute, Pa., and while occupying that position was appointed postmaster. He also served as deputy sheriff. Having studied civil engineering in his youth, he put his knowledge of that profession to use throughout his life. When death claimed him, he was a resident of Kansas City, Mo., dying from the results of a fall while he was superintending some work for which he had a contract. His three children were: William, who died when six years old; Dr. Frederick C.; and May, widow of William M. Byers, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Frederick C. Monks attended public and high school in Tidioute, Warren county, later entering Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., from which he was graduated in the class of 1882. He then entered the drug business at Kittanning with George S. Rohrer & Co., subsequently removing to Valley City, N. Dak., where he continued in the same line. Resolving upon a medical career, he entered the University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., and was graduated therefrom in March, 1891. That same year, he came back to Kittanning, which has continued to be his home, and here

he has built up a large and constantly increasing practice. Professionally he belongs to the Armstrong County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Dr. Monks has served the county medical society both as secretary and president, and has been sent several times as delegate to both the State and National medical conventions. Fraternally he belongs to Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., of Kittanning, and to Orient Chapter No. 247, R. A. M. His religious home is in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1900 Dr. Monks married Mabel A. Allison, daughter of Dr. Thomas M. Allison, of Kittanning. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Monks, Margaret A. and Emily A.

JAMES A. MCCLURE for a number of years carried on the grocery business now conducted by his sons under the firm name of McClure Brothers, in Kittanning, but is now living practically retired. He is a native of Armstrong county, born on a farm, son of James and Martha (Peoples) McClure.

James McClure, the father, was born in Ireland, and coming to Philadelphia when a young man remained there for some time, doing whatever work he could find. He married there, and with his wife moved west to Armstrong county, Pa., locating at Pine Creek Furnace, in what is now Valley township, and engaging in farming. Later he moved to Wayne township. He died in 1895 or 1896, at the age of seventy-two years, and his wife passed away a year later, at the same age. They were the parents of eight children: Joseph, who is deceased; William, deceased; J.; Martha and James A., twins; Margaret; Catherine, and John.

James A. McClure obtained his education in the common schools near home, and grew up on the farm, where he remained until he reached the age of twenty-five years. He then embarked in the grocery business in the borough of Kittanning, and by honorable methods and first-class goods built up an extensive trade, which increased from year to year. He made investments in other lines as he was able, and some time ago turned the grocery business over to his two sons, who operate it under the firm name of McClure Brothers. They have two establishments, one on South Jefferson street and one on Grant avenue. They are enterprising and wide-awake young men, and under their management the business is being held up to the old standards and modernized as the demands of trade necessitate and opportunity permits.

In 1881 Mr. McClure was married to Bertha Bish, a native of Armstrong county, daughter of Samuel Bish, and they have had a family of three children: Edna Bell, who is deceased; Harry Delbert, and Richard. The family home is a commodious and modern residence on Reynolds street, Kittanning.

J. W. GEORGE, miller and electrician for the Elder's Ridge and West Lebanon Telephone Company, was born Aug. 29, 1868, in South Bend township, Armstrong Co., Pa. His parents were Jacob and Mary Jane (Crawford) George.

Jacob George was born in Pennsylvania, and spent his life in his native state. He was well known in Armstrong county, for he was a skilled mechanic and followed the carpenter's trade, and there are a number of substantial residences in this section which attest his good workmanship and honest methods. He was a quiet, unassuming man, one who performed every duty well and was respected and esteemed by those who knew him. He was a member of the German Reformed Church at Zion's Valley. He married Mary Jane Crawford, whose father, William Crawford, was born in Ireland, and located a half mile from the birthplace of his grandson, J. W. George, in South Bend township. Jacob George died in 1897, having survived his wife. Three sons and one daughter were born to them, two of the family still surviving: J. W. and W. C., the latter being a well-known architect at Pittsburgh.

J. W. George attended the common schools. Becoming interested in electricity, he made a business of electrical work, and now fills the position of wire chief for the Elder's Ridge and West Lebanon Telephone Company, constructing and repairing the wires on the line they operate. He is considered a very capable man in this line. During the winter season he also operates a feed mill, at Olivet, Pa., which has the capacity to grind two hundred bushels of feed daily, and he supplies the local trade. His mill is well equipped and is operated by steam.

In politics Mr. George is a Democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Elder's Ridge.

S. R. SAUNDERS, Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

DAVID H. WOLFF, one of the leading farmers of East Franklin township, Armstrong county, lives on the old Hooks farm, where Mrs. Wolff's parents made their home for sixty years. He was born Oct. 18, 1867,

in Washington township, this county, son of Valentine Wolff, and is of German extraction, his great-great-grandparents being obliged to leave Germany because they were found to have a Bible in their possession.

Jacob Wolff, great-grandfather of David H. Wolff, was born in Bedford county, Pa. He had a large family, ten sons and one daughter, of whom John, David and George settled in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county; Mathias, Isaac and Joseph settled with their father in Plum Creek township, where Jacob, Sr., died, and Solomon and Jacob settled in Kittanning township. The daughter, Christina, married Jacob Williams, of Armstrong county.

John Wolff, son of Jacob, was born in Bedford county, and eventually settled in Armstrong county, Pa. He married Margaret Sandle, of Westmoreland county, and their children were: Michael, Mathias, Eva, Christina, Jacob, John, Valentine, George, Diana and Margaret.

Valentine Wolff, son of John, was born in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, and grew up in Washington township, there receiving his education in the common schools. For ten years he taught music. In early manhood he went to Venango county, Pa., and worked in the timber and the oil field on Oil Creek, in the fifties. But after his marriage, in the year 1856, he settled in Washington township, Armstrong county, and began farming on the old homestead, where he remained until his death. In 1856 he married Catherine Croyle, of Brady's Bend, this county, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Meanor) Croyle, who moved from Bedford county to Armstrong county, settling at Brady's Bend. Mr. Croyle was a puddler by occupation. He was a son of David Croyle, and his wife was a daughter of Samuel Meanor; the mother's maiden name was Hamilton. Joseph and Nancy Croyle had six children, namely: Samuel, deceased, who was a sergeant in the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war; David, a carpenter, now deceased, who was engaged on the Allegheny Valley railroad; Catherine, who is living on the old place in Washington township; Christina, now deceased, of New Kensington, Pa.; Joseph, deceased, who was a bridge contractor; and Mary, of Washington township. For his second wife Joseph Croyle married Catherine Crisman, by whom he had the following children: John, of Templeton, Pa.; Adam, also of Templeton; Sarah Ellen, deceased; and Henry, a carpenter of Washington township. Valentine Wolff died July 18, 1908, aged seventy-nine years, at his old home in Wash-

ington township, where his widow still resides. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom we have the following record: (1) John A., a contractor and builder, at Homestead, Pa., married Jennie Barnhart, and their children are Annie, Loretta Jean and Fred. (2) Rosanna married Ernest Pattrell, of Bartlesville, Okla., and has one child, Mamie, who married John Caswell, of Buffalo, N. Y. (3) Samuel H., who lives in Allegheny county, Pa., married Flora Walton and has one son, Raymond. (4) Christina is deceased. (5) David H. is mentioned below. (6) Margaret E. is married to Dwight Wolffe, a teacher, and their children are Warren, Wade, Catharine and Blaine. (7) Wilbur V., contractor and builder, of Homestead, Pa., married Mary Chandler, and their children are George, Ethel, Florence, Wilbur and Wilma, twins, Stella and Ida. (8) Joseph O., a carpenter, who lives in Washington township, this county, married Lillie Lasher, and has children, Freda, Margaret, Maburn, Victor and Joseph. (9) Nancy A. married John Crissman and has one son, Edward. They are living on the old homestead. (10) George E., a telegraph operator, at Kittanning, Pa., married Mabel Mateer and lives in the old Mateer homestead at Mosgrove, Pa. (11) James B., a carpenter by trade, married Bertha Groves, and is at Homestead.

David H. Wolff received his education in the schools of the home neighborhood. When a young man of twenty he left home and went to work in the Lake Erie car shops at McKees Locks, where he remained for a year and a half. He then took up the trade of bridge builder, which he learned with his uncle, Joseph Croyle, being with him about five years. He became foreman of a bridge gang, being thus engaged for three years, and later worked about one year for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company, after which he entered the Fort Wayne car shops, at Allegheny City, Pa., where he was employed for a period of ten years, as carpenter and car builder. In 1899 he came to live in Washington township, Armstrong county, where he remained four years, at the end of that time buying the Solomon Hooks homestead, in East Franklin township, upon which he has since resided. He has made many improvements upon this old place since it came into his possession. It comprises 140 acres of valuable land, 100 acres being under cultivation, and in connection with general farming Mr. Wolff raises considerable fruit, apples, peaches, pears, cherries and other small fruit. He has fine dairy stock and draft

horses, and in all his work follows the most approved modern ideas and methods, which he has found profitable and well worth while. He has also dealt in timber to a considerable extent, and has done well in all his ventures, being an energetic manager and showing excellent judgment in whatever he undertakes.

Though busy with his own affairs, Mr. Wolff has found time to take an interest in public matters, has been quite active in local politics as a member of the Republican party, and has been chosen to fill several offices, the duties of which he has discharged faithfully and capably. He and his wife have been active members of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and he has been a leading worker in the church and Sunday school. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge at Middlesex, and to the Daughters of Liberty, and is very well known over a wide territory in connection with his various activities.

On Sept. 20, 1894, Mr. Wolff married Ida F. Hooks, a native of East Franklin township, born March 27, 1870, daughter of Solomon and Susanna (Crisman) Hooks, formerly from Cambridge, Ohio, natives of Pennsylvania who settled at the place in East Franklin township, Armstrong Co., Pa., now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Wolff, living there for sixty years. They both died on this place, Solomon Hooks Dec. 15, 1900, his wife, April 28, 1901. Mr. Hooks was a well-known and respected citizen of this section. They had a family of thirteen children, ten of whom became school teachers. Of these, William H., now a farmer and market gardener of Madison township, married Mary Wolff and had children, Ernest, Boyd, Maude, Hoyt and Mabel; C. C. lives in Endicott, Wash.; John Y., who is engaged in farming and the stone business in East Franklin township, married Lizzie Ritchie, and their children are Bessie, Ralph, Edgar, Eva, Chauncey D., Sharn and Henry (twins), Raymond and Anna Bell (twins), and Mary; S. Q., who is in business as a merchant at Gilmore, Effingham Co., Ill., married Rilla Stewart, by whom he had two children, Carl and Roy, and his second wife is Lizzie Smith, by whom he has one son, Glen; Eliza is deceased; Maggie is deceased; Jacob E., deceased, who was a teacher, married Priscilla Regard, and they had children, Erwin, Finley, Charles, Loyd, Jacob and Hannah (twins), Fannie, Ray and Roy (twins); Laura married Amos A. Bowser, of West Franklin township, and their children are Wilbur, Ruth, Rhoda, Louis, Sharn, Galan and Emerson; Ida is the

wife of David H. Wolff; Mary married Henry Bowser, of Henderson, W. Va., and they have one son, Elmer H.; Rebecca married Guy C. Lasher, of East Franklin township, and their children are Ida, Frank, Dorothy, Glen, Perry, Merl and Ruby.

Mr. and Mrs. David H. Wolff have two children: Mead, born Oct. 26, 1901; and Helen, born April 25, 1904.

JOHN YOCKEY, late of Valley township, Armstrong county, was at one time one of the largest landowners of that section, his holdings amounting to nine hundred acres. He belonged to one of the old-settled families of that township, was born there, and died June 18, 1901, at the age of sixty-three. His parents were Henry and Polly Yockey.

Mr. Yockey passed his early life at the old home in Valley township, and was reared to farming, but both before and at the time of his marriage he followed the oil well business. He then settled on a part of the old homestead tract in Valley township, and there passed the remainder of his life. He was content to look well after his own affairs and never aspired to public honors or cared to hold office, though he served ably as road supervisor, to which position his fellow citizens elected him. In political connection he was a Republican. He was a prosperous and substantial farmer, and stood high in the regard of all who knew him.

Mr. Yockey married Isabell Waugaman, who was born Aug. 9, 1850, at Texas, Armstrong Co., Pa., daughter of Peter and Rosanna (Schreckengost) Waugaman, and they had the following children: Mary Isadora, Rosanna (Mrs. Yost), Armour, Levi (who is unmarried), Henry, Arthur, William Robert, Elizabeth, Harvey, Cerissa, Margaret (Mrs. Gillis), Albert and George.

Peter Waugaman, father of Mrs. Isabell (Waugaman) Yockey, was born Aug. 29, 1820, in Armstrong county, son of George Waugaman, who was a farmer. Peter Waugaman also followed farming. He married Rosanna Schreckengost, who was born Dec. 22, 1829, and they became the parents of fourteen children, born as follows: Henry S., Feb. 9, 1847; Anna L., May 22, 1848 (deceased); Isabell, Aug. 9, 1850; George T., June 13, 1852 (deceased); Daniel D., March 24, 1854 (deceased); Margaret A., May 13, 1856; Elizabeth J., Sept. 10, 1857; Levi L., March 17, 1859; Cerissa L., Jan. 15, 1860 (deceased); William Robert H., Aug. 9, 1862; Peter McClellan, June 22, 1864; Louise S.,

March 23, 1866 (deceased); Malinda M., June 22, 1868; and R. B., March 16, 1871.

JOHN TRUBY SHIRLEY, of Freeport, Armstrong county, a resident of that borough since 1894, is engaged in business in Pittsburgh as a broker, being a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Mr. Shirley is of old Pennsylvania stock. His maternal grandfather, Christofer Iman, lived at Elders Ridge, Indiana county, where he was engaged at farming. He was one of the progressive men of his time, especially interested in the question of public education.

John R. Shirley, father of John T. Shirley, conducted the "Shirley House" at Freeport for some time. He married Rachel Iman.

John T. Shirley was born in Armstrong county, Pa., near Bradys Bend, and the family removing later to Butler he received his education at that place. When about fourteen years old he entered the Union army for service in the Civil war, joining Company H, 78th Pennsylvania Regiment, under Captain Jack of Butler and Colonel Sirwell of Kittanning. He served three years and two months, at the end of that period going home to Butler, where he clerked in a store for some time. Later he was at Freeport, following the hotel business with his father in the conduct of the "Shirley House" until Oct. 19, 1869, when he married, and moved to Parker, this county. He had a hardware store at that place, and was engaged in the oil business during the great excitement, opening a hardware store at Karns City, Butler county. In 1878 he went to Bradford, Pa., for two years, during which time he was engaged as an oil producer. Thence he went to Warren, Pa., where he was engaged in the same line for fifteen years, in 1894 coming to Freeport, as previously stated. He has since followed the brokerage business, having headquarters at Pittsburgh.

On Oct. 19, 1869, Mr. Shirley married Martha A. Moorhead, and they have had four children, all of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Shirley was born at Freeport, in the house where she now resides, daughter of William Moorhead, and granddaughter of David Moorhead.

David Moorhead, her grandfather, came of a North of Ireland family which has had a number of prominent representatives in this section of Pennsylvania. William Moorhead, her father, was a cousin of Gen. James K. Moorhead, member of Congress, and one of the foremost citizens of Pennsylvania in his day. David Moorhead, the grandfather, married Martha Stanley, of Chambersburg,

Franklin Co., Pa., who was born at that place May 4, 1766, of English parentage. The Stanleys were descendants of the Earls of Derby. Four Stanley brothers were members of the celebrated Queen's horse guard, in England, composed entirely of tall men. One of Mrs. Shirley's relatives in this connection was Gen. Matthew Stanley, of Chambersburg, for whom Hon. Matthew S. Quay was named.

William Moorhead, father of Mrs. Shirley, was born Sept. 28, 1801, in Chambersburg, where he was reared. In Butler county he learned the trade of blacksmith and machinist, and after finishing his apprenticeship went to New Orleans as engineer on a steamer. He speculated in cotton and coffee, and became a man of considerable means. In 1828 he married Harriet Holmes, of Pittsburgh, and in the fall of that year came to Freeport, opening a shop here the same year. Here he made his home the remainder of his life, building his residence in 1830. His business prospered, the activities at the salt mines bringing him much work preparing and repairing tools for that industry. For several years he was a United States storekeeper, and he was also active in other ways until his retirement at the age of sixty-four years. Mr. Moorhead was a man of fine mind, a great reader, especially of history, had a strong character, and was noted for the strictest integrity in all the relations of life. Though free from pretense, and without desiring honors for himself, he was prominent in local affairs and held various offices, being a member of the council, a school director, etc. When the State of Pennsylvania was invaded, though sixty-four years old, he volunteered his services, and did post duty at Gettysburg. He was a charter member of the First Presbyterian Church of Freeport, but though frequently solicited to service as elder, refused to hold that or any other office in the church on the ground that he had decided views on some questions and had no wish to quarrel with any who might criticize his actions in that position. His character may well be judged by the friends he had, for he was an associate of such men as Judge Thomas M. Howe, Judge Wilson McCandless, and the widely known Dr. Alter, of Freeport, inventor and scientist, whose scientific discoveries have brought reputation to himself and the town; he was also an intimate friend of Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war.

By his first wife, Harriet Holmes, Mr. Moorhead had children as follows: (1) Stanley R., an oil contractor, of Karns City, who

also owned a farm, died June 1, 1898; he married Lizzie McDermit, and had two daughters, Harriet and Sevalka. (2) William Henry married Lizzie La Verca, a French Canadian, of North Dakota, where he was employed by the Hudson Bay Company, later owning a large tract of land and an undertaking establishment at Pembina, N. Dak.; the town of Moorhead, that State, was named for him. He died July 3, 1897. His children were: James, Stanley, Shepley, Mary, Delia, and one or two who died in infancy. (3) Shepley W., who died Jan. 13, 1876, unmarried, was engaged as an oil producer at Oil City, Titusville, Parker, and other places in Pennsylvania. (4) David Milton, who was engaged in the production of oil with his brother Shepley, died Aug. 17, 1894. He married Anna Rutter, of Arnold, Pa.; they had no children. He served three years in the Civil war, being a member of Company A, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, under Captain Heney, of Kittanning, and later became a member of the U. V. L. (5) Sylvester, born Sept. 10, 1831, died Oct. 5, 1842. (6) Maxwell, born July 5, 1838, died July 10, 1838. For his second wife William Moorhead married May 4, 1845, Mary J. Miller, who was born March 1, 1815, daughter of John and Isabella (Brown) Miller, natives of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish origin, who resided on a farm one mile from Freeport, in Harrison township, Allegheny Co., Pa.; they were United Presbyterians. Mrs. Moorhead was a Presbyterian like her husband. She survived him, his death occurring Sept. 17, 1890, hers on March 20, 1894. They were the parents of six children: John died when three years old; Martha A. is the wife of John T. Shirley, of Freeport; Harriet Holmes, who was named by her mother for her husband's first wife, never married; Robert M., of Washington, Pa., a former gauger for the Standard Oil Company, married Caroline McVey, and they have one son, Robert F.; Mary Isabelle is the wife of George W. Wood, who was a contractor for the English Oil Syndicate, and they have one daughter, Mary Mildred (their family home is in Washington, Pa.); Elizabeth resides in Freeport. Mrs. Shirley may well be proud of her father's standing in Freeport. A man of superior mold, an associate and friend of the most intelligent men of the day in this locality, he was highly thought of by all who knew him, and well deserved the reputation he bore. His social qualities have been transmitted to his children, and his family have always been noted for intellect and abil-

ity. As shown by her work in oil Mrs. Shirley has natural artistic talent.

MRS. MARGARET (TRUBY) IRWIN, of Freeport, Armstrong county, is the widow of John R. Irwin, a notably successful construction engineer, and a descendant of the Truby and Murphy families, whose connection with the early history of this section may well be a matter of pride to their posterity.

John Truby, Mrs. Irwin's paternal grandfather, was a son of Col. Christopher Truby. He married Magdalena Reymer, and we have the following record of their children: (1) Henry, a leading man of his day, was captain of a packet on the old canal, and Charles Dickens was once a passenger on his boat. He married Alvina Hill, daughter of Jacob Hill, a pioneer of this county who resided in the vicinity of Leechburg, and they had five children. (2) Simon married Elizabeth Hill, sister of his brother Henry's wife, and they had eight children. (3) William was the ancestor of Mrs. Irwin.

William Truby was a prominent citizen of Freeport, and well and favorably known all over Armstrong county. He built the first canal packet that plied between Freeport and Pittsburgh, the "John Karns," so named for one of his Freeport friends. It is said of William Truby that "if his heart had been gold he would have given it to the poor." For many years he served as a justice of the peace in Freeport, and as such benefited many in the community, sparing litigation whenever possible. He married Susan Murphy, of near Freeport, daughter of Capt. Samuel Murphy, who gave distinguished service to the Colonies during the Revolutionary war. Samuel Murphy married Elizabeth Powers, a beautiful woman, a native of Virginia and member of one of the oldest families of that State. She refused a title to marry Captain Murphy, who according to family tradition was a very homely man, but of noble character. They had a large family, namely: William, Thomas, Mary, James, Elizabeth, Margaret, Samuel, Benjamin, Nancy, Susan, John and George. Of this family Susan married William Truby. To William and Susan (Murphy) Truby were born ten children, of whom Mary Elizabeth died in childhood. James Henry, who resides at Clinton, Pa., married Mary Jane Ewing; they had no children. Nancy died in infancy. Margaret is mentioned more fully below. Julia married John G. Wolf, of Painesville, Ohio, and had eight children, six of whom survived. William married Maria Patton and

(second) Margaret McMillan, having two children by the first union and five by the second. Samuel J. died when four years old. George W. died in infancy. Clarissa died in infancy. One child died unnamed.

Mrs. Susan (Murphy) Truby, the mother of this family, and her sister Margaret, who never married and lived to be ninety-nine years old, were real daughters of the Revolution, and the Pennsylvania Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented them gold spoons in recognition of the fact.

Margaret Truby, daughter of William and Susan (Murphy) Truby, was first married Dec. 29, 1859, to John Burns, a native of Wilmington, Del. He was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, while serving as a member of Company A, 121st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which command he had enlisted in Venango county. Mr. Burns came to Armstrong county in 1859 from Philadelphia. He was a cooper by trade, and became foreman in a barrel factory at Oil City, Pa. He was the father of two children, Susan Adelaide and William John, the former of whom is unmarried and resides with her mother at Freeport. The son, born April 29, 1863, several months after his father's untimely death, was killed Jan. 17, 1886, by an engine at Newark, Ohio, where he was chief of telegraphy. He was a man of unusual ability. He had married Louise Bingham, of Meyersdale, Pa., and they had one daughter, Margaret S., now the wife of Elliott Matthews, Huntsville, Ala., and mother of four children, John Irwin, Margaret S., Ada Burns and Frances Elliott.

On Sept. 16, 1869, Mrs. Burns became the wife of John R. Irwin, of Livermore, Pa., and they made their home at Freeport and Clinton. No children were born to this union, but Mr. and Mrs. Irwin adopted a son, Edwin Burns Irwin, who is now engaged in managing his mother's farm at Clinton, this county. He is married to Jessie I. Ayers, of Schenley, Pa., and they have two children, Margaret Truby and John R.

Eliphalet Irwin, of Westmoreland county, grandfather of John R. Irwin, had the following sons, all of whom became farmers in Indiana county, Pa.: James, John, Joseph, Samuel, Marshall and Benjamin.

John Irwin, son of Eliphalet, married Catherine Banks.

JOHN R. IRWIN was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in an infantry company recruited at Saltsburg, Indiana county, which

had the distinction of capturing Colonel Mosby. As superintendent of the western division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad Mr. Irwin was regarded by railroad men as a genius in the line of construction work. His ambition led him to give up that connection to establish a company, the American Transportation Company, whose ore boats plied between Duluth and Painesville, Ohio. Two of the most noted vessels of this concern, the "Alex Nimick" and "John Harper," were in their day the largest ore boats afloat. Mr. Irwin was at the head of the company, and his associates were Harry Oliver and George E. Tener, of Pittsburgh, who writes thus of their association:

"I first became acquainted with Mr. Irwin in May, 1886, when he was sent to Painesville, Ohio, by Mr. Thomas M. King, president of the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, Mr. Solon Humphries and John T. Terry, of New York. He was given charge of the construction work on the narrow gauge road from Youngstown (Ohio) to Lake Erie, Fairport, Ohio, being the lake terminal. The work was done with remarkable rapidity and thoroughness and was turned over completed the middle of August, two weeks ahead of the most sanguine expectations of the promoters.

"During the winter of 1886-87 Mr. Irwin was sent out by the Baltimore & Ohio Company to Newark, Ohio, and Chicago Junction, to raise a freight blockade, which he cleaned up in a most satisfactory manner, and in the following spring he took charge of the docks at Fairport Harbor for the various Pittsburgh interests represented there in the Consumers' Forwarding & Storage Company and the Pittsburgh & Northwestern Dock Company. This position he held until his death.

"During all these years I was most intimately associated with him and with his work on the railroad and dock management, and this association was most delightful in every respect. Never have I seen him faced up against a situation, no matter how hard and difficult, that he could not overcome, and through good and evil repute I always found him thoroughly business-like and reliable in every way, and with wonderful tact and ability in handling men and securing the best possible results, and always the same whole-souled, genial companion, no matter how hard or how strenuous the conditions might be.

"He was elected mayor of Painesville in 1894."

Mr. Irwin's personal character was as

remarkable as his intellect. He was a man of generous nature, and his friend, Dr. Jessop, of Kittanning, speaks of him as one of the noblest men who ever lived. He died beloved by all Aug. 13, 1895. He took an active interest in the welfare of Painesville throughout the period of his residence there, and served as mayor of that place with his customary regard for his duty toward his fellow men. He was holding the office at the time of his death.

Mr. Irwin was a Scottish Rite Mason, member of the Knights Templars, a Shriner, and had attained the thirty-second degree, passing all the chairs. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and his wife belongs to the church of that denomination at Freeport.

GEORGE W. DAUGHERTY, brick contractor and reliable business man of Kittanning, was born at that place April 3, 1866, son of George B. and Agnes Daugherty.

Patrick Daugherty, his great-grandfather, was the first permanent settler of Kittanning. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, enlisting in Capt. James Alexander's company, which was ordered to Black Rock, N. Y. He was killed by the Indians at Lake George. Under the heading "An Indian Trader," in the chapter on Manor township, in this work, will be found an interesting account of Patrick Daugherty, and something of his father-in-law, Jeremiah Cook, who is likewise mentioned among the "First Settlers."

James Daugherty, son of Patrick, was born in Kittanning, as were his children, they being as follows: George B., James P., Homer, Augustus, Mary, Nancy and Hannah.

George B. Daugherty was a successful brick manufacturer. His children were as follows: Dora, William B., Alexander R., George W., Lusetta, Emma, John, Esther and Adella.

George W. Daugherty was educated in the public schools of Kittanning, attending them until fifteen years old. He then left home, and was apprenticed to learn the harnessmaker's trade. After four years at that work he returned to Kittanning and began learning the trade of brickmason. When he had mastered the details of this work and become an expert, he engaged in contracting for brick work, and is now one of the leaders in his line. Among the buildings he has erected are the Kittanning Academy building, Ford City high school, Schenley distillery and warehouses, New Bethlehem brewery, Kittanning brewery (complete), Logansport distillery and

warehouse, Kittanning post office building, Colwell & Arnold building, Reese building, Leechburg opera house and Klingensmith hotel, and the McGeary building at Leechburg, the warehouse for the Penwick Distilling Company at Cheswick, seven double houses for Judge J. H. Painter, and five houses for Bush Brothers. His field of operation extends over Armstrong and adjoining counties, and few men are better known than he. Fraternally he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Elks, and the Order of Moose, being a past dictator of Moose Lodge No. 137.

In 1887 Mr. Daugherty married Ninna Schrecongost, of Armstrong county, and they had two children: Maria O., who married Rudolph Burg, an architect of Pittsburgh, and Agnes, who married Thomas Hudson, of Kittanning. Mrs. Daugherty died in 1891. Mr. Daugherty married (second) Jessie T. Snyder, daughter of H. N. Snyder, an attorney of Kittanning, and they have had four children: Nelson, James, Josephine and Grace.

JOHN B. ELWOOD, of Leechburg, who is engaged by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company as sheet roller, is a native of the borough in which he has passed all his life, born Jan. 21, 1878.

Mr. Elwood is a member of the fourth generation of his family in America, whither James Elwood came from the North of Ireland in company with a brother, the latter settling near Philadelphia. James Elwood came westward to Westmoreland county, and there passed the remainder of his life, reaching the ripe old age of ninety-six years. (Another account says his name was William Elwood, and that he settled on Turtle Creek, Westmoreland county, in 1783.) He was a farmer by occupation. In religion he was a strict Presbyterian.

John Elwood, son of the founder of the family in this country, was born in 1796 in Westmoreland county, three miles from Oakland Cross Roads. He learned the trade of cabinetmaker and also became a contractor and builder. Coming from Mifflin county to Warren (now Apollo), Armstrong county, about 1830-31, he followed his trade, erecting many houses at Apollo and elsewhere in the southern section of the county, kept a stable at Apollo for canal horses and was employed upon the canal. He owned several boats. He was an active citizen, and a man who interested himself in all the affairs of his day, holding various township offices. He was first a

Whig in political opinion, but early took sides with the Abolition party, supporting the first Abolition ticket ever voted for in Apollo. He was one of the three men at Apollo who voted for Kimber Cleaver, the Free-soil candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. He was one of the early Methodists in his section of the county, and his wife also belonged to that church. Mr. Elwood was married at Apollo to Mary Patterson, of Washington county, Pa., who was of Kentucky stock, and whose father, Robert Patterson, was lost at sea while on the way to Europe. Mr. Elwood spent the last of his life in retirement at Apollo, dying in 1872; he is buried there. His wife died in 1880. Of the four children born to this union, all sons, Benjamin F. died in infancy. The other three, William J., Robert D. and Thomas Jefferson, became associated in the mercantile and manufacturing business at the close of the Civil war under the firm name of Elwood Brothers, the firm being dissolved in 1873, after which William remained in Apollo, where he continued to follow merchandising, and Robert D. removed to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in business. Thomas J. stayed at Leechburg. William J. is now living retired at Vandergrift, Pa. Capt. Robert D. Elwood organized Company I, 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Sirwell commanding, General Negley's brigade, and served in the Civil war as captain of that company, taking part in the battles of Stone River, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and was mustered out with his regiment at Kittanning. Later he entered the grain and feed business at Pittsburgh, where he became very successful. He is now living retired at Verona, in Allegheny county, Pa. He was one of the early burgesses at Leechburg. He is a member of Pittsburgh Post, G. A. R., and of the Loyal Legion of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Jefferson Elwood, son of John, was born March 4, 1844, at Apollo, and there received his education in the public schools. He learned the trade of harnessmaker, and also followed canalboating. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Union service, joining the 17th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was detailed to duty at the Allegheny arsenal as harnessmaker, being stationed there for three years, serving out his term of enlistment. Then coming to Leechburg, he engaged in the manufacture of salt, and later became interested in the grain, flour and feed business for several years, purchasing the Leechburg Flour Mill, which he operated until he sold it in 1884 to Schwalm & Elwood.

In 1878 he was elected treasurer of Armstrong county and served his term with high credit. Returning to Leechburg at the close of this service he became associated with B. F. Jennings as assistant superintendent of the West Penn Sheet & Steel Company, and later became weighmaster for Kirkpatrick & Co., at Leechburg. In 1891 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, serving as such until his death, which occurred Feb. 22, 1906. He is buried at Leechburg. In politics Mr. Elwood was a Republican. On Jan. 12, 1877, he married Isabella Parks, daughter of James B. Parks, of Farmers' Delight, Parks township, Armstrong county, and she died Feb. 13, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Elwood are buried side by side. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and both took an active part in its work. Mr. Elwood was a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Masons, holding membership in Kittanning Chapter, R. A. M. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Elwood: John B.; Thomas Jefferson, Jr., who is receiving teller in the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Robert Parks, who is with Smail & Hill, hardware merchants, at Leechburg, Pennsylvania.

John Bratten Elwood was educated at Leechburg, attending the high school there, and when sixteen years old entered the mill as a cold roller boy, later advancing to the position of sheet roller, which he still holds. Meantime he took a three years' evening business course under Professors Smeltzer and Hepler. He has been active in the community in various capacities which prove his interest in the general welfare, serving as game warden of Armstrong and Westmoreland counties and humane agent in the same district, and being assistant chief of Fire Companies Nos. 1 and 2 of the Leechburg department. The latter work has had particular interest for him. The first recorded meeting of the Leechburg Volunteer Fire Company was held Sept. 5, 1891, with Dr. J. D. Orr presiding, S. M. Anderson as recording secretary, C. H. Sloan, corresponding secretary, J. H. Parks, treasurer, M. M. Weiser, first vice president. The second recorded meeting was held Sept. 12, 1891, when J. D. Orr was elected chief, A. J. Laughrey, assistant chief, and M. M. Weiser, second assistant foreman. On Sept. 26th of that year, hose cart, hose and appliances were ordered. On Nov. 3, 1891, a hook and ladder truck was purchased from Hail Clark at Saltsburg. The fire company has lost thirteen members by death since its organization, namely: M. M. Weiser, John Martin, Frank Critsor,

Harry Kunkle, David Kistler, H. Lookabaugh, Fred Schotte, H. P. McKallip, P. I. Murphy, Frank Beale, Samuel Klingensmith, Stephry J. Lock and H. W. Beale. The present officers of Mr. Elwood's company are: President, S. R. Saunders; first vice president, J. B. Cruikshank; second vice president, T. E. Jones; secretary, M. V. DeWitt; treasurer, W. C. Stevenson; trustee, P. A. McCracken; chief, Harry May; first assistant, J. B. Elwood; second assistant, Lloyd Parks. Mr. Elwood is also a member of the local lodge of Elks, No. 377, and in politics he is a Republican.

On Oct. 12, 1909, Mr. Elwood married Lena Toella, daughter of August and Fredericka Toella. Mr. and Mrs. Elwood are members of the German Lutheran Church.

WOODWARD PATTERSON BROWN, of Kittanning, though one of the younger business men of that borough associated with important interests, has had responsible connection with the Brown Drug, Book and Music Store for many years, the untimely death of his father having forced its management upon him when he was little more than a boy. He has measured up to the requirements of the business and its steady expansion forms part of the commercial history of Armstrong county. For several generations Mr. Brown's ancestors, both paternal and maternal, have figured in public and business life in Kittanning.

The Browns are descendants of such superior families as the Pattersons, Reynolds, Rohrs and Woodwards, and others of like distinction. Griffin Brown, grandfather of Woodward Patterson Brown, though he died when a comparatively young man had attained high position in Warren county, Pa. He was a prominent oil producer and served as associate judge at the time of his death. He married Elizabeth Rohrer, daughter of Frederick and Mariamne (Stevenson) Rohrer. Frederick Rohrer served as treasurer of Armstrong county, and owned the first newspaper in the county. To Griffin Brown and his wife Elizabeth (Rohrer) eight children were born: Charles, deceased, married Adelaide Leonard, was an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for many years; Frank, who married Mrs. Ida Jones, is in the oil business in Independence, Kans.; Ammie married Howard M. Clarke, of Fredonia, N. Y.; Carrie, never married, lives in Tidioute; Asa, deceased, was a druggist in Kittanning; Carl, married to Gertrude Stur-

geon, of Virginia, is a real estate dealer in Philadelphia; John Rohrer is a manufacturer of Memphis, Tenn.; and George Rohrer Brown was the father of Woodward Patterson Brown.

George Rohrer Brown was born in Tidioute (near Warren), Warren Co., Pa. He was reared principally in the home of his uncle, John W. Rohrer, by whom he was adopted when ten years old, his father having been accidentally killed. His education was received in the borough schools and he learned the drug business with another uncle, George Stevenson Rohrer. In 1880 he founded the Brown Drug, Book and Music Store, now owned by his widow and managed by his son, and conducted it ably until the time of his death in 1899. George Rohrer Brown married Isabel Patterson, daughter of David Patterson and his wife Eliza (Reynolds) Patterson.

The Patterson family originated in County Donegal, Ireland, James Patterson, the great-great-grandfather of Woodward Patterson Brown, being a native of that county and a prosperous landowner. His son John Patterson, the great-grandfather, was born in what is now West Virginia and was a prosperous farmer; he married Jane Scott, of Ohio. Their son, David Patterson, was born in West Virginia. As a young man he came to Rural Village (now Rural Valley), where he was a merchant and postmaster for several years. Moving to Kittanning he built the Patterson building on Jefferson street, and became one of the most respected and highly esteemed business men of the town. He married Eliza Reynolds, daughter of David Reynolds and his wife Mary (Woodward) Reynolds, granddaughter of George Reynolds and Margaretta (Stopp) Reynolds and of Absalom Woodward. To David Patterson and Eliza (Reynolds) Patterson three children were born: Francis Eliotte married Kate Reynolds, daughter of William Reynolds, and they live in San Diego, Cal.; Woodward Patterson, deceased, married Rebecca M. Truby; Isabel Patterson became the wife of George Rohrer Brown.

Four children were born to George Rohrer Brown and his wife Isabel (Patterson) Brown: Woodward Patterson; Elizabeth Rohrer; Georgia Isabel, married to Peter Graff, 3d, of Worthington, and Gladys Eliotte—all of whom were born in the Patterson homestead on Jefferson street, where their mother was born and where they still live.

Woodward Patterson Brown was born May

1, 1882, in Kittanning. He was reared and educated in the borough, attending public school. When but seventeen years old, on account of his father's death, he took charge of Brown's Drug, Book and Music Store, and has managed it ever since, the development of the business being the substantial reward of a progressive policy that has stamped him one of the most capable merchants of the borough. Personally he is held in no less esteem than in business associations, as shown by the public duties he has been asked to assume.

At present he is serving as treasurer of Applewold borough, which office he has held for several years. He is a director in the Kittanning Plate Glass Company, and a vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which his family have been members for several generations. He is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to the chapter and blue lodge at Kittanning.

Mr. Brown married Margaret Reese, daughter of George W. and Mary M. (Donnelly) Reese, and granddaughter of Isaac Reese, a prominent manufacturer of Pittsburgh. George W. Reese, Mrs. Brown's father, is very prominent in the business and manufacturing affairs of Armstrong county.

On the maternal side Woodward Patterson Brown's great-great-grandfather was George Reynolds, a soldier in the French and Indian war; a considerable account of his family appears in the sketch of Ross Reynolds, in this work. David Reynolds, son of George, was one of the most prominent citizens of Kittanning and Armstrong county in his time. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners, postmaster, one of the trustees of the old Kittanning Academy, one of the first hotelkeepers, and one of the early merchants. His wife was a daughter of Absalom Woodward, whose public spirit and progressive disposition led him into various activities in the early days of the county, especially to the encouragement of such movements as his foresight judged to be of permanent value in furthering the general welfare. Religion and education had one of their most influential supporters in this good citizen. He was a pioneer promoter of the Bible Society in this region. Of his large family eight survived him. A fuller sketch of him appears in this work.

ALBERT MATTHEW HOOVER, M. D., physician and druggist and president of the First National Bank, at Parkers Landing, Pa., was born in Buffalo township, Butler Co.,

Pa., Oct. 31, 1844, son of David L. and Mary (Myers) Hoover.

John Hoover, a native of Dauphin county, Pa., was a pioneer of Westmoreland and Clarion counties. In his younger manhood he was a distiller, but after settling in Clarion county engaged in farming. He there purchased a tract of wild land which he cleared and then improved, residing upon it until his death. His children were five in number: David L.; George; Sarah, who married Brigham Anderson; Nancy, who married Porter Haskell; and Colwell.

David L. Hoover, son of John Hoover, was a pioneer in Buffalo township, Butler Co., Pa., where he cleared seventy-five acres of land and developed a fine farm, on which he built and operated a sawmill for a number of years. His death occurred in 1891, at the age of eighty-four years. He married Mary Myers, a daughter of Balsa Myers, a very early settler in Westmoreland county. She died in 1881, when seventy-six years old. They had three sons and three daughters born to them, namely: George G. is deceased; Emily, who is the widow of John Phillips, lives on the old homestead; Sarah, who is deceased, was the wife of Thomas Brown; Nicholas M., who is deceased, was a physician in Butler county; Nancy is deceased; Albert M. completes the family.

Albert M. Hoover was reared on the old homestead and was educated in the common schools, Freeport Academy, Leechburg Academy and Witherspoon Institute, at Butler, and during the large part of this period taught winter schools, in that way paying his own summer tuition. He began the study of medicine in 1868 and was graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in the class of 1870. In the same year he began the practice of his profession at Parker City, where he remained three and a half years. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the class of 1874, in which year he located at Freeport. In the fall of 1876 he returned to Parker, where he has since practiced, and since 1888 has also conducted a drug store. He is a member of the Clarion County Medical Society, was one of the charter members of the Armstrong County Medical Society, and also belongs to the American Medical Association. Since 1900 he has held the position of company surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Dr. Hoover has also a creditable military record. He enlisted for service in the Civil

war, Feb. 14, 1865, becoming a private in Company H, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for one year, and while with his command served as company clerk and later as headquarters clerk, and in the latter part of July, 1865, owing to disability contracted in the line of duty, was sent to Mower Hospital, Philadelphia, where he was honorably discharged from the service Sept. 9, 1865, by instructions from the war department, Washington, dated May 3, 1865.

Dr. Hoover is married and has had six children: Alvira, deceased, who was the wife of George Kramer and is survived by two children, Claude and Maude G.; Sarah, who is the wife of Clifford J. Beale, of Leechburg; Albert M., Jr., who is a resident of Kittanning; Harriet, who is the wife of Benjamin F. Palmer, of Wyatt, W. Va.; Nicholas M., who resides at Parker City; and George W.

Dr. Hoover is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Parker City. Fraternally he is identified with Parker City Lodge, No. 521, F. & A. M.; and with Parker Lodge, No. 761, Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Democrat. At a meeting of the directors of the First National Bank of Parkers Landing, Nov. 28, 1911, Dr. Hoover was elected president of this financial institution.

JAMES M. HEILMAN, late of Kittanning, as president of Heilman Brothers Lumber Company was at the head of an important local industry and for years one of the leading business men of the borough. A descendant of prominent pioneer stock, he was born in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, Sept. 26, 1848, on his father's farm, and passed all his early life in the county.

The earliest known ancestor of this family was an eminent physician, "Veit, the Heilman" (literally cure-man, "heil" being the German for "heal"), who lived during an era when a man bore but a single name and was often distinguished by the name of his occupation attached thereto; through usage the definitive word became the family name or surname. Veit the Heilman was a German Palatine knighted in 1305 by the Emperor Albrecht (Albrecht, Albert), and given a nobility diploma, and his descendants called themselves Heilman or Heylman. (In old Pennsylvania documents and records the name is found written also Hileman and Hyleman.) Thence down to the sixteenth century the name is found in the German Genealogical Register. Many of his descendants were members of the German order of nobles, had

their family coat of arms, and occupied many places of trust and honor as generals, feudal lords and church dignitaries. Their home and achievements were in the Rhine country. One of the descendants was a partner of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, while another, Ludwig Heilman, in 1512 wrote a celebrated hymn of triumph upon the Reformation. Philipp Veit (1793-1877), the noted German painter, was of this stock.

John Jacob Heilman, of Zutzenhausen, in the Palatinate, Germany, came to America in 1732, and to "Lebanon" township, Lancaster Co., Pa., and died there in 1753, leaving a wife, Anna Maria. Among their children were: John Adam, born in 1715, in Germany; Peter, born in 1729 (there is a tradition in the family that he was born at sea, but this does not agree with the date of emigration), who married and had children; and Anastatia or Anastatius.

The records of the Hill Church (Egle's Notes and Queries, 1898) show that Anastatius Heylman and his wife Rosina Barbara had children as follows: Frederick, born Dec. 5, 1766, sponsors John Nicholas Marer and Elizabeth Heylman; Anna Catherine, born Dec. 3, 1768, baptized Dec. 3, 1768, sponsors Peter Heilman, Sr., and wife Salome; John Adam, born Sept. 29, 1771, baptized Oct. 12, 1771, sponsors Anthony (Anton) Stoever and wife; Mary Christina, born Sept. 14, 1773, baptized Oct. 21, 1773, sponsors John Heylman and wife; John, born October, 1778, baptized October, 1778, sponsors John Hileman and wife; and John George, born June 6, 1780, baptized Sept. 3, 1780, sponsors John George Heylman and wife Anna Mary.

From the same source we find that John Heylman and his wife Anna Mary had: Anna Mary, born Sept. 24, 1779, sponsors John George Heylman and Anna Magdalena Heller, both unmarried; John Henry Heylman and wife Christina had: Henry, born Oct. 14, 1779, baptized Oct. 17, 1779, sponsors Peter Heylman and wife Barbara; Mary Christina, born April 22, 1781, baptized April 28, 1781, sponsors Anastatius and wife Rosina Barbara.

According to the Hill Church records Peter Heylman (or Heilman) and wife Barbara (nee Heyman, evidently intended for Heylman) had children as follows: Simon John, born Feb. 3, 1767, baptized March 1, 1767, sponsors John Heylman and Anna Mary Heylman; Anna Catherine, born Sept. 2, 1768, baptized Sept. 11, 1768; sponsors

Adam Heylman and Catherine Heylman; John Frederick, born March 30, 1771, baptized April 17, 1771, sponsors Peter Eiderholt and wife Elizabeth; John Adam, born Nov. 27, 1774, baptized Dec. 12, 1774, sponsors Adam Heilman and wife Catherine; Peter, born July 22, 1777, baptized Aug. 10, 1777, sponsors George Heylman and Barbara Umberger. The father of this family died in 1778. In another account the children of Peter and Barbara are given as Anastatius, Peter, Magdalena, Elizabeth Fisher, Christina, Joseph, Stephen, Henry, John George, John and Christina Stover. We also find: One Peter, born 1715, married Barbara and died in 1778, and had Anastatius, Peter, Magdalena, Elizabeth (Mrs. Fisher), Cordelia (Mrs. Lach or Lough), Sophia, Henry, John George, John and Catherine (Stover).

The following Heilmans appear among the taxables of Dauphin county, dates showing when they took the oath of allegiance to the Crown—Great Britain: Johannes, 1732; Martin, 1732 (a captain in the French and Indian war, 1755-63); John Peter, Aug. 17, 1732; Andrew, 1736; Hans Adam, 1749; Johannes, 1749; Conrad, 1752; Christian, 1753; Martin, 1764.

According to records in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, among those emigrants over sixteen years of age who took the oath of allegiance to the Province and the Crown on their arrival, we find Johannes Heilman, September, 1732; Martin Heilman, September, 1732; John Peter Heilman, August, 1732; Andrew Hilman, September, 1736; Hans Adam Halman, September, 1738; Johannes Hielman, September, 1749; Conrad Heilman, September, 1752 (ship "Brothers," William McNair, captain, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes); Christian Hielman, 1753; Martin Heilman, October, 1764. On page 243, Volume VI, are found John, Bastian (ship "Brothers," as above), Peter (ship "Brothers," as above), John Jacob Heilman.

Rupp's records of immigrants (1728 to 1777) show that among the passengers who arrived Sept. 25, 1732, in the ship "Loyal Judith" (Robert Turpin, master), from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, were the Palatines Jonas Wolf, Johannes Heilman, Frederick Schaeffer and Martin Heilman (the last named was captain of a company of soldiers in the French and Indian war). In the same volume we find that Jacob Heilman arrived Aug. 21, 1750, in the ship "Anderson" (Hugh Campbell, captain), which carried 271 passengers. Frederick Heilman, son of Peter,

who moved to Armstrong county from Dauphin county and settled on Blanket Hill, claimed relationship with the Heilmans of Hill Church, and was a nephew of one Martin Heilman, a taxable in Dauphin county in 1732 (this may have meant the year of his arrival), evidently the Martin previously mentioned. Possibly Martin was a brother of Christian, the immigrant ancestor of the line of which this article especially treats.

The Christian Heilman mentioned as taking the oath of allegiance in 1753 seems likely the ancestor of the Hilemans (Heilmans) of Armstrong county here under consideration, for Peter, the founder of the family in this county, was born it is said in 1750 in Alsace-Lorraine, son of Christian, and is said to have been about two years old when he came to America with his father and settled in Northampton county, Pa. The mother died during the voyage across the Atlantic. It is said that Christian married again, in Northampton county; his son Peter had a brother or half-brother Michael, who remained in Northampton county when Peter removed to Armstrong county. In Egle's History of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties we find: "The officers and men of Lebanon county, May 10, 1756, French and Indian War, 1755-63: Capt. Adam Heilman, Lieut. John Hart, Ensign Adam Roulour." Among the privates: John Hartman, Balthase Heylman, John Heylman, John Adam Heylman, Michael Heylman, etc. This may be the Michael said to be Peter's brother or half-brother. However, it may be he was a brother of Christian, Peter's father.

Peter Heilman was given only three weeks' schooling. He was married (in Northampton county supposedly) to Elizabeth Harter, and in 1795-96 they came to what is now Kittanning township, Armstrong county, and settled on Garrett's run. Here he became a prominent citizen. By trade he was a weaver, having learned the business in Northampton county. He was a zealous Lutheran, and in the "History of Lutheran Synod, Western Pennsylvania," 1795, is mentioned as one of the organizers and supporters of the first church, often called the Heilman Church, which he served as trustee, etc. He and one other were the principal factors in establishing this church. His wife also belonged. She died before him, passing away (according to the Kittanning *Gazette*) "Jan. 21, 1831, . . . in the seventy-ninth year of her age." Her death was very sudden. Sitting in his chair, unable to move, Mr. Heilman called out,

"Mother has fallen," and she was found to be dead. His death occurred Jan. 27, 1833, at the age of eighty-two years. His will, registered (page 142) Sept. 19, 1832, was recorded in Will Book No. 1 (son Jacob and others give bonds; Simon Truby, executor). Mr. and Mrs. Heilman are buried in the old Heilman cemetery in Kittanning township. They spoke English imperfectly. They were well known and much beloved among their neighbors in this section, where their friendliness, high example and true Christian character endeared them to all who knew them. Mrs. Heilman was a remarkable woman in many ways. Handsome of feature, she was also finely built physically, and her small hands and feet were generally admired. Her physical strength was unusual for a woman. It is said that while standing in a half bushel measure she could shoulder from the ground three and a half bushels of wheat, a feat few men could equal. She was very skillful at spinning and weaving, weaving linen, jean, linsey woolsey and blankets, and making clothing. Her grandson, John Heilman, now over ninety-two years old, who waited on his grandparents before they died, remembers her; she would put him under one arm, and with the other raise from the ground a piggin of apples, containing half a barrel, and place it on her head with ease.

Twelve children were born to Peter and Elizabeth (Harter) Heilman: (1) Gertrude married Jacob Piser or Poiser (name also written Pieser, Beaser and Peaser). They had sons Adam (married), Jacob (who married a Miss Meals), Casper, and other children. Some of the Pisers lived near Slippery Rock, Pa. (2) Christina married Joseph Piser, brother of Jacob. Their daughter married John Ried or Reed and had William and Margaret (Mrs. Hershey). (3) Mary married Frederick Tarr (ancestor of Dr. Tarr, of Kittanning), and had children, Catherine (Mrs. William Orr), Rebecca (Mrs. William Gibson), William (married a Richison or Richardson), Sarah (married James Larkin and George Rimby), Elizabeth (Mrs. Michael Davis), Susy (Mrs. George Rummel), Caspar, Joseph (married Mary Croyl), Lobin (married a Miss Mainer) and George. The father, Mr. Tarr, died Aug. 17, 1825, according to the Kittanning *Gazette*. He was a son of Gasper Tarr, who helped to build Reids Station, on the Allegheny river above Kittanning, and grandson of an emigrant from Germany (1760) who moved to Westmoreland county from Ellicott's Mills,

Md., settling in East Huntingdon township. His children were Henry, Peter, Christian, Daniel and Gasper. (4) Susanna married John King (grandfather of President Judge J. W. King), and had children, George, Gideon (married Mary Wolf), John (married Christina Wolf), Mary (married John Heffelfinger), Selim, Esther, Susanna, Lydia, Eve, Helen (married George Slease) and Flora (married John Stivinson). (5) John married Elizabeth Yount, and their children were John (married Eliza Briny), David (married Jane Elliot), William (married Miss Rufner), Sarah (married by Rev. G. A. Reichert, May 7, 1829, to Israel Schall), Rebecca (married by Rev. G. A. Reichert, June 20th, 1832, to Daniel Schall), Lydia (married George Cook), Hannah (married John Blose) and Mary Ann (married John Long). (6) Daniel married Lydia Yount and had children, Solomon (father of Mrs. John G. Aye and Mrs. Levi G. Cook), Daniel, George (who married Henrietta Hengst and left children), Samuel, Isaac, Simon, Harry Eve (married Harry Shafer), Lydia (Mrs. George Eiman), Susie and Elizabeth (both deceased in childhood). The father farmed in Kittanning township until his death, which occurred in 1832, when he was fifty years old. (7) Solomon, who lived in Kittanning township, married Hannah Yount (Yount or Yunt), and their children were Jacob (married Catherine Iseman), Joseph (married Mary Iseman), William (married Margaret Iseman), Alexander (married Elizabeth Iseman), Adam (married Miss Goldstrom), Rachel (wid. Michael Chryster Kritzer), Mary (married Jonathan Farster), Ann (married Joseph Richard), Sarah (married George Schrum) and Susan (married John Schrum, brother of George). (8) Frederick is mentioned below. (9) Robert, twin of Frederick, died in boyhood, of small pox. (10) Margaret married John Stitt. (11) Elizabeth was injured by a fall when nine months old, never walked, and though not a mute, her speech was unintelligible to any but members of the family. (12) Jacob, the youngest, said to have been born in Northampton county in April, 1791, married Susanna Waltenbough. It is said he also had an attack of smallpox. He died Dec. 27, 1876 (tombstone says 1877), in his eighty-sixth year, and his wife died April 27, 1878, in her eighty-sixth year. They had three sons, John Adam (married Eliza Wilson), John (married Ellen Wilson) and James (married Magdalena Reichert). Jacob Heilman was a distiller, and

it was he who made the celebrated Heilman whiskey. He lived on the Peter Heilman tract in Kittanning township where his parents settled in 1795-96.

Among the "original tracts within the present" (1883) "limits of this" (Kittanning) "township," we find mentioned the Charles Grubb tract, 330.4 acres, seated by John and Daniel Hileman; the John Schenck tract, 301.8 acres, seated by Frederick Hileman and George Olinger; the Peter Hileman tract, 200 acres, seated by himself; the Tobias Long tract, 341.5 acres, seated by Daniel Hileman and Adam Waltenbough; the Benjamin "Schreckengast" tract, 200 acres, seated by himself. The Ourys, Waltenboughs and Schreckengasts intermarried with the Hilemans.

Frederick Heilman, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Harter) Heilman, and grandfather of James M. Heilman, was reared in Dauphin county, Pa., and came to Armstrong county upon attaining his majority, settling in Kittanning township, where he followed farming the rest of his life. It is said his father, Peter, was the warrantor and patenter of land in Kittanning township in 1796, and in June, 1831, conveyed "Blanket Hill" (the historic old battleground) to his son Jacob. There were 301 acres seated by Frederick Heilman about this time. On June 30, 1834, he was one of the purchasers of a tract on Blanket Hill, where the fight between Lieutenant Hogg and a superior force of Indians took place. He died at the age of fifty-six years. He was a Whig in politics and a Lutheran in religion. He married Margaret Ehinger (Echinger or Eighinger), a native of Armstrong county, daughter of Peter Ehinger, whose wife was English—her maiden name was Cogley. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Heilman had children as follows: Peter is mentioned below; Stephen married Nancy Graham; Reuben married Mary Everhart, daughter of Henry and Susanna (Keck) Everhart, and they had nine children, Rebecca (married Levandus Schall), Martha E. (married James Moore), Amos E., M. D. (deceased, married Rebecca Patton), Elmer (married a Miss Pitman), Henry F. (married twice, his wives being sisters), Susanna M. (unmarried), Margaret Hall (wife of Sloan Hall), Cyrus M. (married Rebecca Schaeffer) and Laura N. (married Frank Brown); Martha married Michael Neale; Anna became Mrs. Henry Remayle (Remaley); Sarah married Cyrus Everhart; four died young, Rebecca, Eliza, Rebecca and Priscilla J.

Peter Heilman, eldest son of Frederick, was born in July, 1819, on the home farm, where he died Feb. 25, 1878. He was a prosperous farmer, and energetic in business matters, operating a brickyard on his farm, and meeting with substantial success in his ventures. In 1871 he was elected county commissioner, being a member of the board which erected the Armstrong county jail, which has the reputation of being one of the finest and strongest structures of the kind in the United States. This building was completed in 1873, at a cost of \$252,000. Its foundation is 24 feet deep, from the surface, and 7 feet wide from the bottom. After his service as commissioner Mr. Heilman devoted all his time to his own affairs. He had previously been school director, and during the Civil war he served as enrolling officer. He was a Republican on political questions. He was an esteemed member and liberal supporter of Emanuel Lutheran Church, which he served officially. By his first wife, Susanna Helfrich, daughter of Anthony Helfrich (whose wife was named Schutt or Shutt), he had three children, namely: Amanda, who never married; Albert, who starved to death in Andersonville prison, while a Union soldier; and one that died in infancy. His second, Elizabeth (Remaley), daughter of Anthony Remaley, of Kiskiminetas township, was the mother of ten children, viz.: James M., William M., Reuben (a hardware merchant), John F., George (who died aged twenty-one years), Frank (who died when sixteen years old), Eliza (wife of Frank McClister), Edward (in the hardware business), Charles C. (president of the Merchants' Trust Company Bank, of Greensburg—he spells the name Hileman) and Curtin A. (engaged as a furniture dealer at Greensburg).

Anthony Remaley, grandfather of Mrs. Peter Heilman, married a daughter of Anthony Schaeffer, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and afterward clerk in the State Senate. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Remaley had a son Anthony, whose daughter married Peter Heilman. The Heilmans worshipped at the old Heller Church, near Harrisburg.

James M. Heilman was given a common school education, and at the age of sixteen became an apprentice at the carpenter's trade, with Jacob Martin. After serving three years he went to work as a journeyman, being employed by different concerns in various sections of the country, which experience made him acquainted with the methods used by his several employers and equipped him

for thorough and successful work. Returning to Kittanning in 1869 he engaged in contracting and building on his own account, he and his brother, William, becoming associated in business and later admitting their brother John to the partnership, which was known as Heilman Brothers. They built up an extensive and profitable business, and in 1889 they extended their operations by entering into the lumber and planing mill business, erecting a large mill. In 1905 the firm was incorporated under the name of Heilman Brothers Lumber Company, James M. Heilman being president of the concern until his death, May 11, 1913. This concern has been recognized for years as one of the most important and progressive of the kind in Armstrong county, and its value as one of the substantial factors in the upbuilding and development of Kittanning is thoroughly appreciated. Its work is of high quality, a fact which in a large measure accounts for its continued prosperity. The Heilman brothers are entitled to much credit for their success. Beginning with little capital, they forged ahead steadily, keeping fully abreast of the times in methods and ideas, keeping their equipment up to meet the growing demands of their trade, judiciously investing surplus money in town lots in Kittanning, which they improved with residences and other buildings, and in every way showing good judgment and shrewd management. Their standing is a credit to the county, though their business operations have by no means been confined to its limits.

In 1907 Mr. Heilman was elected vice president of the Kittanning Plate Glass Company, and the year following was elected president, serving one year, the term for which he was chosen. He afterward devoted his principal energies to the lumber business, and he had always private interests of considerable importance, particularly the development of gas and oil properties, with which he was identified for over twenty years. He served as vice president and manager of the Garrett's Run Gas Company, was interested in several other oil and gas companies, and was to the time of his death a stockholder in the Franklin Oil & Gas Company, of Bedford, Ohio.

Mr. Heilman was quite prominent in fraternal circles in Kittanning as a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the B. P. O. Elks. He was a past noble grand of the local Odd Fellows Lodge, and a past chief patriarch of the encampment. When the Elks' Home was erected in Kittanning he served as superin-

tendent and manager of construction, a position for which he was thoroughly fitted, and the handsome building is not only a credit to the order, but an example of fine architecture of which the borough is proud.

On Feb. 27, 1873, Mr. Heilman was married at Mosgrove, the residence of his wife's parents, to Esther Eliza Quigley, daughter of Sharon Mateer and Mary (Mateer) Quigley, of Armstrong county, who were distantly related. The latter was a daughter of Sharon and Jane (Reed) Mateer, pioneers of East Franklin township, Armstrong county. Sharon M. Quigley was born in East Franklin township, son of John and Esther (Cook) Quigley, who came from eastern Pennsylvania and settled in that township. They had eight sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Heilman had two children, Sharon Peter and Arthur M., both of whom became practicing physicians, following the profession in which the family has been numerously represented.

Mr. Heilman held membership in the Presbyterian Church, and was a man of fine Christian character, high principled, a representative member of a family noted for moral courage, fearless in defense of the right, strong family ties and pride of race. Without pretense in any of the relations of life, he was frank and strong in his likes and dislikes, and people always knew where James M. Heilman stood. He had the greatest respect for real Christianity, and endeavored in his own life to live up to its tenets. He was a member of the John Orr Bible Class. He died very suddenly, May 11, 1913.

SHARON PETER HEILMAN, M. D., was born March 27, 1874, at Kittanning, and there received his preliminary education in the public schools, graduating from high school. He then entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1896, after which he took a medical course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1900. Before this course and during the time he was pursuing it he read medicine under Dr. Thomas H. Allison, one of Armstrong county's most distinguished physicians. The year of his graduation from medical college he began practice in the borough of Kittanning, where he met with unusual success in his profession. He had an extensive practice, the needs of his patrons demanding all his time and energies, and attained good standing in the profession, belonging to the Armstrong County Medical Society, the American Medi-

cal Association, the Physicians' Protective Society and the Judson Deland Society of Philadelphia. Fraternally he was a member of the Elks, Eagles, I. O. O. F., Owls and Red Men. His death occurred May 10, 1914, at Phoenix, Ariz., where he had gone on account of his health.

In 1898 Dr. Heilman married Lupah Obrien, of Hagerstown, Md. They had no children.

ARTHUR M. HEILMAN, M. D., graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, and then graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1902. He is now engaged in practice at Butler, Pa., and has met with most gratifying success, having every prospect for a bright future. He married Alice Patterson, of Butler, Pa., daughter of John N. and Emily (Stein) Patterson, the former a retired merchant of Butler. Dr. and Mrs. Heilman have two children, John P. and James M.

JOHN ELLSWORTH STUTE, M. D., physician and surgeon, Parkers Landing, Pa., was born in Warren county, N. J., July 19, 1861, a son of George and Mary E. (Hendershott) Stute.

George Stute and wife were both born in New Jersey. George Stute enlisted for service in the Civil war, May 27, 1861, in Company B, 2d New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and took part in all the engagements of his regiment up to the battle of Spottsylvania Court House. There, May 14, 1864, he was taken prisoner by the Confederates and sent to Andersonville, Ga., where he died in the following November, and was interred in the National cemetery at that place, the number of his grave—11,882—marking the spot. He left a family of two sons and two daughters: Aaron, Rebecca J., Belle and John E.

John Ellsworth Stute was reared at Trenton, N. J., and received his educational training in the Soldiers' Orphans' School and the public schools, and also enjoyed instruction under private tutors. In 1893 he entered the medical department of the University of Pittsburgh, where he was graduated in 1897, and at once began the practice of his profession at Parkers Landing, where he has been most successful. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State and the Clarion County Medical Societies.

Dr. Stute was married April 27, 1882, to Miss Rose Euchler, daughter of Peter and Barbara Euchler, of Manor township, Arm-

strong Co., Pa. Mrs. Stute died in 1905, leaving two daughters, Elsie B. and Lucille. Dr. Stute was married (second) Nov. 9, 1909, to Ada L. Zinn, daughter of Charles C. and Mary E. (Schell) Zinn, of Butler, Pa., and they have one daughter, Alice Virginia. Dr. and Mrs. Stute are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belongs to Parker Lodge, No. 521, F. & A. M. Politically he is independent in his views.

JOHN K. GEARHART, of Templeton, Armstrong county, member of the mercantile firm of O. W. Gearhart & Son, though one of the younger business men of that place has become thoroughly established in the confidence of his fellow citizens there and is building up a fine trade. He was born June 19, 1887, at Putneyville, this county, where his father, O. W. Gearhart, formerly lived.

O. W. Gearhart was born Jan. 7, 1863, at Canada, Pa., he being a son of John F. Gearhart and the youngest son of a family of five sons and seven daughters. John F. Gearhart owned and tilled a farm one mile east of Putneyville. This place is still known as the Gearhart farm. He died March 24, 1892, at the age of sixty-seven years, and his wife, Susanna, died the same year. They were stanch members and workers in the M. E. Church at Putneyville. John F. Gearhart was a son of Isaac Elias Gearhart, who with three brothers settled in Jefferson county, having ventured to this section from eastern Pennsylvania.

O. W. Gearhart has been interested in farming all his life, and settled on the farm one and a half miles east of Templeton, in Boggs township, Armstrong county, where he now makes his home, on Sept. 1, 1910. He is associated with his son John K. in the mercantile firm of O. W. Gearhart & Son, and "Gearhart's" is one of the reliable business houses at Templeton. Mr. Gearhart has never taken any active part in politics or aspired to office. On Sept. 10, 1885, he married Alvira V. Patten, of Brattonville, Armstrong county, and they have had four children: John K. is mentioned below; Harry A., born Nov. 27, 1889, educated himself at the D. & I. State Normal School and Grove City College, and for three years has taught grammar school; Auda M., born July 23, 1893, is at home; Everett E., born April 1, 1899, is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Gearhart are members of the M. E. Church of Templeton.

John K. Gearhart attended the Kittanning Academy, and also studied for a time at the

Dayton Normal Institute. After leaving school he was in the employ of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, at Templeton, for two years, and for another period of two years traveled for the International Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pa., in the Chenango valley. In the latter part of August, 1910, he located at Templeton, where he bought a store building of W. J. Reedy and put in a stock of boots and shoes and men's furnishings, also doing a merchant tailoring business. Here he has since been engaged, his father being interested with him as O. W. Gearhart & Son. The stock is ample and well selected, and the store is well kept, being a desirable trading place. Mr. Gearhart is gaining a substantial footing in commercial circles and among local business men, and has the good will of all who know him in and around Templeton.

On June 7, 1910, Mr. Gearhart married Carrie D. Fair, of Washington township, Armstrong county, daughter of P. F. Fair, and they have one son, Earl.

HARRY CLIFFORD GOLDEN, attorney at law, whose progress in his profession and public favor has been really remarkable, is one of the leading lawyers of Kittanning. He was born in that borough Jan. 9, 1882, son of Edward Sullivan and Sarah (Gates) Golden, and grandson of John Golden. Of his father, Edward S. Golden, for years a notably successful attorney at the Armstrong county bar, extensive mention will be found elsewhere in this work, accompanying his portrait.

Harry C. Golden attended public and high school in Kittanning, and later the academy in the borough for a two-year course. He then entered Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and, after four years, was graduated from that institution as valedictorian of his class, in 1903. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. During his college career he won the Holland Prize Scholarship, paying about \$600 per annum, for two consecutive years. He studied law in the office of his brother, H. L. Golden, Kittanning, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county in 1905; to practice in the Superior court of Pennsylvania, May, 1909; in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, Oct. 4, 1909; in the United States District court, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 29, 1911; and in the Circuit court of Appeals of the United States, for the Third circuit, Philadelphia, Pa., November, 1911. Since 1905 he has been practicing his profes-

sion in Kittanning with gratifying success. Like his father, he belongs to the Episcopal Church, and is, at the present time, treasurer of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kittanning, Pa., and a teacher in the Sunday school. In politics he is a Democrat. Among the most important cases in which Mr. Golden has been concerned as counsel are: *Liquid Carbonic Company vs. Truby*, reported in *Pennsylvania Superior Court Reports*, Vol. 40, Page 634; *National Cash Register Company vs. Shurber*, reported in *Pennsylvania Superior Court Reports*, Vol. 41, Page 187; *Weisfield vs. Beale*, reported in *Pennsylvania State Reports*, Vol. 231, Page 39; *Hare vs. O'Brien*, reported in *Pennsylvania State Reports*, Vol. 233, Page 330, 82 *Atlantic Reporter*, 475, *Lawyers' Reports Annotated*, Vol. 39 (New Series), Page 430; *Welsh vs. Kerr Coal Company*, reported in *Pennsylvania State Reports*, Vol. 233, Page 341; *Arctic Ice Machine Company vs. Armstrong County Trust Company*, *Circuit Court of Appeals Reports*, Vol. 112, Page 458, 192 *Federal Reporter*, Page 114. In all of the above cases, except *Weisfield vs. Beale* and *Welsh vs. Kerr Coal Company*, Harry C. Golden and his brother, H. L. Golden, were associated as counsel.

EDWIN F. DUNLAP, hardware merchant, and plumbing, tinning and roofing contractor, at Parkers Landing, Pa., was born at Lowellville, Mahoning Co., Ohio, Aug. 22, 1852, son of Jesse L. and Mary (Johnston) Dunlap.

Jesse L. Dunlap and his wife were born in Lawrence county, Pa. He is a mining engineer and has followed his profession in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Montana and Washington, and at present, in his eighty-third year, is living retired and in comfort at Elma, Washington.

Edwin F. Dunlap was reared in Lawrence and Mercer counties, Pa., and was educated in the public schools. He learned the plumbing and tinning trades at Sharon, Pa., and in 1870 went to Illinois and worked as a journeyman in Chicago, Peoria and Morris until 1877. In that year he came to Parkers Landing, Pa., and after continuing three more years at journeyman work embarked in the tinning business for himself, on a small scale at first, but soon found opportunity to expand and in 1885 added a hardware, plumbing and roofing department. He now owns one of the most complete establishments in this line in the northern part of Armstrong county and possibly in this section of Pennsylvania.

Being a practical and experienced workman he enjoys patronage not only in this city but in adjacent places and over a large surrounding territory. Constant employment is afforded to from six to eight assistants. Mr. Dunlap believes in keeping abreast with the times in everything pertaining to his business. He enjoys the distinction of being the oldest merchant in continuous business in his city. Politically a Republican, he has frequently served in public capacities, twice having been mayor, several terms a member of the city council, and at present is president of the school board, of which he has also been secretary.

On Oct. 29, 1890, Mr. Dunlap was married to Miss Blanche Cummins, a daughter of William and Susanna (Christie) Cummins and a granddaughter of Judge Joseph Cummins, of Butler county; the latter's wife was Ellen Moore, of Washington county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have had two daughters, Florence and Gertrude, both of whom are deceased, the former dying at the age of thirteen years, the latter when nineteen years old. Mr. Dunlap is a member of Parker Lodge, Royal Arcanum, and Park Lodge, K. O. T. M. He and his wife attend the First Methodist Church, of which Mrs. Dunlap has been a member since childhood.

AUSTIN CLARK, for a number of years an able lawyer of Kittanning and one of the most creditable members of the Armstrong county bar, belongs to a family which has had many prominent representatives in this section of Pennsylvania. His father, Joseph Clark, was at one time sheriff of Armstrong county and for many years prominent in politics here. He was a first cousin of Judge Silas M. Clark, a justice of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania. The family is of Scotch-Irish origin.

Capt. James Clark, who established this family in western Pennsylvania, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, taking part in a number of battles. He came into this region from the Cumberland valley, where the family occupied an honorable position in the early days of the Commonwealth. Settling in Westmoreland county, Pa., about the time (1782) of the burning of Hannastown (that county) — noted as the first place west of the Allegheny mountains where justice was administered according to the forms of law, he was one of those who sought refuge in the fort near by and prepared to defend it against the expected attack. The Indians under the

famous Seneca chief had invaded the settlement, burned the town and massacred a large part of the population, but after plundering the town and reducing it to ashes they withdrew. Soon after this event Captain Clark removed to South Bend, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he resided many years, and died leaving a numerous and respected progeny.

William Clark, son of Capt. James Clark, was born in 1778 and died in 1823. He lived near South Bend, in Armstrong county, where Clark's blockhouse or station (so named in honor of his father) stood in the days when it was necessary for the settlers to protect themselves against the Indians. His wife, Sarah (Woodward), born in 1786, died in 1821. One of their sons was James, the father of Judge Silas M. Clark.

Joseph Clark, another son of William and Sarah (Woodward) Clark, was born March 3, 1813, at South Bend, Armstrong county, and died at Kittanning Oct. 26, 1885. For a short time he lived at Shelocta, Indiana Co., Pa., where he built a hotel. In 1842 he removed to Kittanning, Armstrong county, where he was in the hotel business, conducting the "Pritner Hotel" and the "Nulton House," and in 1850 he went to Freeport, to take the position of supervisor of the Pennsylvania canal. A lifelong Democrat and always active in political affairs, he was honored by his party a number of times, and in 1852 was elected sheriff of Armstrong county, serving a term of three years in that office. His services were characterized by the distinguished ability typical of members of this family, and in 1857 he was appointed by Governor Packer as revenue inspector of the port of Philadelphia. In that position also he gave universal satisfaction, discharging his duties ably and faithfully. In 1865 he returned to Kittanning, where the remainder of his days was passed. He was a valued worker in his party, served as delegate to several State conventions, and kept his name above suspicion in all the relations of life. Fraternally he was a Mason, and his religious connection was with the M. E. Church. Joseph Clark married Pauline Kelley, who was born in March, 1819, daughter of Hon. Meek and Jane (Moorhead) Kelley, the latter a daughter of Absalom Moorhead. Hon. Meek Kelley was a surveyor of high reputation, and it was he who ran the boundary lines and laid out the counties of Potter and McKean (Pa.) into townships. He served as State senator, and later as associate judge of Indiana county. Two of his sons, James and

Pliny, were in the Mexican war, and the latter served as captain of a California company under Sheridan in the Civil war. To Joseph and Pauline (Kelley) Clark were born four sons and two daughters: Meek; Emma, who died in infancy; Sarah, who died when seventeen years old; Joseph, who was the youngest enlisted soldier in the Civil war, being but twelve years and three months old when he was sworn into the service; Ney; and Austin.

Austin Clark was born July 20, 1854, in the then sheriff's residence at Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., his father being sheriff at the time. He began his education in the public schools of his native borough, later attended Blairsville Academy and the State Normal School at Indiana, Pa., and taught school for several terms, serving as assistant principal of the Blairsville Academy. He left the teacher's profession to engage in the study of law. After passing the preliminary examination he registered in 1878 as a law student with his cousin, Silas M. Clark, of Indiana, who in 1882 became a justice of the Supreme court of the State. In 1879 Mr. Clark came to Kittanning, where he completed his legal course with James B. Neale, being admitted to the bar of Armstrong county Sept. 20, 1880. He at once entered upon practice, and with the exception of the period he was in the service of his country during the Spanish-American war continued to be actively engaged in professional work until January, 1912, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis, causing him to give up his practice and go to live with his brother, Joseph.

As an attorney Mr. Clark was one of the most successful of his day in Kittanning, establishing an extensive patronage among the most substantial people of the borough, and his reputation was well deserved. His studious attention to every case intrusted to his care, his ability in presenting the cause of his client at court, his fluency and logic in argument, and evident sincerity in everything he undertook, won him not only the confidence of his patrons, but the respectful attention of his fellow practitioners and the judges of the various courts where his work called him.

Politically Mr. Clark has been a Democrat like his father, and a leader in local party circles for a number of years, his judgment, decision and energy qualifying him for responsible duties. He took an active part in the work of the party, and in 1888 was a delegate to the National convention at St. Louis, when Cleveland was nominated for president.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Mr. Clark mustered Company G, 16th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Col. George C. Rickards), and was commissioned captain by Governor Hastings. He was mustered into the service in July, 1898, serving until the end of the war, and was mustered out Dec. 28, 1898. Mr. Clark's honorable discharge of that date reads, "Service honorable and faithful." Returning to Kittanning he resumed legal practice.

Mr. Clark was entitled to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, though he neglected to join that order. In fact, every war since the founding of the country found some member of the Clark family serving in one capacity or another. Fraternally he was a past exalted ruler of Kittanning Lodge, B. P. O. Elks.

EPHRAIM H. PARKER, deceased, formerly of Parker City, Pa., was a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families of this section of Pennsylvania. He was born March 2, 1838, and was the eldest son of Fullerton and Amelia (Harris) Parker, grandson of Judge John Parker, and great-grandson of Col. William Parker.

Col. William Parker came from Washington county, Pa., in 1798, and settled on Bear creek, near Bear Creek furnace, now in Armstrong county, erecting there the first grist-mill and promoting many of the enterprises which served to open up the country.

John Parker, son of Col. William Parker, and grandfather of the late Ephraim H. Parker, in 1794 surveyed the greater part of the northern section of Armstrong county and the southern part of Butler county. In 1797 he settled in Parker township, Butler county, where he purchased 600 acres of land and in 1815 laid out the village of Lawrenceburg, the same now being included in the Second ward of Parker City. He was an active, energetic and successful business man and was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. He was one of the first associate judges of Butler county and filled that office for thirty-five years. He married Jane Woods, and they had the following children, James, John, Juliet, William, Fullerton, Washington, George, Thomas and Wilson. Juliet married John Gilchrist. Judge Parker died in 1842, at the age of seventy-six years, and is buried in the Parker cemetery.

Fullerton Parker, son of Judge John Parker, was born in Parker township, Butler Co., Pa., Dec. 15, 1806, and was reared to

manhood on the old Parker homestead, obtaining his education in the local schools. In early life he operated a tannery and later was actively engaged in the larger part of the leading enterprises of Parker City. He was one of the projectors and principal stockholders of the Parker & Karns City and the Karns City & Butler railroads, which, built in 1873, were important factors in the development of the Butler oil fields. He was also one of the founders and leading stockholders of the Parker bridge, which was erected in 1872, and through his enterprise was founded, in 1871, the Exchange Bank of Parker City, of which he was president for years. In fact, there were but few enterprises connected with the growth of this section in which his help was not sought and his advice followed.

In 1832 Fullerton Parker was married to Amelia Harris, daughter of Ephraim Harris, of Harrisville, Butler Co., Pa. To them the following children were born: Jane M., who married Andrew J. Haldeman; Julia, who married James M. Agnew; Ephraim H.; Mary A., who married Parker M. Hollister; William J.; Amelia, who married Samuel M. McGough; Lizzie, who married Watson C. Mobley; and Ella P., who married William H. Spain. Mrs. Parker died in 1883, aged seventy-seven years.

Ephraim Harris Parker was reared in Armstrong and Butler counties. During the Civil war he served as a member of the 18th Pa. Vol. Cav., and after three years of service was honorably discharged. His first business association was with his father in the tanning industry at Parker City, and later he became extensively engaged in the oil business as an operator and producer and continued along this line until his death, which occurred April 11, 1870. In politics he was a Republican, but took little part in such matters. For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On April 28, 1857, Mr. Parker was married to Margaret Phipps, a daughter of David and Margaret (Stewart) Phipps, of Venango county, Pa., the former of whom was a pioneer in the iron and also the woolen manufacturing industries of that county. His mills were located at what is now known as Kennerdell. He served one term as associate judge of Venango county and died before he had assumed the duties of a second term, to which he had been elected. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker, namely: Ada, who was the wife of David Reynolds Kerr (deceased); Eva, who is the wife of Louis

H. Parker; Harry J., who is an extensive oil operator and producer, residing at Pittsburgh; Jane, deceased, who was the wife of Howard S. Austin; Fullerton, who is an oil producer and operator at Woodsfield, Ohio; and Margaret, who is the wife of Charles H. Adams, of Ben Avon, Pennsylvania.

Fullerton Parker, youngest son of the late Ephraim H. Parker, is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. He enlisted May 9, 1898, becoming a private in Company H, 10th Regiment, and was mustered into the United States service May 11, 1898; was appointed corporal May 9, 1899; and after serving in the Philippine Islands was honorably discharged at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1, 1899, by Col. H. B. Freeman, commandant of that post.

WILLIAM S. MECHLING (deceased), for many years a prominent business man of Dayton, Armstrong county, was born Nov. 2, 1837, in Butler county, Pa., and died at his home in Dayton, Feb. 8, 1893. He was a soldier of the Civil war.

Dewalt Mechling was born in Holland, and in 1728, with his wife Elizabeth, came to America and settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. They had one son, Jacob.

Jacob Mechling, son of Dewalt, served in the Revolutionary war and was with General Washington at Valley Forge. The name of his wife has not been preserved.

John Mechling, son of Jacob and grandfather of the late William S. Mechling, was born Sept. 30, 1768. He married Margaret Sams, born June 6, 1778, and they had the following children: Mary, born March 14, 1794; Carolina, Feb. 6, 1796; William, March 5, 1798; Elizabeth, May 30, 1800; John, March 27, 1802; Margaret, March 18, 1804; Joseph, May 28, 1806; Sarah, Feb. 21, 1809; Harriet, June 16, 1811; and Esther, Aug. 7, 1814.

William Mechling, son of John, was one of the early settlers in Butler county, Pa., where he followed farming. He married Catherine Kuhn, who died in Butler county in 1850, after which Mr. Mechling moved to Scioto county, Ohio, where his death occurred. To William and Catherine Mechling the following children were born: George W., who became a Presbyterian minister and for many years was pastor of the Glade Run Church at Dayton; Henry; Newton; Joseph and Sophia, twins, the latter of whom married Daniel Shaver; John; William S.; and Lycurgus, the last named having charge of a

Presbyterian Church at Elderton, this county, and later stationed at Athens, Ohio (he now resides in Washington, D. C., where he preaches occasionally).

William S. Mechling attended the district schools and then learned coachmaking. Previous to the outbreak of the Civil war he was in business at West Sunbury, Butler Co., Pa. On Nov. 20, 1861, he enlisted for military service, entering Company E, 103d Pa. Vol. Inf., and serving until the war closed. He endured many of the hardships attending a soldier's life, but at all times preserved his courage and performed every duty. He participated in the battles of Yorktown, the Wilderness, Kinston, Little Washington and Plymouth, and at the last named place was taken prisoner on April 20, 1864. With his comrades who had been equally unfortunate he was loaded on a cattle car after a period of imprisonment at Florence, N. C., and they were landed at Andersonville, Ga., Mr. Mechling being kept in that terrible prison pen until Feb. 28, 1865, when he was released, having starved, thirsted and dragged out a miserable existence in that abominable place for several months. For three months and six days he was corporal of his company. His honorable discharge came April 10, 1865.

After the war Mr. Mechling returned to West Sunbury and resumed business there, continuing thus until 1869, when he came to Dayton, Pa., engaging here in carriage manufacturing and also in undertaking. He carried on business until death closed his activity. He was a well known and much respected man. He united with the Presbyterian Church in early manhood and later transferred his membership to West Sunbury, and when he came to Dayton one of his first cares was to have his membership credentials presented to the Glade Run Presbyterian Church. His remains lie in the cemetery belonging to this church, his resting place being marked by a beautiful and appropriate monument. During many years he was active in the organization and affairs of J. Edward Turk Post, G. A. R., and he belonged to the Odd Fellows and the Masons.

Mr. Mechling married Mary R. Stewart, a daughter of William and Eliza Jane (Gibson) Stewart. She survives and resides at Dayton, where she is interested in the Glade Run Presbyterian Church and in the W. C. T. U. Their family included seven children, all of whom survive with the exception of Sarah N. The others are: Laura, who married John K. Sacksman; William; Alice; Catherine J.,

who is a teacher in the Pittsburgh high school; Curtis C., who is a physician at Pittsburgh; and Mary E., who was a teacher in the high school at Canonsburg, Pa., now a high school teacher in Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM MECHLING, son of William S. Mechling, was born at West Sunbury, Butler Co., Pa., March 24, 1868. He attended the public schools and the Glade Run Academy and then learned the trade of carriagemaking and the business of undertaking, with his father. He was associated with his father and after the latter's death continued the business at Dayton, where he is numbered with the representative business men.

On Sept. 6, 1911, William Mechling married Blanche Kirkpatrick, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Schall) Kirkpatrick. He is identified with the Odd Fellows and belongs also to the Sons of Veterans. Some members of the family spell the family name Mechlin.

Andrew Stewart, father of Mrs. Mary R. (Stewart) Mechling, came from England, was a well educated man, and taught music. In Juniata county, Pa., he married Mary Russell, a native of Ireland, who lived along the Juniata river before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stewart were among the early settlers in Butler county, Pa., where their son William, Mrs. Mechling's father, was born. William Stewart became a farmer in Cherry township, that county. He married Eliza Jane Gibson, and both were members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Stewart was also born in Butler county, of respected pioneer stock of that vicinity, her grandparents being Levi and Jane (Abercrombie) Gibson, who lived on the "Duchess farm" near Parkers Landing. Mrs. Gibson was of Scotch ancestry and Revolutionary stock. Among their children were Samuel, Hugh, Levi, Esther, Jane and Eliza. Levi, one of the younger sons of Levi and Jane (Abercrombie) Gibson, was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died in Butler county, reaching old age. He was the father of Mrs. Eliza Jane (Gibson) Stewart and grandfather of Mrs. Mary R. (Stewart) Mechling.

SAMUEL J. ERVIN, retired undertaker, of Parker City, Armstrong county, was born in Parker township, Butler Co., Pa., Oct. 12, 1835, son of Samuel and Eliza (Bond) Ervin, and a grandson of Samuel Ervin.

Samuel Ervin, the grandfather, was one of the first settlers in Butler county, where he took up six hundred acres of government land, with an allowance of six acres on each

one hundred for road purposes. This land lay in what is now Parker township, and there he cleared up and improved the place on which he lived until his sudden death, possibly from an attack of heart disease. His children were: Samuel; John; Rebecca; Margaret, who married John Schultz; Polly, who married Hazel Ward; and Nancy, who married John Morehead—all deceased.

Samuel Ervin (2), son of Samuel Ervin, was reared on the old homestead in Parker township, 106 acres of which he received from his father as a gift. This tract he cleared and improved, and resided there until later in life, when he sold it and bought another farm, in the same township, containing seventy-five acres. There he lived until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-six years old. He was twice married, and by his first wife, Eliza Bond, he had five children, namely: Elizabeth, who married Alexander Grant; William B.; Samuel J.; John A.; and Mary A., who is deceased. For his second wife Mr. Ervin married Margaret Gordon, and they had six children, as follows: George, Alexander, Andrew, Mary A., Nancy J., and Emma, of whom George is deceased.

Samuel J. Ervin remained at home and went to school until he was thirteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a local cabinetmaker, serving three and a half years at Callensburg, in Clarion county. Afterward he worked as a journeyman at Fairview, in Butler county, for three years, and in the fall of 1861 went to Oil City, where he was in the furniture and undertaking business for nine and a half years, his time being fully occupied, as he was the only undertaker there during that period and attended to as many as five funerals a day. In the spring of 1871 Mr. Ervin came to Parker City, where in March of the same year he embarked in the undertaking business, being the only undertaker and funeral director in the place until 1902, at which time he retired.

In many ways Mr. Ervin has been a leading and representative citizen. Politically he is a Republican, and for three and a half years served as mayor of the city. He is a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Parker City.

Mr. Ervin married Oct. 10, 1857, Mary Jane Thompson, daughter of John and Eliza (Badger) Thompson, and granddaughter of John Badger, both families being of pioneer stock of Butler county. Five children were

born to Mr. and Mrs. Ervin, as follows: Cordelia B., deceased, who married Elisha Turk; Elmer L., deceased; Kate, who is the wife of W. W. Miller, of Pittsburgh; Clara C., who is the wife of William F. Orr; and Emma, who is deceased. Mr. Ervin and wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Parker City, and they have been united with the Methodist denomination almost all their mature lives, his connection having existed since 1848 and hers since 1858. He has held all the offices of the church permissible to a layman, since 1871 has been a class leader, and for many years has been president of the board of trustees at Parker City.

JAMES MADISON HARRISON, retired oil operator, Parkers Landing, Pa., was born near Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Nov. 9, 1845, son of William and Ann (Erwin) Harrison.

William Harrison was born in Maryland, near Hagerstown, in 1815, and in early manhood came to Armstrong county, locating near Brady's Bend. He was a brickmaker by trade, and for a number of years was engaged in the manufacture of brick at Brady's Bend, Parker City and Bear Creek, in Armstrong county, and also at Bruin, in Butler county. In later life he engaged in farming in Perry township, where he died in 1898, being then in his eighty-fourth year. He was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in 1861 in Company B, 103d Pa. Vol. Inf., and after nearly two years of service was honorably discharged on account of disability.

William Harrison married Ann Erwin, who was born in Butler county, Pa., daughter of John Erwin, who was one of the pioneers of that county. He settled near the present site of Petrolia, where he cleared and improved land, which he sold later in life and purchased a small farm in Perry township, Armstrong county, on which he spent the remainder of his life. To William and Ann Harrison four sons were born: William H., James M., John E. and Henry H., William being deceased.

James Madison Harrison grew up in Armstrong and Butler counties and attended the district schools. When nineteen years of age, on March 16, 1864, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company L, 14th Pa. Cav., and in August, 1865, was honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. During this time many of the most important battles of the Rebellion were fought, lost and

won, and he took part at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and many skirmishes and engagements, including the Lynchburg raid.

In 1866 Mr. Harrison became interested in the oil industry and became a driller and pumper as a beginner in the business, working until 1875 in both Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He then secured leases in these States and began operating on his own account, in which he continued with success. In 1910 he disposed of his interests and retired from active business.

On Sept. 1, 1870, Mr. Harrison was married to Emily Elder, daughter of Robert Elder, of Clarion county, Pa., and six children have been born to them, namely: Daisy, wife of Elmer Royle; William O.; Robert L.; Anna, wife of F. B. Digel; Grant, and Harry.

From 1871 until 1894 Mr. Harrison lived in Butler county, and then moved to Parker City, which has since been his home. In politics he is a Republican, and for seven years served as a member of the city council. He belongs to Craig Post, No. 75, G. A. R., and to Parker Lodge, No. 761, Odd Fellows, at Parker City.

B. J. HANRATTY, Parkers Landing, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

COL. CHRISTOPHER TRUBY, ancestor of Mrs. Caroline (Truby) Robinson, widow of Elisha Robinson, came to this section from Bucks county, Pa., where he was born in 1736, and settled on land which is now part of the site of Greensburg, Westmoreland (then Bedford) county, about 1771. He was one of the important men of the region in his day, having been commissioner for Westmoreland county in 1774, and justice of the peace June 11, that year. On Aug. 18, 1784, he was reelected justice of the peace and judge of the court of Common Pleas of the county. He owned a blockhouse or fort upon his property in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, which was a place of refuge for the early settlers. He built the first courthouse at Greensburg. During the Revolutionary war he was extremely active in the Colonial cause. In February, 1778, he was a captain of the Westmoreland county militia, his son Michael (who was an early settler of Kittanning, Armstrong county) acting as drummer whenever the company was called into service. In 1790 Christopher Truby served as lieutenant colonel in General Harmar's campaign against

the Indians, he and Maj. James Paull commanding the battalion of Pennsylvania militia. A letter from the war department, Washington, D. C., to Miss Elizabeth R. Robinson, Nov. 11, 1903, shows the following: "Christopher Truby served as a member of Colonel Barr's Detachment of Pennsylvania Militia, Revolutionary war (rank not stated), which was ordered out on an expedition to the Indian country by Brigadier General Hand, commanded by Col. Alexander Barr. His name appears on a general pay abstract of the detachment. This abstract, dated March 9, 1778, shows the soldiers in service from Feb. 10, 1778, to March 8, 1778." Christopher Truby died Feb. 20, 1802, and was buried in the German cemetery at Greensburg. His name appears with those of William Findley, John Kirkpatrick, Frederick Rohrer, Dr. Simeon Hovey, James Hill, and others, as supporters of the government and George Washington, in a petition dated 1794 (inhabitants of Westmoreland county).

Colonel Truby married Isabella Bowman and had seven children, the four sons being Michael, Christopher, Jr. (born 1761, died 1845, buried near Millers Eddy, in Perry township, Armstrong county), Jacob and John.

Michael Truby, son of Christopher, is named on the list of pioneers for Revolutionary and military services in Armstrong county, granted pensions as soldiers of the Revolution by Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature March 20, 1838.

Samuel Truby, son of Michael Truby, was born in 1808, and died aged eighty-four years. He married Anna Sterling, and they were the parents of the following: Jerome died aged nine years; Caroline became the wife of Elisha Robinson; Amanda married Dr. C. M. Matson, of Brookville, Pa., she being his second wife (all the children of his first union are deceased except Dr. Eugene Matson, of Pittsburgh; by the second union there was one son, Dr. W. W. Matson, a physician of Brookville); Mary married Capt. Frank Clark; Sarah never married; Samuel C. was a jeweler of Brookville. All are deceased except Mrs. Elisha Robinson.

PAUL A. McCracken, proprietor of the Leechburg Lumber Company, has demonstrated his business ability in the management of that concern, with which he has been identified throughout his business career. He was born Dec. 8, 1873, at Leechburg, son of James F. McCracken, and comes of a family

which long ago became settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

John McCracken, his great-grandfather, was born in Scotland. He lived in Ireland for some time before his emigration to America, in about 1802. He and his family were thirteen weeks making the voyage, and after landing in New York City did not remain there long, proceeding to western Pennsylvania. They settled near the Congruity Presbyterian Church, in Westmoreland county, where Mr. McCracken had a farm, and there he passed the remainder of his life, dying April 6, 1826. His wife, Catherine, survived him several years. They were the parents of twelve children, two sons and ten daughters, some born in Scotland, some in Ireland and the younger members of the family in America. Several of the older children never left the old world. Those that came across the ocean with the parents were Mary, Elizabeth and John; Margaret was born here, as also James, the grandfather of Paul A. McCracken.

James McCracken, son of John and Catherine McCracken, was born March 10, 1809, in Westmoreland county, where he lived for some time, later settling at Leechburg, Armstrong county, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died in March, 1874, at Leechburg, and is buried in the Evergreen cemetery there. He was a carpenter by calling, and in the pursuit of his trade built many barns in Westmoreland county. He also followed farming. Mr. McCracken married Anna Mears, daughter of James and Mary (Steele) Mears, and to them were born the following children: John, who died young; James, who died young; Rev. John C., a Presbyterian minister, now residing at Vandergrift, Pa. (he was educated at Washington and Jefferson College and at the Western Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1878, and is still in the active ministry); James F.; Samuel; and Catherine, wife of William Welsh, a business man of Vandergrift, Pennsylvania.

James F. McCracken, son of James and Anna (Mears) McCracken, was born Aug. 6, 1848, at Leechburg, where he passed all his life, dying May 10, 1895, when still in his prime. For several years he followed the carpenter's trade, and then engaged in the lumber business, which he followed the rest of his life. He was a large man physically. Mr. McCracken was a Republican in politics but not active in his party, but he took a deep interest in the Presbyterian Church, of which

he was a zealous member, serving as treasurer and trustee. Mr. McCracken married Emma Frances Garver, who was born Sept. 10, 1851, and survives him, making her home at Leechburg. They had two children, Paul A. and Mary H., the latter unmarried.

Paul A. McCracken received his early education in public school at Leechburg, later attending high school at Pittsburgh and Duff's commercial college in that city, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1891. He then became bookkeeper for the Leechburg Lumber Company, of which his father was a one-third owner, and after the death of his father he assumed his interest in the yard. In 1897 he bought out the other members of the firm, and is now the sole owner of the company, which has prospered greatly under his management. He does all kinds of mill work, and has established a trade which places him among the most substantial business men of the borough. He is also a director of the Farmers' National Bank at Leechburg.

Mr. McCracken is well known in local Masonic circles, belonging to Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; to Orient Chapter, R. A. M., at Kittanning; to Tancred Commandery, No. 48, of Pittsburgh, and to Pittsburgh Consistory, thirty-second degree, and Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Pittsburgh. In politics he is a Republican and active in the local work of the party, having served as judge of elections, and he has served his borough as councilman. He is also interested in church work as a member of the Presbyterian Church, which he has served officially as trustee and treasurer.

On May 10, 1898, Mr. McCracken married Mary E. Morgan, daughter of John and Sarah (Jones) Morgan, and they have one son, James W., who is now in school.

William Garver, Mr. McCracken's maternal grandfather, married Isabella Wooderson, and they had the following children: Minerva, Elizabeth, Harriet, Oscar, Emma Frances (Mrs. McCracken), Mary and Willa.

HEILMAN. A number of the Heilmans of Armstrong county are descended from Frederick Heilman, who moved into this region from Dauphin county, Pa., and who was one of the sons of Peter and Elizabeth (Harter) Heilman, who settled in Kittanning township in 1795-96.

Peter Heilman, eldest son of Frederick, was born in July, 1819, on the home farm, where he died Feb. 25, 1878. He was a pros-

perous farmer, and energetic in business matters, operating a brick yard on his farm, and meeting with substantial success in his ventures. In 1871 he was elected county commissioner, being a member of the board which erected the Armstrong county jail, which has the reputation of being one of the finest and strongest structures of the kind in the United States. This building was completed in 1873, at a cost of \$252,000. Its foundation is 24 feet deep, from the surface, and 7 feet wide from the bottom. After his service as commissioner Mr. Heilman devoted all his time to his own affairs. He had previously been school director, and during the Civil war he served as enrolling officer. He was a Republican on political questions. He was an esteemed member and liberal supporter of Emmanuel Lutheran Church, which he served officially. By his first wife, Susanna Helfrich, daughter of Anthony Helfrich (whose wife was named Schutt or Shutt), he had three children, namely: Amanda, who never married; Albert, who starved to death in Andersonville prison, while a Union soldier; and one that died in infancy. His second, Elizabeth (Remaley), daughter of Anthony Remaley, of Kiskiminetas township, was the mother of ten children, viz.: James M., William M., Reuben (a hardware merchant), John F., George (who died aged twenty-one years), Frank (who died when eighteen years old), Eliza (wife of Frank McClister), Edward (in the hardware business), Charles C. (president of the Merchants' Trust Company Bank, of Greensburg—he spells the name Hileman) and Curtin A. (engaged as a furniture dealer at Greensburg).

Anthony Remaley, grandfather of Mrs. Peter Heilman, married a daughter of Anthony Schaeffer, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and afterward clerk in the State Senate. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Remaley had a son Anthony whose daughter married Peter Heilman. The Heilmans worshipped at the old Heller Church, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM M. HEILMAN was born April 7, 1850, at Kittanning, and was educated in the public schools of his neighborhood. When twenty-one years old he began business as a contractor and builder, in partnership with his brother J. M. Heilman, this association continuing until 1878, when another brother, John F., came into the business, the firm name becoming Heilman Brothers. In connection with their large contracting business the brothers erected a planing mill, equipping it with

modern machinery and appliances, driven by a fifty-horsepower engine. An extensive business was carried on, the firm contracting for and building houses in Armstrong, Westmoreland, Allegheny, Butler and Venango counties. In 1909 the firm was incorporated as Heilman Brothers & Co. Lumber Company, with William M. Heilman as treasurer. In 1905 Mr. Heilman was elected vice president of the Kittanning Plate Glass Company, and in May, 1911, was elected president and general manager of that concern, which offices he held at the time of his death. Employment is given to five hundred persons. The plant is well equipped and modern in every detail. Under the efficient and active supervision of Mr. Heilman the company's affairs were brought into excellent condition. In addition to these interests, Mr. Heilman was a stockholder and director in the Fort Pitt Powder Company. For a number of years he was a councilman of Kittanning, and he was one of the first men to advocate the paving and sewerage of the borough, and through his persistence the improvements were made.

On Oct. 13, 1874, Mr. Heilman married Emma L. Anderson, daughter of Robert Anderson, and eight children were born to this union: Harry A.; Frank W.; Mary A.; Blanche L.; Helen E., who was graduated from Washington Seminary in 1911 and is now in Vassar College, class of 1915. All these are living, three having died in infancy. Mr. Heilman is a member of Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., and Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., both of Kittanning, and of Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. During a European trip a few years ago Mr. Heilman enjoyed being a visitor to various lodges in the different countries he visited. Probably few men have had the opportunity to meet so many fellow Masons as he. While at Madeira, Rome, various German cities, in Egypt even, he was the guest of the Masonic lodges in those places. One spot of interest to which he made a special trip was the stone quarry from which King Solomon secured the stone for the building of the temple, so intimately associated with Masonic rites. During this trip Mr. Heilman was accompanied by his eldest daughter. He was a Republican in politics. Mr. Heilman died on the 16th day of June, 1914.

FRANK W. HEILMAN, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Kittanning, was born in that city Oct. 27, 1877, son of William M. Heil-

man. Like his brother and sisters, Mr. Heilman first attended school at Kittanning, passing through the grammar and high school grades. He then took up the study of medicine, entering the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and being graduated from that institution in 1902. For a short time he practiced medicine at Kittanning, and then went to Europe to finish his medical training, taking a course of studies at the University of Berlin, Germany, and in France, Italy, Russia and England, spending five years abroad in all. Returning to Kittanning in 1908, he resumed his practice. Dr. Heilman is one of the most skilled physicians and surgeons of Armstrong county, and his practice is very large.

The Heilman family is one of the oldest and best known in Armstrong county, and its representatives have been and are men considerably above the average. They are to be found in all the learned professions, occupying offices of great responsibility, and active in commercial life. All of them have been ready and willing to give time and attention toward the betterment of existing conditions, and labored to bring about a moral uplift. It is such men as these, and those whom they influence, who work out reforms, and maintain good standards wherever they are found.

REV. G. A. REICHERT.—Pioneer Work in Western Pennsylvania (*"Lutheran Observer,"* Feb. 8, 1877).

"The fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?" What the strength of the foundation is to a building, the character of pioneer missionary work is to the future of the church. Among the pioneers of the Lutheran Church in western Pennsylvania, Rev. Gabriel A. Reichert occupies a conspicuous place.

Father Reichert was born in Durlach, Baden, Germany, Feb. 25, 1796. His parents died when he was eleven years of age. He graduated at the seminary at fourteen, studied at the law school in Carlsruhe two and a half years, when he received a license as a government clerk, and on removing to Mannheim he held the office of notary public while he remained in Europe. He departed for America May 3, 1817, and arrived at Philadelphia July 28, after a voyage of seventy-six days.

After visiting several places in the vicinity, he heard of the arrival of a clerical friend at New York, where he joined him, and both proceeded to Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, where

his companion took charge of a Lutheran congregation.

From this point he made two voyages to the West Indies, during the last of which he encountered a heavy storm, and came near being shipwrecked. In referring to this he made the following record in his diary: "I was so near death's door that I expected every moment would be my last, and our mate, a rough, hardened sinner, told me, as the waves broke over the vessel, 'Mr. Reichert, to-morrow we'll all be in hell.' Shortly after this the mate was washed overboard, and was the only one lost." This made such an impression on him that he resolved that if God spared him, he would devote the remainder of his life to His service.

This became the turning point in young Reichert's life. On arriving at Lunenburg, he commenced the study of theology, and began to teach school. But as the facilities for the prosecution of his studies were limited in Nova Scotia, he returned to Philadelphia Oct. 3, 1820, considerably straitened in his means. Finding no door of employment open, he traveled on foot through Chester, Berks and Lancaster counties, in search of a school; after many disappointments, he at last found one on the Columbia turnpike, three miles from Lancaster, where he taught five months, and continued his theological studies with Dr. Endress, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, in that city. In this church he preached his first sermon Oct. 15, and on June 21, 1821, he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. During the succeeding year, he traveled through eastern Pennsylvania, teaching school, and preaching as opportunity offered.

In 1822 he was appointed a traveling missionary, and entered upon pioneer work in the State. The extent of his field, and the character of his labors, may be learned from his own account. "With God," says he, "I left Lancaster, July 14, 1822, visiting the counties of Lancaster, Perry, Huntingdon, Indiana, Venango and Erie, western part of New York, northern part of Pennsylvania, Tioga, Centre, Columbia and Luzerne, having preached fifty-one times, baptized sixty-one, administered the sacrament to fifty-nine, and traveling 1,320 miles, and occupying three months." His salary was \$10 a month, out of which his own expenses and those of his horse had to be deducted.

He selected as his missionary field the counties of Blair, Indiana, Crawford and Venango. He served six congregations at a

time, and it required a month to make the round of his district, where there are now from thirty to forty Lutheran congregations. In 1828 he moved to Kittanning, where he served a number of congregations until 1838, when he was called as assistant to Dr. C. R. Demme, pastor of St. Michael's and Zion's German Lutheran congregations of Philadelphia, where he labored seventeen years. He then removed to his farm near Kittanning, where he ministered to the Lutheran congregation and a few others in the vicinity, confining his labors during the last two years of his life to Kittanning, where he preached his last sermon three weeks before his death, Sept. 18, 1877, at the age of more than four-score years.

Father Reichert was married Sept. 16, 1823, to Miss Lydia Tyson, then sixteen years old, one of his first catechumens. (She was of English Quaker descent, tall, slender and fair, with blue eyes and very heavy golden brown hair, said to have been a yard and a quarter long. Her ancestor, Renier Tyson, settled at Abington, Pa., in the year 1682. He was a Friend. His eldest son was born there in 1686. Mrs. Reichert's father was a miller in Indiana county, Pa.) Mr. and Mrs. Reichert made their wedding trip on horseback, riding forty miles to the nearest preacher.

We became acquainted with Father Reichert, as a member of the Synod of Pennsylvania, at our licensure in 1839, and met him for several years after at its annual meetings. We saw him for the last time at the dedication of Zion's new church on Franklin square in this city (Philadelphia) about twelve years ago. As we bade him a final adieu, as he stood in the chancel, he said to us with deep earnestness, "Bruder Conrad, lasset uns Gott bitten das wir alle wieder eins werden" ("Brother Conrad, let us beseech God that we may all become united again"), and to which we responded, Amen.

It afforded us special gratification to meet the widow and two of the daughters of the departed pioneer missionary and from whom we obtained the data for the sketch of his life and labors given above. They are so instructive that we present them to our readers, with the assurance that they will be read with interest, not only by his relatives and parishioners, but also by the pastor and members of the Lutheran Churches in northwestern Pennsylvania, occupying the territory over which he traveled, and where he broke the ground of the fields which they have since cultivated. "Remember the days of old."

"Other men labored, and ye have entered into their labors."

The children of Rev. G. A. Reichert were: Gabriel Adam, Louisa Caroline, Rosena, John Earnest, Theresa (died in infancy), Magdalena, Jacob Philip Blarrer and Alexandrina. Two still survive (Dec. 26, 1913): Philip, residing on the old homestead near Manorville, and Alexandrina.

Rev. G. A. Reichert was one of a family of four, three brothers and one sister: Frederica, who married Baron Philip Von Blarrer and lived on their estate on Lake Constance (they had no children); Gabriel Adam; Adam Gabriel, an official in Germany, whose wife's name was Anna Theresa (they had two daughters, Frederica and Christina); and Ernest, who also remained in Germany, a wholesale dry goods merchant, who had two children, Louisa and Alexandrina. From the time of his parents' death Gabriel Adam Reichert and his sister were reared by their grandmother Friedricha.

The Tyson family, to which Mrs. G. A. Reichert belonged, has an interesting history. Henry Tyson was so large a man—seven feet, three inches in height—that in order to make him comfortable during his last illness the footboard had to be removed from the bed and a bench placed for his feet to rest upon.

JAMES HEILMAN has never moved from the old Heilman homestead in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, where he was born Feb. 15, 1829, in the old log house where he still lives and which dates back to the year before his birth, being now more than eighty-six years old. The youngest child in the family of Jacob and Susanna (Waltinbough) Heilman, he is a grandson of Peter and Elizabeth (Harter) Heilman, of whom a considerable account appears elsewhere in this work. His great-grandfather, Christian, was the emigrant ancestor of the family, and settled in Northampton county, Pa. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution from that county, as shown on page 308, General Muster, 4th Battalion, Northampton county, May 14, 1778, Col. John Siegfried, Captain Edleman.

Jacob Heilman, the youngest of the family of twelve children born to Peter and Elizabeth (Harter) Heilman, said to have been born in Northampton county in April, 1791, lived on the Peter Heilman tract in Kittanning township where his parents settled in 1795-96. He was a distiller, and it was he who made the celebrated Heilman whiskey. He died Dec. 27, 1876 (tombstone says 1877), in his eighty-

sixth year. His wife, Susanna (Waltinbough), who died April 27, 1878, in her eighty-sixth year, was a daughter of John Adam and Rosina (Hoover) Waltinbough, the former a mechanic, by trade a blacksmith. He served as a soldier in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Waltinbough were pioneers in Kittanning township. He died Aug. 1, 1833, aged eighty-two years, his wife Sept. 12, 1822, in her sixty-fourth year. The list of their children will be found in the Heilman family sketch previously referred to.

James Heilman had limited educational opportunities, only such as the schools of the neighborhood afforded. A born farmer, he took the greatest pride in his fine orchards and live stock, and in improving his property. He also engaged in merchandising, and was appointed postmaster, serving four years in that position. An intelligent, honorable man, and a deep thinker, he has always been a promoter of business enterprises which were for the good of the community. He has spent all his life among the scenes of the father and grandfather who were the founders of his home for him.

On Oct. 9, 1856, Mr. Heilman married Magdalena Reichert, who was born Jan. 9, 1837, at the Reichert residence, on the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, Kittanning, daughter of Rev. G. A. and Lydia (Tyson) Reichert. Her father moving to Philadelphia she spent her childhood there and received her education in that city. When she was seventeen years of age her father removed to his farm near Kittanning, and two years later Magdalena, at the age of nineteen, married James Heilman, residing on the old Heilman homestead during the remainder of her life. Her death occurred April 2, 1904. She was a woman of fine mind and noble character, and is held in loving memory by all her children. Four sons and six daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. James Heilman: James Tyson resides in Kittanning; Ella Louise died unmarried; Emanuel Schmauck died in childhood; Rosina Caroline died aged twenty-four years, unmarried; Jacob Philip died in infancy; Ulysses G. is next in the family; Grace Reichert, who taught school, died unmarried; Maggie Grant married Dr. David L. Everhart, of Melbern, Ohio, and has three children, Ward A., Bernice and Claire; Emma Rebecca, Mrs. Ellis, is deceased; Ethelina is the wife of John L. Lerner.

Ethelina Heilman, youngest child of James and Magdalena (Reichert) Heilman, attended the State normal school at Slippery Rock

several terms, and taught school for two terms. She was married Jan. 30, 1912, to John L. Lerner, and they have one child, James Richard. They reside on the old homestead of her father in Kittanning township. Mrs. Lerner is a member of the Lutheran Church.

ROBINSON. The Robinsons of Hovey township are descendants of Elisha Robinson, Sr., who came to this section of Armstrong county in 1814. He and his posterity, in turn, have been associated with the development and history of the region continuously since.

The Robinson family is of old and honored standing in this country, where it has been settled from early Colonial days. The emigrant ancestor, Isaac Robinson, the son of Rev. John Robinson, of Leyden, and Bridget White, his wife, was born about 1610 and came to New England in 1631, first settling at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Lieut. Peter Robinson, son of Isaac by his second wife, Mary, was born between 1653 and 1666-67, probably at Falmouth. He married Experience Manton, daughter of John Manton, of Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard. He afterward removed to Windham, Conn., where he resided until his death, which was some time between Feb. 6, 1739, and April 15, 1740.

Peter Robinson (2), son of Lieut. Peter and his wife Experience Manton, was born about 1697 at Windham, Conn. He married Ruth Fuller, daughter of Samuel Fuller, of Mansfield, June 30, 1725, and died March 22, 1785.

Experience Robinson, son of Peter (2), was born April 22, 1728, and married Zerviah Palmer, daughter of Eliezer Palmer, Feb. 14, 1748-49. He died Sept. 10, 1807.

Andrew Robinson, son of Experience and his wife Zerviah Palmer, was born Aug. 1, 1762. He was married three times, first on March 10, 1785, to Olive Hovey, daughter of Ebenezer and Dorcas (Corbin) Hovey, and sister of Dr. Simeon Hovey. He died June 10, 1849.

Elisha Robinson, son of Andrew and Olive (Hovey) Robinson, was the owner of the land in Armstrong county, Pa., where oil was first discovered leading to the development of the Parker and Butler county fields. He was one of the best known of the early settlers in his section, where he lived from 1814. Mr. Robinson was a native of Connecticut, born Dec. 4, 1791, in Windham. He learned the trade of tanner with a Mr. Bingham, of his native

town, and in 1814 set out for what was then the West, his uncle, Dr. Hovey, having promised to build a tannery for him and make him his heir. In 1814 he located in that part of old Perry township now known as Hovey, in Armstrong county, Pa., upon the land where his son Elisha afterward resided. Here he engaged in shoemaking and had a tannery, undoubtedly the first in the northern part of Armstrong county, and carried on both lines, in which he met with steady success. This industry was continued there for over fifty years, Mr. Robinson following same for over thirty years, until about 1846, when he turned it over to his son Samuel. For the next quarter of a century he devoted himself to farming, which he always followed, having a gristmill also. The log school which he built for his children is still standing. When he arrived in this region he began improving part of the tract belonging to his uncle, Dr. Simeon Hovey (in whose honor Hovey township was named), and his first purchase of land was the "Thom's run" property, a tract of 100 acres which he paid for in shoes and leather, working to acquire his land. "A Revolutionary soldier named Joseph Thom was a pioneer settler on the stream which is still known as Thom's run. He built the first sawmill in this part of the county, and operated it for several years. He sold his tract of land to Elisha Robinson (Sr.) and moved away." With his wife Mr. Robinson inherited the property of his uncle, Dr. Hovey, who was married but left no children, dying in 1837, in his seventy-eighth year.

As Mr. Robinson's receipts after the opening of the oil industry were so large as to place him among those who became very wealthy as a result of that activity, it is only just to him to say that his well-directed industry and good management as a business man and farmer had brought him independence before then. He prospered by dint of enterprise and energy, becoming the owner of 1,100 acres in his home farm, besides acquiring other interests. This farm became one of the most noted properties in the entire oil region, for there were made the first discoveries of oil leading to the development of the Parker and Butler county fields. (The Grant farm in Butler county, which became famous as oil territory and produced from \$200,000 to \$300,000 worth of petroleum, was sold by Mr. Robinson for \$100, and never paid for until its value as oil property was discovered.) In 1865 a portion of the Robinson farm a quarter of a mile north of Parker

City was purchased by the Philadelphia Company, and a well was sunk under the superintendency of W. D. Robinson, son of Elisha Robinson. Oil was struck Oct. 10th of that year. This well (the first oil discovered in the county) proved to have a production of about twenty-five barrels a day, which was an important yield at the price of oil which then prevailed—\$8.50 per barrel. This well was controlled by the Clarion and Allegheny River Oil Company, and was known as Clarion No. 1. No important results immediately followed the discovery, though within the next few years the pioneer operators had demonstrated beyond doubt that the territory around Parker's Landing was rich in petroleum. Mr. Robinson began to lease his land to the operators for one-eighth to one-fourth royalties, and as a large number of good wells were soon struck he found himself in receipt of a substantial income. It was not until the latter half of the year 1869 that a genuine oil excitement revealed the importance of the oil fields surrounding Parker. About a dozen wells had been put down on the hill near Parker prior to the time mentioned. But these test wells had proclaimed the value of the Butler county oil territory in addition to that of Armstrong, and such an impetus was given to the business that it speedily became known that Parker was to become an important point as a base of operations for producers and operators.

In the fall of 1871 Mr. Robinson placed the oil business under the control of his son Elisha, who succeeded him upon his death, which occurred Oct. 17, 1874, after a short illness. His sons Elisha and Samuel succeeded to the ownership of the homestead farm. He was a man of sterling character and high moral standards, scrupulously honorable in all his dealings, benevolent in disposition and highly esteemed by all. Politically he was a lifelong Democrat.

On Jan. 7, 1816, soon after settling in Armstrong county, Mr. Robinson married Elizabeth Rohrer, of Greensburg, a niece of Dr. Simeon Hovey's wife. She survived him, passing away Sept. 21, 1881. Ten children were born to this marriage, namely: Simeon Hovey, born March 20, 1817; Mary Ann, Jan. 14, 1819 (married George Bovard, of Manorville); William D., Oct. 20, 1820 (ran a store at Parker's Landing from 1843 to 1869, not conducting the business personally all the time, however; he subsequently moved to Kittanning); Olive, June 28, 1822 (married Thomas McConnell); Simeon Hovey (2), May 2, 1824 (settled in Hovey township);

Frederick Augustus, May 22, 1826; Andrew Jackson, April 17, 1828; Samuel M., March 10, 1830; Elisha, Dec. 4, 1832 (both settled in Hovey township); and Frederick Rohrer, May 29, 1835—all deceased.

SAMUEL MARSHALL ROBINSON, son of Elisha, was born March 10, 1830, on the old homestead farm in Hovey township, near Parker's Landing, was reared at that place and had his home there throughout his life, his family still occupying the farm. He received a good common school education and practical training for life with his father, who not only taught him his trade but business principles. Though only a youth when the tanning business was turned over to him, he made a success of conducting it, which he did for twenty years, until he embarked in the oil business, which he followed in Armstrong and adjoining counties. He was one of the operators who produced largely, and he also continued to follow farming, besides dealing to a considerable extent in stock, frequently shipping fat cattle to the Eastern markets. His home place contained 165 to 170 acres, over which he kept personal supervision, and there in 1874 he built the substantial brick dwelling ever since occupied by his family. He also owned a 208-acre tract in Butler county, highly improved and profitable property, now owned by his son and daughter.

In his active years Mr. Robinson was associated with many projects of leading importance in the advancement of his section, and he gave his encouragement to many others which enlisted his interest and in whose value he had faith. As a citizen he was public-spirited, and not only took an interest in the affairs of his community but himself assisted in the administration of local government, holding all the offices in Hovey township. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Foxburg, and served many years as senior warden. His ability and well-directed energy made him a valuable associate in any cause he chose to support. His death, which occurred April 1, 1908, was regarded as a public loss.

On Sept. 13, 1860, Mr. Robinson married Emma Louisa Prosser, who was born in Butler, Pa., Dec. 21, 1838, daughter of Charles and Eliza (Brinker) Prosser, of Butler county, Pa. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Marshall Robinson: (1) Samuel, born June 18, 1861, died when fourteen years old. (2) Charles, born Oct. 11, 1863, took the collegiate and law courses at Harvard Uni-



MR. AND MRS. JOHN HEILMAN

versity and is now engaged in legal practice at Pittsburgh, Pa. He married Alma Lord, of that city, and they have two children. (3) Emma C., born Jan. 11, 1866, died unmarried at the age of twenty-four years. (4) Elizabeth R., born Nov. 4, 1869, who lives at home, received her higher education in the Pennsylvania College for Women, at Pittsburgh. (5) Paul D., born May 3, 1872, died at the age of twenty-nine years, unmarried. (6) Frederick A., born Sept. 20, 1878, is engaged in farming at the old Robinson homestead near Parker's Landing. He received his education in the schools of Armstrong county. (7) Bertha May, born June 4, 1876, died when two years old.

ELISHA ROBINSON, son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Rohrer) Robinson, was born Dec. 4, 1832, on the home farm in Hovey township. He was one of the foremost residents of that section throughout his active years. Reared on the farm where he continued to reside, he received his early education in the common schools and later attended the academy at Kittanning. In 1861 he engaged in the general merchandise business at the mouth of the Thom's run, and for about five years carried on this store, which was located between his residence and Parker City, in 1866 settling on the home where he resided until his death, April 2, 1912. In 1871 he took charge of his father's oil business and continued to have interests in that line, succeeding his father upon the latter's death. He operated but little himself, however, leasing his land on royalty. Mr. Robinson owned about seven hundred acres of valuable land in Armstrong and Butler counties, all improved, and with up-to-date buildings, and he was always considered one of the most progressive agriculturists in Armstrong county, advocating modern ideas and putting the most approved modern methods into practice on his estate, which is highly improved. He was also a successful stock breeder, making a specialty of blooded stock, and purchasing in Kentucky and Ohio. When the Petroleum Agricultural Association was organized, in 1881, he became one of the first directors, and was considered one of the most valuable members of that organization.

Mr. Robinson was one of the oldest members of the Parker City Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united in 1857, and which he served as steward and class leader. In 1902 he erected the Robinson Memorial Chapel on his farm as a family memorial. and in 1902 built the parsonage. His wife also belonged to the same church, though she was

originally a Presbyterian. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but later a stanch Prohibitionist. He held the township offices of overseer of the poor, school director and justice of the peace, having been elected to the latter in 1868 and served three years, resigning when he took charge of his father's oil business.

On Nov. 24, 1857, Mr. Robinson was married to Caroline Truby, of Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., daughter of Samuel and Anna (Sterling) Truby, and ten children were born to this union: (1) Frederick Rohrer died in infancy. (2) Elisha M., who died at the age of forty, was a resident of Pittsburgh and engaged in the store business. He married Virginia McClintock, who now lives at Robinson, and three sons also survive him, Philip, Harold and Richard. (3) Annie T. married Rev. John E. Eggert, a Presbyterian minister formerly located at Kansas, Ill., now of Harrington, Del. They have two living children, Joseph A. and Elizabeth. (4) Samuel T., an oil producer and farmer, resides at Robinson. He married Emma Leonard, of Parker, and has three children, Elisha (married Mary O'Donnell), Helen (married James Berry and resides at Oil City) and Malcolm (at home). (5) Elizabeth R. is the wife of A. Sydney Wightman, president of the State Bank of Parker's Landing, and they have one child, A. Sydney, Jr. (6) Horatio is deceased. (7) Ernest William married Mary Purvis. They have no children. (8) Olive G. married J. Bentley Forker, of Oil City, Pa., and has three sons, Bentley T., Lee T. and Truby. (9) Alice M. is the wife of William Truman, of Brookville, Pa., and has seven children, Olive, Henry, Ruth, Caroline, Elisha, William and Joseph Bentley. (10) Chase S. served during the Spanish-American war, enlisting in April, 1908, in Company H, 10th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and receiving his discharge in January, 1909, on account of disability. He had a severe attack of malarial fever, from which he has never fully recovered. He now resides on the paternal farm, having a tract of 200 acres, which originally formed part of the family estate and to whose care he gives his attention. He married Rachel Collner.

JOHN HEILMAN, a retired farmer of Manor township, Armstrong county, is now in his ninety-second year and one of the venerable citizens of that section. He was born there Dec. 7, 1822, in what was then Kittanning (now Manor) township, on part of the

place where he now lives, and is a son of Jacob and Susanna (Waltinbough) Heilman, both of whom belonged to families conspicuous among the pioneer settlers and prominent landowners of Kittanning township. Both names appear frequently in the old legal records and assessment lists of Armstrong county. On the assessment lists of 1807 the Heilmans appear as owners of mills, distilleries and large tracts of land. The name in old records is found written Hileman and Hyleman.

Peter Heilman, grandfather of John Heilman, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, son of Christian Heilman, and was but two years old when his parents crossed the Atlantic to settle in America. The mother died on the way, and was buried at sea. The father settled in Northampton county, Pa., where he remained until his death. Peter Heilman was reared in Northampton county and there learned the trade of weaver. He married Elizabeth Harter, and came with his wife to Armstrong county, settling in Kittanning township in 1795-96. He had a tract of 350 acres, upon which he erected the log buildings usually found in those days. He reared a family of twelve children, and died at the home of his son Jacob when eighty-two years old. In politics he was an old-line Democrat, and in religion was associated with the Lutheran Church. A full sketch of his family appears elsewhere in this work.

Jacob Heilman was born in April, 1791, in Northampton county, and died in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, Dec. 27, 1876, in his eighty-sixth year. He was an extensive farmer, owning eight hundred acres of land, and was a prominent distiller of his day, when Armstrong county whiskey had a reputation as far south as New Orleans for being good, and the "Heilman whiskey" was highly esteemed as one of the purest whiskies in the market. When his son John was six years old Jacob Heilman purchased the old home tract from the heirs, and lived there until his death. He started in life with an ax and grubbing hoe, and acquired his wealth by honest labor and judicious management. He was a good business man, served his township as school director, and in political connection was originally a Democrat, becoming a Republican upon the organization of the party, in 1854. He married Susanna Waltinbough, daughter of Adam Waltinbough, of Fayette county. She died April 27, 1878, in her eighty-sixth year, a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Heilman were the parents of

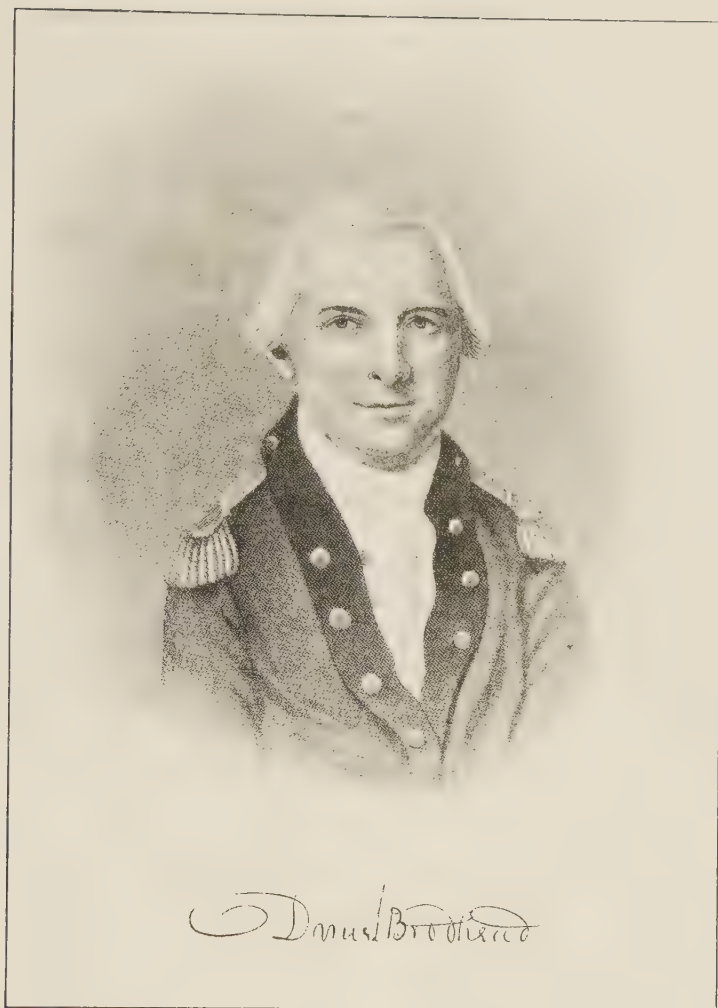
four children: John Adam, deceased, who married Eliza Wilson; Christina, deceased; John; and James, born Feb. 15, 1829, who married Magdalena Reichert, daughter of Rev. G. A. Reichert.

John Heilman grew to manhood on the home place and in time purchased 181 acres of the tract, where he continued to follow general farming throughout his active years. He has always ranked among the most progressive agriculturists of his time, and improved his land much beyond the ordinary, taking a practical interest in up-to-date methods and putting into application many ideas generally considered in advance of the day. His property shows the effect of his discriminating care, being one of the most desirable in this part of the county. Mr. Heilman has been a Republican in politics since the formation of the party. He has several times been elected to the office of township supervisor.

On April 1, 1852, Mr. Heilman married Eleanor Wilson, a native of Westmoreland county, born Feb. 27, 1835, daughter of Robert and Eleanor (Hilborn) Wilson, who moved about 1840 to Manor township, Armstrong county, where Mr. Wilson farmed until his death. He came from near Murrys ville, Westmoreland county. The Wilsons were of Scotch-Irish stock. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Heilman, the eldest three dying in childhood. The others are: Amos Simeon, John Arthur, Jacob Lemuel, Edgar Hilborn and Ellen Gertrude.

JOHN ARTHUR HEILMAN, son of John Heilman, was born Feb. 1, 1860, at the home place, of which he is now owner, making his home there. He received his early education in the schools of the home district and at Kittanning, later attending school in Jefferson and Clearfield counties, Pa. All his attention has been devoted to farming, and he has made a specialty of dairying, his place being known as the Maple Grove dairy farm. Mr. Heilman owns ninety acres, and his wife has thirty-five, most of which is under cultivation. He has twenty full bred cows, and raises considerable hay and grain. Mr. Heilman is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Manorville, No. 932. He married Anna Ditty, and they have had three children, Paul C., Mildred A. and Lois Elva LaVerne.

GEN. DANIEL BRODHEAD, of Revolutionary fame, was born in Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1736, and died and was buried in Milford, Pa., Nov. 15, 1809. He was the great-grandson of Capt. Daniel Brodhead, of the English army, who came to this



GEN. DANIEL BRODHEAD

country in 1664, as a member of the expedition commanded by Col. Richard Nichols, in the service of King Charles II, after the Restoration. After the surrender of Stuyvesant Captain Brodhead was sent up to Albany, in September, 1664, and was a witness to the treaty made with the Indians there in that month. He was afterward promoted to the command of the military forces of Ulster county, by commission from King Charles, dated Sept. 14, 1665, which position he held till his death in 1670. He left one daughter and two sons—Ann, Charles and Richard.

Richard Brodhead was born at Marbletown, N. Y., in 1666, and was the grandfather of General Brodhead. He had two sons, Richard, Jr., and Daniel, the latter born in Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., in the year 1698. He died at Bethlehem, Pa., in the year 1755. This Daniel Brodhead, the General's father, removed with his family from Ulster county, N. Y., in the year 1737, to Danville, Pa., while his son Daniel was but an infant. The latter was the youngest of his three sons who reached maturity and married. Inured to the dangers of the Indian frontier from his very cradle, the impression made as he grew up among the scenes of Indian barbarities, and the outrages of the savages, helped to form his future character and to mold him into the grand, successful soldier and Indian fighter which his subsequent history proved him to be.

General Brodhead first appeared prominently in public life when he was elected a deputy from Berks county to a provincial meeting which met at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, and served on a committee which reported sixteen resolutions, one of which recommended the calling of a Continental Congress and acts of non-importation and non-exportation from Great Britain. These were among the first steps toward the Revolution which followed. At the beginning of the war of the Revolution he was commissioned by the Assembly of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia as colonel of the 8th Regiment, Pa. Colonial Troops. He first participated in the battle of Long Island. Before the close of this battle he commanded the whole of the Pennsylvania contingent troops, composed of several battalions. He was especially mentioned by Washington in his report to Congress on this battle, for brave and meritorious conduct. He also participated in several other battles of the Revolution. Having received the approbation of Washington he was

sent by him, in June, 1778, with his troops to Fort Muncy, where he rebuilt that fort formerly destroyed by the Indians, which command he held until Washington, in the following spring, recommended his selection to Congress for the command of the Western department. Washington, being personally acquainted and warmly attached to him, knew well his qualifications as a brave, judicious and competent general. Washington, with the sanction of Congress, issued an order, dated March 5, 1779, directing him to proceed to Fort Pitt, Pa., to take charge of the Western department, extending from the British possessions, at Detroit, on the north, to the French possessions (Louisiana) on the south, a command and responsibility equal to any in the Revolutionary army.

General Brodhead established the headquarters of his department at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, Pa. He had under his command the posts of Fort Pitt, Fort McIntosh, Fort Laurens, Fort Tuscarora, Fort Wheeling, Fort Armstrong and Fort Holliday's Cove. He made a number of successful expeditions in person against the Indians with a large part of his command. In 1779 he executed a brilliant march up the Allegheny with 605 men, penetrating into New York, overcoming almost insurmountable difficulties, through a wilderness without roads, driving the Indians before him, depopulating and destroying their villages all along his route, killing and capturing many. This expedition began Aug. 11 and ended Sept. 14, 1779, between three hundred and four hundred miles in thirty-three days, through a wilderness without a road. General Brodhead received the thanks of Congress for this expedition, and the following acknowledgment from General Washington: "The activity, perseverance and firmness which marked the conduct of General Brodhead, and that of all the officers and men of every description in this expedition, do them great honor, and their services entitle them to the thanks and to this testimonial of the general's acknowledgment."

A great number of the thrilling Indian stories of which we read in the present day occurred under General Brodhead's command. The famous Captain Brady was a captain in General Brodhead's 8th Regiment, and seldom ever went out on a scout but by orders from the General. General Brodhead's devotion to the cause of liberty was untiring. He never doubted the result of the war, and his letters of encouragement to General Washington and others are part of the history of

our country. In one, lamenting the coldness of some former patriots, he writes: "There is nothing I so much fear as a dishonorable peace. For heaven's sake, let every good man hold up his hands against it. We have never suffered half I expected we should, and I am willing to suffer much more for the glorious cause for which I have and wish to bleed."

General Brodhead had a treble warfare to wage—a warfare which required the genius and daring of a soldier, the diplomacy of a statesman and the good, hard sense and clear judgment of an independent ruler over an extensive country composed of a variety of elements. He waged war upon the unfriendly Indians, and held as allies in friendship several friendly nations. He watched and controlled, to a great extent, the British influence upon the Indians in the direction of Detroit. He kept in subjection a large Tory element west of the mountains in sympathy with Great Britain, and punished them by confiscating their surplus stores and provisions for the benefit of his starving soldiers, when they had refused to sell to his commissary officers on the credit of the government; but he never resorted to this punishment until his starving soldiers paraded in a body in front of his quarters and announced they had had no bread for five days.

On June 24, 1779, General Brodhead issued his famous order directing Colonel Bayard to proceed to Kittanning and erect a fort at that point for the protection of all settlers desiring to settle in that vicinity, and for the better protection of the frontier. After the erection of this fort settlers took up land and built their houses around and in the vicinity of this fort, under its protection, until the accumulation of houses and homes in the vicinity transformed the Indian town of Kittanning into the present thriving capital of Armstrong county, which can only justly and truthfully be acknowledged the result of the fort erected by command of General Brodhead, and which he was too modest to have called after himself, regardless of the importunate efforts of Colonel Bayard, whom history shows to have earnestly entreated Brodhead to permit him to call it Fort Brodhead.

General Brodhead's untiring watchfulness of the settlements along the Allegheny, the building of his fort at Kittanning, his protection of the inhabitants in its vicinity until they became numerous enough to defend themselves, his modesty in not permitting the fort to be called after himself, justly entitle him

to the credit of being the founder of Kittanning, just as the erecting of every fort on our western frontier from that day to this has been the foundation of a city or town which invariably sprang from such a planting, as Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, Leavenworth, Fort Dodge, Detroit, for never until that time had Kittanning any white inhabitants, and never from that time until the present has it been without white inhabitants.

In 1781 General Brodhead was given command of the 1st Pa. Colonial Regiment, and during that year received his full commission as general. His services extended through the entire war of the Revolution, and at its close he was elected by the officers assembled at the cantonment of the American army on the Hudson river, May 10, 1783, as one of a committee to prepare the necessary papers for the organization of the Society of the Cincinnati. In 1789 General Brodhead was elected by the Pennsylvania Assembly surveyor general of the State of Pennsylvania, which position he held for nearly twelve years.

For his services in the Revolution General Brodhead received several thousand acres of land, which he located in western Pennsylvania. Besides this he purchased largely of land through western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. He located much land in the vicinity of Kittanning and on the Allegheny, the scenes of his former exploits, which he never ceased to love. General Brodhead was twice married, and by his first wife, Elizabeth (Dupuy), had two children, Daniel and Ann Garton. The son, Daniel, Jr., was wounded at the battle of Long Island and captured, was exchanged, and died soon afterward. Like his father he was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. The General's second marriage was to the widow of Gen. Samuel Mifflin. His only daughter, Ann Garton, married Casper Heiner, of Reading, Pa., a surveyor by profession and author of a series of mathematical works.

To Ann Garton Heiner and her children General Brodhead left all his lands and property. Ann Garton Heiner had but one son, John Heiner, who removed to Kittanning in 1812, and took possession of all the lands left him by his grandfather, General Brodhead. Capt. John Heiner died and was buried in Indiana, Pa., in 1833. He left but one son, Daniel Brodhead Heiner, late of Kittanning, Pa., and three daughters: Ann Eliza, who married John Mechling, sheriff of Armstrong county from 1845 to 1848; Margaret, who was



B. B. Deisser



F. W. Weiner

twice married, first to a Mr. Carson, later to a Mr. Porterfield, and moved to Sidney, Ill.; and Catherine, wife of Gov. George W. Smith, of Lawrence, Kansas.

Ann Garton (Brodhead) Heiner had, besides her son John, four daughters. (1) Rebecca was the mother of Hon. Henry Johnson, of Muncy, Pa., presidential elector in 1848 on the Whig ticket, State senator of Pennsylvania from 1861 to 1864, and chairman of the Judiciary committee and author of the bill to entitle soldiers to vote in the field (after the Supreme court of Pennsylvania had decided their voting unconstitutional). She was the grandmother of Hon. Henry John Brodhead Cummings, colonel of the 39th Iowa Infantry during the war of the Rebellion, and member of Congress from the Des Moines district from 1877 to 1879. (2) Margaret married John Faulk, and was the mother of Hon. Andrew J. Faulk, governor of Dakota, from Aug. 4, 1866, to May 1, 1869, also superintendent of Indian Affairs for Dakota and member of the committee—with Gen. William T. Sherman, General Stanley and others—which made the famous treaty with the Sioux Indians at Fort Sully, Dak., in 1868. (3) Catherine married Colonel Brodhead, a distant cousin, descendant of a brother of Gen. Daniel Brodhead. General Brodhead's descendants by this marriage were the children of George Brodhead, of Kittanning; Mark Brodhead, of Washington; Mrs. Kate Van Wyke, wife of United States Senator Van Wyke, of Nebraska, and Mrs. Van Auken, wife of John Van Auken, member of Congress from Pike county from 1867 to 1871. (4) Mary married John Weitzel, of Reading, Pennsylvania.

HEINER. The Heiner family has been one of the most influential in Kittanning from its earliest days as a white settlement, and as the descendants and heirs of Gen. Daniel Brodhead the association dates back even further. Its present representatives in the borough, the brothers Hon. William G. Heiner and Hon. Daniel B. Heiner, have been conspicuously active in business circles and the administration of public affairs, the latter especially, as member of Congress and in other high positions of responsibility, rendering important services to his fellow citizens. For high character and distinguished ability the name has been honored in every generation as far back as known.

It is of ancient German origin and was originally spelled Hühner. Heinersdorf, an old

German city of ten thousand inhabitants, was once destroyed by the Huns. Kraft Heiner, the first of this line to come to America, was from the city of Weinheim, then not far from the French and German border. He was a man of education, a physician by profession. At the nearby town of Lampertheim, on the Rhine, he married Anna Maria Gresheim, and they came to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century. At any rate, they were residents of Reading, Pa., in 1755. They were Huguenots, in America uniting with the German Reformed Church, and Dr. Heiner was one of a committee of two appointed to purchase ground for a church there for his people. The title was made out in his name, and the deed, given him by the Penn heirs, is recorded at Reading. The church is still in existence there. Kraft Heiner and his wife had one son, Casper Heiner.

Casper Heiner married Ann Garton Brodhead, daughter of Gen. Daniel Brodhead by his first wife, Elizabeth (Dupuy—now written Depew). They had but one son, John. Casper Heiner was a man of extraordinary attainments and mental power. As evidenced by his records, he followed the profession of surveyor. A book of 150 pages, 9 by 14 inches, entirely in his own handwriting, is now in the possession of his grandson, William G. Heiner, of Kittanning. Its title reads: "Casper Heiner, his ciphering book, Reading, Pa., Fourth Mo. 22nd 1767." It embraces, in condensed form, an analysis of various branches of mathematics, astronomy, chronology, navigation, etc., and the rules are so abbreviated, the examples so plainly stated, that an ordinary reader can comprehend them.

Capt. John Heiner, son of Casper and Ann Garton (Brodhead) Heiner, removed to western Pennsylvania in 1812 and took possession of all the lands left him by his grandfather, General Brodhead, locating temporarily at Indiana, Pa. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he returned East with his family, to Charlestown, Va., the home of his wife's family, with whom he left his wife and children and entered the army as captain of volunteers, serving with distinction through the war. At its conclusion he removed again with his family to western Pennsylvania, locating at Kittanning, in which vicinity were many of the Brodhead lands. Captain Heiner was a prominent Mason. He died and was buried in Indiana, Pa., in 1833. His wife, Mary (Haynes), who lies buried in the old Kittanning cemetery, was a daughter of Peter

Haynes, a planter, of Shepherdstown, Va. Mr. Haynes served in the war of the Revolution and was an ardent patriot. That he was a man of high principles and advanced ideas is shown by the fact that he freed the slaves he owned. "One of the marked features of his life was a deep-seated hatred for Hessians because they fought against our liberties for pay alone. After the war of the Revolution if ever one spoke in his presence he never failed to strike him with his cane, regardless of consequences." John and Mary (Haynes) Heiner had two sons (one dying when a young man) and three daughters, as above mentioned in the sketch of General Brodhead.

Daniel Brodhead Heiner, the only son of Capt. John Heiner to marry, was born Sept. 24, 1807, at Milford, Pike Co., Pa., and passed most of his life at Kittanning, where he died Dec. 29, 1883. For a number of years he was engaged in merchandising, and he served twenty years as justice of the peace. He grew up with the town. In early life he engaged in the mercantile business with Thomas McConnell, under the firm name of Heiner & McConnell, and later was in the same line with John Mechling, the firm being Heiner & Mechling. Mr. Heiner was a man of unswerving principles. A cousin of Hon. Richard Brodhead, United States senator from Pennsylvania from 1849 to 1855, who married the daughter of Jefferson Davis, afterward president of the Southern Confederacy, and with numerous relatives in Virginia, on his mother's side, who held commissions in the Southern army, he never wavered in his loyalty to his own belief in the right of the Union cause. As the only lineal male descendant of Gen. Daniel Brodhead he inherited a membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, which in turn descended to his eldest son, Capt. R. G. Heiner; the certificate of membership is signed by Generals Washington and Knox.

Mr. Heiner was a man of irreproachable morals, a Christian of the most exemplary type, and in every relation of his public and private life bore an unblemished reputation. "Seldom do we find a life so blameless and so full of the graceful amenities of Christian tenderness and social benignity. In the example of an upright and patriotic citizen, a kind and tender parent, and a consistent Christian deportment, he left a legacy of priceless inheritance." He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Kittanning and leading workers in that organization. Mr. Heiner was one of its

founders, and for nearly fifty consecutive years a member of the official board of the church. He inherited his Methodism from his mother, who at the time of her death had been a member of the church for sixty years, and her father, Peter Haynes, was also a Methodist, "making a continuous succession from the very advent of John Wesley."

Mr. Heiner married Mary Graham, whose father, Robert Graham, was a pioneer of Butler, Pa., and one of its most public-spirited citizens in the early days. He came from Cumberland county, in the eastern part of the State. A large land-owner, he donated to Butler most of the land on which the city is now located, what is now the residence portion, the grant being made by a special act of the Legislature in 1803. He was also a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. To Daniel Brodhead and Mary (Graham) Heiner were born nine children that lived to maturity: (1) Miss Mary Louisa lives at Kittanning, where she has been very active in church and charitable work. (2) Robert Graham entered the volunteer service for the Civil war and served throughout that struggle, in which he was twice wounded. He rose to be first lieutenant, and later entering the regular army saw service in Indian troubles on the frontier and became a captain (serving in the 1st Regiment, U. S. Infantry), holding that rank when he died, at Columbus Barracks, in Ohio. He is buried in Arlington cemetery, at Washington, D. C. By his marriage to Helen G. Schlemacher (now written Sleymaker), of Washington, D. C., where she still resides, he had three children. (3) John Haynes was a private in the 8th Pennsylvania Reserves and served throughout the Civil war, and was twice wounded. He is now in the oil business at Butler, and was one of the pioneer oil men of Butler county. Three children have been born to him and his wife, Mollie (Pershing), formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa. (4) William Graham is mentioned below. (5) Sarah K. married Rev. Jesse Franklin Core, of Washington, Pa. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the 14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. (6) Margaret J. died unmarried. (7) Anna E. married Capt. Timothy B. Burleigh, of Yankton, S. Dak., son of Dr. Walter Burleigh, formerly of Maine, a prominent physician in the early days of Kittanning. (8) Daniel Brodhead is mentioned later. (9) Lydia R., is the wife of Col. Percy Edwards Trippe, a West Point graduate, who was sent to the military school by Alexander Stevens, of Georgia. He has been connected with the



Wm. G. Heiner



Daniel B. Heiner

10th U. S. Cavalry, and now has charge of recruiting stations, at New Orleans and elsewhere.

WILLIAM GRAHAM HEINER was born April 16, 1845, in Kittanning. His education was received under private tutors and at Dayton Academy, in Armstrong county, and in early manhood he became interested in the lines which have since engaged his attention. In 1864 he started the lumber and oil business, being one of the early operators in the oil fields of Venango, Butler and Armstrong counties. Then for many years he followed general contracting on an extensive scale, erecting the glass works and doing much more in the building up of Ford City, Armstrong county, as well as putting up many houses at Valley Point, Arnold and New Kensington, Pa. The brass bedstead works at Butler, Pa., were also of his construction. Naturally his various transactions led him to interest himself in local financial institutions, and he still maintains his connection with several banks, though now practically retired from active business. In 1898 he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Ford City, and was the first president of the institution. After this he went to St. Louis, Mo., and built the town of Valley Park, in that State. After his return, in 1908, he organized the First National Bank of Bruin, Butler Co., Pa., and he is still a director of that bank and of the First National Bank of Parkers Landing. His landed investments in Butler and Armstrong counties comprise several hundred acres. Mr. Heiner has taken sufficient interest in the public affairs of his county to represent his district in the Legislature, in which he served two terms, having been first elected in 1876, and re-elected at the close of his first term. He discharged the duties of his office with the precision and insight into the needs of his constituents which they expected of one of his experience, and did his share in the enactment of general laws affecting State issues in the most commendable manner.

Mr. Heiner married Florence Ulan, of Leechburg, Armstrong county, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Harris) Ulan. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Heiner attend the Methodist Church, in which she holds

membership. He maintains social connection with the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Heptasophs and Elks.

DANIEL BRODHEAD HEINER was born in Kittanning, Dec. 30, 1857, and after availing himself of the educational advantages of local institutions took a higher course of study at Meadville, Pa., graduating from Allegheny College in 1879. Having decided upon the legal profession, he began reading law with E. S. Golden, of Kittanning, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1882, beginning practice immediately thereafter. For a number of years during the earlier part of his career he was engaged principally in public business as the incumbent of various civil positions. In 1886 he was elected district attorney of Armstrong county, serving as such for six years, two terms of three years each. In 1892 he was chosen to represent his district in Congress, and again had the honor of being reelected, holding the office for two successive terms. In 1897 he received the appointment, under President McKinley, of United States district attorney, for four years, at the end of which period he was appointed (again by McKinley) internal revenue collector for the Western district of Pennsylvania, giving eight years' service in that capacity. His legal practice has since occupied most of his attention. His principal business interest has been in banking, and he is still a director of the Armstrong County Trust Company and president of the First National Bank of Ford City, his acumen and foresight in financial matters being highly valued by his associates. Fraternally he holds membership in several societies, including the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

Mr. Heiner married Belle T. Acheson, of Washington, Pa., daughter of William Acheson, who was an ironmaster, for many years superintendent of the old Monticello Iron Works, in Armstrong county. He was a brother of Judge Marcus Acheson, of the United States court, and of Judge Alexander Acheson, of Washington, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Heiner have one son living, William Graham Heiner, a graduate of Yale and now taking a course in the law department of the University of Pittsburgh.

THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENTS OF WOLF AND FOX HUNTS IN THE YEAR 1828 ARE FROM THE KITTANNING GAZETTE, WHICH WAS ISSUED WEEKLY BY COPLEY, CROLL & CO. FILES KINDLY LOANED BY MRS. WILLIAM THAW, OF PITTSBURGH.

GRAND CIRCULAR HUNT.

(March 15 and 22, 1828.)

At a very large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Buffalo township, in Armstrong county, held at the house of Charles Sipes, in said township, on Saturday the 8th inst. for the purpose of consulting on some preparatory measures for a *Grand Circular Hunt*, to be held in said township.

The meeting was organized by calling Capt. JOHN DRUM to the chair, and appointing H. S. Chadwick Secretary.

On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, to be offered to the consideration of the meeting, viz: James Patterson, Jacob Mechling, jr. James Sloan, Samuel Porterfield, and W. W. Gibson. The committee retired, and after some time returned and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

1 *Resolved*, That the citizens of Buffalo townships and the adjoining townships, in Armstrong, Butler, Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, be invited to turn out on *Tuesday, the 25th of March inst.* at 7 o'clock, A. M. and form a line or circle for the purpose of encompassing the bounds hereinafter described viz:—The line to commence at Freeport, and continue up the Allegheny river to the mouth of Glade Run, to be under the superintendence of three marshals, to wit, Major Andrew Arnold, Henry Drum and Robert G. Mahaffey. Thence to continue up Glade Run to David Reed's, to be under the superintendence of three marshals, to wit, James Sloan, James Green sen. and James Maxwell. Thence by way of the public road from David Reed's to Beatty's mill on Buffalo creek, to be under the superintendence of two marshals, to wit, John Mechling and John R. Johnston, of Kittanning. Thence down Buffalo creek to the place of beginning, to be under the superintendence of five marshals, to wit, Samuel Porterfield, Wm. M'Creary, William Hatselgasser, Jacob Mechling jr. & Capt. John Drum. And that the following named persons be captains:—For the first described line, beginning at Freeport—W. W. Gibson, Benjamin F. Weaver, Thos. Robeson, Samuel Patterson, Benjamin Murphy, Daniel Fry, James Stuart, John Woods Jr. John Handcock, Daniel Shaeffer, Samuel Dougherty, Wm. Green, and William Sloan. *2d Line*—Wm. Kelly, Samuel Green, jr. Jos. Boney, David Maxwell, Leonard White and Joseph Bowser. *3d Line*—David Reed sen. John Reed, John Claypole, David Claypole, Jas. Campbell and Thomas M'Cullough. *4th Line*—David Beatty, John Smith, Jas. Hill, jr. John Hill, Thomas Kiskadon, Jacob Keenor, William Ralston, John Bricker,

James Law, John Beatty, Abraham Leasure, John Hoover, David Bole, Wm. Coyle, William Hughes, John Kely, Isaac Bole and David Scott.

2 *Resolved*, That the closing ground be on the farm of Isaac Frantz sen. and that the following named persons be a committee to mark out the enclosing ground, the day previous to the hunt, to wit: Hezekiah Claypole, Charles Sipes, Isaac Frantz, sen. Geo. Keenor, Wm. Sloan, sen. Wm. Shields, Abraham Lowman, Samuel Murphy, and William Morrison, who are requested to assemble at 9 o'clock, A. M. to mark out two circles with straw or otherwise: the outer circle $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter, and the inner circle half a mile in diameter; as also to post themselves at equal distances on the outer circle, at 9 o'clock on the day of the hunt, for the purpose of assisting in conducting the close, and to prevent disorder.

3 *Resolved*, That *no fire arms be admitted*; but that every person attending be furnished with a horn, bells, dogs, (led) drums, rattles, &c., &c.; and that no horn be sounded until 8 o'clock A. M. of said day, when the signal for march will be given by the sound of the horn, commencing at Freeport, & extending each way until the signal becomes general, when the whole lines assembled will, by a slow, well directed movement, march direct towards the centre, until they gain the outer circle, when they will halt, until the signal for march is given by the horn as aforesaid, when the line will close to the inner circle, and there halt until they receive further orders to close if necessary.

4 *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and Secretary, and published in both the papers in Kittanning.

JOHN DRUM, *Chairman*.

H. S. CHADWICK, *Secretary*.

GRAND CIRCULAR HUNT.

(Saturday Morning, March 22, 1828.)

At a meeting of the citizens of Armstrong and Washington townships, Indiana county, and Plum-creek township Armstrong county, held at the house of Jacob Downy, for the purpose of considering the utility of forming a circular Hunt within the said townships. The meeting was organized by appointing BENJAMIN WALKER, Sr. President, WILLIAM CALHOON, Vice President, and William M'Laughlin Secretary. On motion, it was *Resolved*, that Joseph Thomas, Jas. M'Cain, Robert Walker and James Armstrong be a committee to draft reso-

lutions for the consideration of the meeting, who reported the following:

1 *Resolved*, That the inhabitants of Indiana and Armstrong counties are respectfully invited to attend on Friday the 28th day of March inst. at 8 o'clock A. M. to assist in forming a line or circle, to commence at the house of Capt. Joseph Sharp, thence to Robert Walkers, on Crooked creek, to be in charge of Samuel Streams and John Armstrong; thence to where the state road crosses near Israel Thomas's, in charge of Samuel Walker, John Beatty and John Getty; thence to James Speddy's, in charge of John Cummins, John Borling and James Barnett; thence to Rapine's saw mill, in charge of Jas. Speddy, Thomas Hill and Jesse Marlin; thence to Moses M'Lain's in charge of Christian Hoover, William Johnston, Geo. M'Laughlin and Jas. Trimble; thence to Robert Woodward's mill, in charge of Moses M'Lain, Jacob Thomas, Garnet Thomas, and Bernard Miller; thence to Plumcreek bridge, in charge of Henry Fraley, David Ralston and Joseph M'Coy; thence to James Armstrong's, in charge of John Wingrove, Joseph Thompson and Capt. Alex. A. Lowry; thence to the place of beginning at Capt. Joseph Sharp's, in charge of Thomas Armstrong, James Walker and Thos. Carr.

2 *Resolved*, That all who wish to participate in the hunt be punctual to meet at the place where their respective sections commence, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and to move off at the orders of their respective officers at the blowing of the horns precisely at half past nine o'clock.

3 *Resolved*, That no horns be sounded till the general signal commences at Joseph Sharp's, when each commander on the right shall immediately sound, until the signal comes round to the place of beginning.

4 *Resolved*, That James Lowry, Matthew Mitchell, James Lewis and David Johnston, jun. be a committee to stake off the ground, to meet at the Chestnut level near Mr. James Lowry's, on the day previous to the hunt; the outer line to be one fourth of a mile from the centre, and the inner line where they shall think proper.

5 *Resolved*, That Major Alexander Pattison and William Barclay, Esq. be the general officers; and they are hereby invited to attend at 11 o'clock, to review the whole movements at the outer line.

6 *Resolved*, That no fire arms be on the ground, and that every person who can conveniently procure a horn be requested to bring it with him, and those who bring dogs are requested to have them tied, and not to let them loose till ordered by the general officers.

7 *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, Vice President and Secretary. & published in the Indiana and Kittanning papers.

BENJAMIN WALKER, *Pres.*
WILLIAM CALHOON, *V. Pres.*

WM. M'LAUGHLIN, *Secretary.*

N. B. The general officers to appoint suitable persons to conduct the movement of the outer line. By order of the committee.

JOSEPH THOMAS,
JAMES M'CAIN,
ROBERT WALKER,
JAMES ARMSTRONG.

GRAND CIRCULAR HUNT.

(CLARION TOWNSHIP.)

(March 22 and 29, 1828.)

At a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Clarion township, held at the house of Henry Riley in said township, on Friday the 14th inst. for the purpose of consulting on preparatory measures for a *Grand Circular Hunt* to be held in Clarion township. The meeting was organized by calling WILLIAM CURLL, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing John Sloan, jr. Secretary.

On motion of Capt. James Sloan, the following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions to be offered to the consideration of the meeting: Col. James Hasson, Captain James Sloan, Wm. Henry, sen. John Cochran, Col. John Sloan, Lieut. John M. Fleming, Wm. B. Fetzter, Henry Benn, Philip Heck, Robert Henry, Thomas Riley. The committee retired, and after some time returned and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1 *Resolved*, That the citizens of Clarion, Redbank and Toby townships be invited to turn out on Tuesday the 1st day of April, at 8 o'clock A. M. and to form a line or circle for the purpose of encompassing the bounds herein determined on, viz:—The line to commence at Reid's mill, on Pine creek, and continue up said creek to Samuel and John Sloan's mill, to be under the superintendence of John Sloan, jr. Christian Smethers, jr. Capt. John R. Clover, Jacob Miller, Capt. Geo. Rynerd, Wm. Kirkpatrick, Charles Sawyers, Marshal, Capt. James Sloan.—Thence to continue in a direct line to Wm. Carnahan's, on the Waterson road, to be under the superintendence of John Moorhead, William Maxwell, John B. M'Comb, Robert Lawson, Francis Hilliard, John Benn, marshal, Matthew Hosey. Thence along the Waterson road to the place of beginning, to be under the superintendence of James P. Reynolds, George Means, Esq. John Richard, Joseph Armstrong, Thomas Magee, John Magee, Marshal William B. Fetzter.

2 *Resolved*, That a general invitation be given to all who may wish to participate in the hunt; and they are requested to be punctual in attending at the extreme line at 8 o'clock, and not to move off until ordered by the officers. No horns to be blown until the line is directed to move, which will be precisely at half past 8, the signal to be given at the four points by a sound of the horn, when all the horns in the line are to be sounded; the line will then take a direct course to the centre, or a piece of ground staked off on Michael Trainer's farm, when it will be halted and formed into solid body by the general officers, & marched by them to the inner circle, when it will be again halted, kept in solid body, and remain unbroken until all the game is killed or taken, counted by the general officers, and to be taken into custody and sold by them to any person or persons who will give the highest price in cash.

3 *Resolved*, That the money arising from the sale of the game be appropriated to the building of a bridge on Redbank creek, where the Olean road crosses said creek: The general officers will appoint some person to receive the same and to be held by him until called on by the county commissioners, when the bridge is completed.

4 *Resolved*, That all persons bringing dogs must have them tied and led, until the lines arrive at the inner circle. No dog to be let loose until they receive orders to that effect from the general officers.

All persons residing within the boundary lines are requested to confine all dogs that are not taken to the lines, at home. All who can procure horns will be careful to take them along.

5 *Resolved*, That Henry Benn, Wm. Curll, Esq. Moses Kirkpatrick, Robert Travis, Isaac Fetzer, Samuel C. Orr, Esq. Capt. John Guthrie, John Mohnney, John Ardery, Lewis Switzer, John C. Corbett, Esq. John Cribbs, David Lawson, Esq. & Michael Trainer, be the general officers, and they are hereby requested to attend at an early hour on the morning of the hunt, to stake off the lines: the outer line to be one fourth of a mile from the centre, the inner line wherever the general officers may think best.

6 *Resolved*, That the superintendents take their posts in the order in which their names are arranged in the 1st resolution; the first named to take his post at the place of starting at the beginning of the line; the next named to join him, and so on in succession until the end of the line. The superintendents and marshals to appoint as many aids as they may think proper; the marshals to be mounted to ride the lines. No person to carry fire arms.

7 *Resolved*, That all spiritous liquors be prohibited from being brought into the lines.

8 *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Kittanning papers.

WILLIAM CURLL, *Ch'n.*

JOHN SLOAN JR. *Secretary.*

CIRCULAR HUNT.

(ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.)

(*March 22 and 29, 1828.*)

At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Allegheny township, Armstrong county, for the purpose of forming a circular line in said township, and destroying carnivorous animals. It was unanimously *Resolved*, That the bounds be as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of Long Run on the Kiskiminetas, thence up said run to John Sherly's; thence to Jacob George's; thence in a straight line down Crooked creek to the mouth; thence down the Allegheny river to the mouth of Kiskiminetas, and up Kiskiminetas to the mouth of Longrun (place of beginning).

It was unanimously resolved, that Capt. Wm. Jack, John Kerr, James M'Allister and Robert Kriswell be appointed to mark out the closing inner circles, by strewing straw lightly round, at or near Robert Kriswell's, on Carnahan's run. The distance from the centre to the inner circle may be $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, and the outer circle $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, both marked with straw, or blazing the trees.

It was resolved, that each captain shall take their stations at certain points, and the following gentlemen were appointed captains, viz:—Jacob Anderson, at the mouth of Long run; Michael Anderson, *river*, at his own dwelling; Samuel Miller, at Samuel Couch's; Jacob Shoemaker, at John Sherly's; Robert Ray at Jacob Snow's; Saml. George at Lent's improvement; John Householder at Jacob George's; Wm Fiskes at Crooked creek Saltworks; Michael Davis at Wright's mill; George Sprowl at Townsen's Saltworks; Clarke Haul at the mouth of Gallaher's run; George Gourley at Bear's run; John Beck at the mouth of Spencer's run; Big Robt. Walker at Walker's Salt well; Little Robert Walker at Rich-

ard's run; Mathias Wolf at Sugarcamp run, Joseph Wolf at Maple Ripple; James Robinson at Ross's run; James Brown (boatman) at the mouth of Crooked creek; Charles Dougherty at Paine's cabin; George Wolf at the mouth of Pine run; Hamilton Kelly at the mouth of Tailor's run; Peter Klingensmith at Pickle's; Samuel Walker at his dwelling; Michael Heckman at Cooper's Carding machine; Henry Wanamaker at Shaeffer's; Levi Hill at Lebarron's (point); Jacob Hill at Hill's mill; Henry Klingensmith at Breneman's Salt works; John Parks at Leech's dam; Samuel Crosby at Morrow's Saltworks; Daniel Keppel at his dwelling; Henry Wilson at Jacob Fore's; Jacob Fore at his dwelling; John Martin at M'Kissick's; Wm. M'Kinstry at Warren; Wm. Jackson at Dunlaps's run; John Stoops at Bills's dam; John Horrell at Latshaw's Saltworks; Joseph Purse at Sterett's Saltworks; Robert Townsen at Oolam's ripple.—Every captain, when ready for march, will have all his men on his right.

The following is a list of those who were appointed Marshals or horsemen, with each his place of starting:

Isaac Townsen at the mouth of Long run; James Miller at Samuel Couch's; David Keers at Jacob Snow's; Wm. Keers at Jacob George's; John Wright at his mill; John Pitts at the mouth of Callaher's run; Geo. A. King at the mouth of Spencer's run; Richard Graham at Richards' run; James M'Allister at Samuel Walker's; John Mechling at Maple ripple; John R. Johnston and Judge Ross at Ross's mill; James Ritchie at the mouth of Crooked creek; Joseph M. Jordan at George Wolf's; Joseph Mosgrove at the mouth of Pine run; Wm. Irwin at Kelly's Wm. M'Creery at Pickle's; Henry Drum at Walker's; John Drum at Cooper's carding machine; Andrew Arnold at King's Salt well; Philip Klingensmith at Lebarron's point; David Kuhns at Henry Wanamaker's; John Hill at Hill's mill; Johnston Canaan at Breneman's saltworks; John Everett at Leech's dam; Wm. B. Foster, jun. at Parks'; Philip Dally at Morrow's Saltworks; Thompson Crawford at Daniel Keppel's; Samuel Gordon at Henry Fore's; James Bell at M'Kissick's; Jacob M. Cartney at Warren; James M'Kinstry at the mouth of Dunlap's run; Samuel Craig at his dwelling; Hugh Bigham at Latshaw's John Johnston at Sterett's works; John Fuller at Webb's store.

We solicit all that can attend on the second Friday in April next, and hope every one will conduct their business well. The hour of the day on which they will meet, will be 8 o'clock in the morning. There shall be no guns or fire arms carried or fired during the hunt. We solicit all who attend to carry horns, whistles, bells or any thing to make a constant noise.—After advancing to the outer circle, all will halt until further orders from the Marshals.

In the issue of March 22 appeared the following paragraph:

We learn at the late hunt, in North Huntingdon township, twelve or fourteen foxes were taken, and in Donegal, ten or twelve. At the hunt near this place on Friday last, about the same number was taken.

West. Rep.

NEW CIRCULAR HUNT.

(*April 5 and 12, 1828.*)

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Sugarcreek township, held for the purpose of forming a circular line in said township, for the destruc-

tion of foxes and other destructive animals, it was

1 Resolved, That the bounds be as follows, viz: To commence at John Foster's on the road that leads from town to Waterson's ferry, and to proceed from thence to Jacob Hershey's; this part of the circuit shall be entrusted to the superintendence of Samuel Templeton as marshal, and James Elder, Thomas M'Kee & Thomas Templeton as captains. Then from Jacob Hershey's to Henry Wiles'; this part of the circuit will be superintended by James Adams as marshal, and Philip Myers, Joseph Wensel, David Philips and Joseph King as captains. The circuit will thence be continued to Thomas Hindman's, to be superintended by Chambers Orr and Dr. Samuel S. Wallace as marshals, and Henry Wiles, William Divinny, Saml. Broomfield, Daniel Black, Eneas M'Bride & Andrew Bulman, jun. as captains.—From Thomas Hindman's the circuit will be continued to Joseph Shields', to be superintended by John Shields as marshal, and Henry Pence, Samuel Templeton sen. and John Hindman, jr. as captains. The circuit will thence be continued to John McDowell's, thence to Thomas Miliken's, & thence to John Mateer's, to be superintended by Robert Patton as marshal on the first part of this route, and William Dickey, James Shields, and Conrad Helms as captains; on the second part, namely, from J. M'Dowell's to Thos. Milliken's by capt. James Scott as marshal, and John Cowan, jr. & John Herron as captains; and on the third division, reaching to John Mateer's, by Thomas Milliken as marshal, and John Milliken and William Montgomery as captains. The last part of the circle will be continued along the Waterson road from John Mateer's to John Foster's, to be superintended by Thomas Laird, Major John Templeton, and James Waterson, jr. in the order in which they are here named, as marshals; and John Montgomery, jr. Robert Wallace, Peter Fair, Martin John, jr. John Dickey, Jas. M'Latchey jun. and James Craig as captains; and it is to be understood that the marshals and captains will take their places in the order in which their names have been herein mentioned.

2 Resolved, That the closing ground be on that flat of woods between John Templeton's and Widow Blain's fields; and Robert Orr, sen. Esq. Ezekiel Lewis, John Brown, Esq. John Patton, Elisha Wicks, & Andrew M'Kee shall be a committee to mark out the inner closing circles, which shall be done early on the morning of the day on which the hunt will take place; the outer circle shall be a quarter of a mile from the centre; the inner at such distance as they shall consider best.

Resolved further, That the citizens of Sugarcreek and the neighboring townships of Armstrong and Butler counties be invited to attend early, between 7 and 8 o'clock A. M. on *Thursday, the 17th of next month (April)*. No horn shall be sounded until eight o'clock, when the signal for march will be given at John Foster's, and extend each way until the signal becomes general. No fire arms shall be permitted, nor any liquor until after the hunt be finished. No dogs shall be let loose until orders be given; and those who attend shall be provided with horns, bells and clubs as usual on similar occasions.

The proceedings of this meeting are requested to be published in both the Kittanning newspapers.

(Signed)

ROBERT ORR, *Ch'n.*

JOHN BROWN, *Sec.*

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In the issue of April 5th we find:

Indiana, April 3.

Tuesday last was the day appointed for the Centre Hunt. At an early hour the lines were formed, and a long and loud peal of the Court-House bell announced the time for the general advance. At 12 o'clock the inner circle was formed; when information was speedily conveyed around the lines that a Wolf was encircled. Every man was on the alert, anxiously awaiting the nearer approach of the ferocious animal. After making several fruitless attempts to make his escape, he was simultaneously attacked by men and dogs, and after a short conflict he fell the trophy of his vigilant and eager adversaries. This fierce and bloody recontre being ended, and the temporary vacancy occasioned by it in particular parts of the circle, being filled up, at a report of a gun fired by one of the general officers, the whole line commenced its march to the centre circle, where it soon arrived in good order. The number of Foxes captured at the centre were seven; but we have since been informed that eight were taken after the company had dispersed, which was done in a manner becoming sober and humane victors. We have also been informed that a second Wolf was enclosed previous to the forming of the inner circle, but owing to the unfortunate kindness of a country lady, was permitted to escape. It was agreed by the general officers that the proceeds arising from the sale of the trophies, be given as a donation to the poor of Centre township.

Whig.

CIRCULAR WOLF HUNT.

(April 5, 12 and 19, 1828.)

At a meeting of the citizens of the borough of Kittanning, held at the house of Mr. John Mechling, on Thursday the 3d inst. Mr. MICHAEL MECHLING was called to the chair, and Simon Torney and James Thompson were appointed secretaries: When, on motion, a committee of three, consisting of Dr. S. S. Neale, James Thompson and Robert Brown, Esq's were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

After retiring a short time, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

That whereas, it is within the knowledge of this meeting, that of late many depredations have been committed on sheep, poultry, &c. in the adjoining country by wolves, foxes, and other carnivorous animals, and that for the purpose of destroying them, and preserving the property of the farmers, that a general "turnout" of the people, for the purpose of forming a general hunt, would contribute in a great degree to effect this end: Therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of Kittanning and the neighboring townships be earnestly requested to attend a general hunt on *Saturday, the 19th inst.*

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed to make the necessary regulations for conducting with regularity said hunt; whereupon, Philip Mechling, Fredk. Rohrer, Dr. S. S. Neale, Simon Torney, James E. Brown, Thomas Blair, J. M. Jordan and John R. Johnston, Esquires, were appointed said committee.

The committee met, and made the following regulations:

Commencing at the mouth of Piney creek, thence to the mouth of Cowanshannock—captains, Daniel Guld, sen. John Campbell, James Patton, Gasper

Tarr, John Quigly—marshals, Wm. Templeton, Wm. L. Peart, Isaac M'Connell, Thomas Donaldson.

From the mouth of Cowanshannock to Kittanning—captains, Robert Patrick, sen. Daniel Lemmon, Thomas Irwin, James Gibson, John Hollebaugh, John Bowser (big)—marshals, Joseph M. Jordan, Fredk. Rohrer and Arch'd Dickey.

From Kittanning to the mouth of Fort run—captains, Walter Sloan, David M'Kelvy, Thomas M'Master, Isaac Wible, John Cook, George Simpson, Jacob Williard, and Joseph Stivenson—marshals, Joseph Brown, David Crawford, John P. Brown and Alexander Colwell.

From the mouth of Fort run to the mouth of Crooked creek—captains, Levi Green, Geo. Shaeffer, Matthew Conner, Jacob Iseman, Nathaniel Campbell, Geo. Munroe, Wm. Sloan—marshals, John Monroe, James Green sen. James Sloan and Alexander Reynolds.

From the mouth of Crooked creek to Walker's mill—captains, Samuel Green, jr. Geo. Wolf, Jacob Williams, James Rowlands, Charles Daugherty, James Robinson, Michael Richards, Peter Echinger, Daniel Hileman, Mathias Wolf, John Howser and Jacob Hileman—marshals, Geo. Ross, John Mechling, Philip Klingensmith.

From Walker's mill to the mouth of Cherry run—captains, John Walker, James Kilgore, Robert Walker, (big) Wm. Hurtman, Joshua Spencer, John Beck, John Robb, (dutch) Clark Hall, Isaac Wagler, jr. John King, Geo. A. King, John Wright—marshals, Geo. Gourley, James Hall, Michael Shall, John Weigley, Simon Torney, Wm. Irwin.

From the mouth of Cherry run to where the old road crosses Cherry run, near John Nolder's—captains Henry Davis, Peter Schotts, Israel Shall, John Schottz, John Fox, James Nolder, John Hileman—marshals, George Peter Shaeffer, Anthony Montgomery, Anthony Helffreigh, Jacob Mechling, Solomon Hileman.

From the old road, up Cherry run, to Archibald M'Intosh's—captains, Samuel Nolder, James Moore, John Robb, Daniel Ruffner, Saml. Sturgeon, Fredk. Hileman, George Howser—marshals, John Hileman, Wm. Coulter, J. S. C. Woodward, John R. Johnston, James Ritchart, John Reynolds.

From Archibald M'Intosh's to M'Bride's mill—captains James Lewis, David Olinger, Robert Nowry, Hugh Blainy, John Hileman, jr. John Williams, John Cravenor, Samuel Beer, jr. Francis Roop, Thomas Beer, Maurice Bowers—marshals Arch'd M'Intosh, Henry M'Bride, Robert Woodward, Jesse Williams, Philip Mechling, Geo. W. Smith, Isaac Scott and Robert Spear.

From M'Bride's mill to Beck's mill by the township line—captains Hamlet Totten, James Craig, Wm. M'Gahey, Martin Schrecongost, Archibald M'Gahey, Philip Cravenor, Jacob Mackafoos, Peter Schrecongost, Geo. Cravenor jr.—marshals, Alex. Foster, S. S. Neale, Henry Schrecongost, T. Struthers, John Calhoon, Stophel Schrecongost.

From Beck's mill to Col. Robert Walker's—captains Adam Beck, Moses Dill, Alex. Oliver, Alex. M'Ilwain, Abraham Zimmerman, Geo. Waggeman, Frederick Yockey, John Davis, Benj. Anthony, Alexander White—marshals James White, Jacob Beck, Robert Walker, Noah Calhoon, James M'Cullough, Joseph Mosgrove.

From Robert Walker's to the mouth of Piney creek—captains, William White, David White, Alexander M'Allister, George Wilt, Robert Patrick, Jr. Benjamin Peart, Anthony Schrecongost, Jacob

Schrecongost, Jr. James Walker, James Eaton, Jacob Kness, George Forsythe, William Richison—marshals, Thos. Taylor, Samuel Mechling, Josiah E. Stevenson, John Mosgrove, Michael Truby, Jr. Andrew Donaldson, Jonathan Yount.

To meet at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 19th of this month.

The captains will be particular to place themselves in the line in the order they are named, with their commands on the right. The signal will be given at Becks mill precisely at 8 o'clock in the morning, and will be continued round to the right and left, which will be the signal for marching. No horns will be blown until the signal is given.

That the closing ground be on the farm of Richard Graham; and the following named persons are appointed general officers to lay off the ground, viz: Robert Brown, David Johnston, Samuel Matthews, Esq's. Geo. Williams, Richard Graham, Jacob Houser, Adam Olinger, Michael Blose, and Benjamin Schrecongost, whose duty it shall be to mark out the inclosing circles, which shall be done early in the morning of the day on which the hunt shall take place. The outer circle shall be a quarter of a mile from the centre, the inner at such distances as they shall consider best.

No fire arms will be permitted; each man will be particular to arm himself with a good club, horns, bells, rattles, &c. &c. Dogs taken must be led, and in no case let loose till orders to that effect be given by the commanding officers.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Columbian and Gazette.

MICHAEL MECHLING, *Ch'n.*

SIMON TORNEY,

JAMES THOMPSON,

Secretaries.

TOBY TOWNSHIP CIRCULAR HUNT.

(April 5, 1828.)

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Toby township, convened at the house of Matthew Hozey, on Thursday the 3d instant, to agree on measures preparatory to a circular hunt, Dr. JOHN M. RANKIN, was appointed chairman, & DAVID LAWSON, secretary, when the following arrangement and resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of Sugar creek, Perry, Clarion and Redbank townships, are respectfully invited to accompany the inhabitants of Toby township, on *Friday the 11th instant*, at 8 o'clock, A. M. to assist in forming a line or circle, commencing at John M'Gee's; thence to Mortimer's mill, James M'Gee & Thomas M'Clure captains, Alex. M'Kain, Esq. marshal. Thence to Thomas Conner's; Christopher Truby, jr. John Conner, Simeon Truby, Nicholas Walley, captains, John Miller, jr.—marshal. —Thence to John C. Kissinger's; David M'Kibbin, Robert Platt, Samuel Crow, Lewis Greenewalt, captains, Nicholas Eykus, marshal. Thence to Alexander Moorhead's; John C. Kissinger, Thomas Saxon, Adam Creek, Thomas Hagerty, captains, Benj. Coe, Esq. marshal. Thence to Andrew Hozey's, Wm. Thompson jr. Wm. Rankin, captains, Richard Reynolds, marshal.—Thence to Jacob Weaver's; James P. Reynolds, David Reynolds, William Coursen, Samuel Austin, captains, John M. Rankin, marshal. Thence to the mouth of Weaver's run; P. Lobough,

Henry Rigle, captains; George Means, marshal. Thence to John Lawson's, John Ben, Jacob Brown, Wm. Maxwell, Alex. Blair, jr, Jacob Bash, captains, John B. M'Comb, marshal.—Thence to John Reed's; Stephen Fiddler, John Blair, Charles Flick, captains, Alex. Duncan, marshal. Thence to James Watterson's; Oliver Gray, John Gold, Andrew Earley, James Craig, James Rankin, John Lawson, Geo. Buzzard, Henry Watterson, Isaac Hull, David Mortimer, Geo. Hawk, captains, Wm. Randolph John Buzzard, John Reed, Matthew Hozey, marshals. Thence to the beginning at John M'Gee's, David Rankin, Robt. Newel, Walker Elder, captains, James Waterson, marshal. The captains to station themselves in the order in which they are named.

Resolved, That all who wish to participate in the hunt, are requested to be punctual in attending at some of the points, on the extreme line, precisely at 8 o'clock, A. M. and the officers to have their lines formed and ready to move at half past 8 o'clock, at which time the horns are to be sounded, and not before, the signal sound for march to be first given at John M'Gee's; all proceeding in a direct course to the centre, on the farm of Joseph Rankin, Esq. all halting at the outer line until they are properly formed, and marched by the marshals being dismounted to the inner line, the signal to halt to be given by the firing of a gun, and there remain until all the game are killed.

Resolved, That James Hunter, D. Lawson, Benj. Rankin, James Carson and Wm. Thompson, be a

committee to mark out the ground in such manner as they may think best, one of whom shall fire the signal gun, after which signal any person is at liberty to kill any dog let loose without orders from some of the said committee.

Resolved, That all captains shall wear a white bandage round their hats, no horns shall be carried by a marshal, and no spiritous liquor will be permitted to be sold within the bounds of the hunt at the risk of losing their casks, and such other penalty as the law will inflict.

Resolved, That all dogs must be led during the hunt, and the owners of all dogs in the bounds of the hunt other than those which are led, are requested to confine them until the hunt is ended.

Resolved, That all persons attending this hunt are considered as subscribing to the above resolutions, and are hereby bound to abide by their provisions.

Resolved, That the committee appointed to mark out the centre circle, be a committee for the purpose of disposing of the proceeds of the hunt, to such humane charitable or other purpose or purposes as they may think proper

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the papers of this county.

JOHN M. RANKIN, Chairman.

DAVID LAWSON, Secretary.

